

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1900

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, December 17, 1900.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE YEAR 1900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, November 2, 1900.

To the Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report upon the general work of the department during the six months ending June 30, 1900.

It had been customary in former years to bring down the report of the department to the close of the calendar year. This practice was deemed advisable as it was felt that the results obtained through the operations of the various land agencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories would afford better comparison with previous returns if computed according to the calendar year, the bulk of this class of work being performed during the spring and summer months, and thus covering portions of two different fiscal years. Especially was this practice considered necessary when, in 1892, the immigration service was transferred from the control of the Department of Agriculture to that of this department, the immigration returns being made up largely of spring and summer arrivals, both at ocean ports of landing and from the United States. Useful, however, for the particular object in view, as this system may have been, after mature consideration, its discontinuance has been considered necessary, as it has been found impossible in the past, notwithstanding the most urgent efforts, to collect the necessary material for the compilation, printing and submission of the report within the time prescribed by Parliament. The present returns have, therefore, been brought down to the end of the last fiscal year only, but in most cases the figures are given for the whole of the fiscal year as compared with the previous one, so that any increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the general results obtained, will be at once noticeable.

The change will prove of great convenience to the department; it will ensure the utmost care in the compilation of the statistics submitted, and will conduce to uniformity, as the statements of the other branches of the government service are brought down to the end of the financial year only.

I am glad to be in a position to state that according to the returns now submitted the work of the department, generally, has been very successful. Judging from the increased stream of desirable agriculturists which has been flowing into Manitoba and the Territories during the past three or four years, it would seem that the hitherto unsolved problem of opening up promptly to settlement the vast areas of arable lands lying within the western districts no longer offers any ground for apprehension. It is gratifying to note that at a time when such a large proportion of the rural population of the grain-growing countries of Europe are abandoning the fields and moving towards the already congested centres, such a growing interest should be taken in the advantages offered by Western Canada as a suitable field for immigration. To some the immigration movement to this country may have appeared too slow in the past, but the growth of late has been a remarkably active and healthy one, and with the impetus given to immigration through the policy which has brought about the present results, there is every reason to believe that ere many years have elapsed Manitoba and the other provinces which will eventually spring out of the present Territories, will occupy the position, both as regards population and wealth, which their inexhaustible resources justly entitle them to.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

The only change of importance to record in the personnel of the department was the retirement and superannuation, on January 1 last, of Mr. John R. Hall, as Secretary of the department, and the appointment in his place of Mr. Perley G. Keyes.

Mr. Keyes has been connected with the department since the year 1878. He was, at the time of his promotion, in charge of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch of the department, and his general experience in the transaction of official business, coupled with his thorough knowledge of working of the various branches of the department, specially fit him for the discharge of the duties which have been entrusted to him.

STATEMENT showing Gross Revenue (Cash and Scrip) received from all sources during the Fiscal Year 1899-1900, compared with the receipts for the previous Fiscal Year 1898-99.

REVENUE.	Fiscal Year 1898-99.	Fiscal Year 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Net Increase
	Cash and Scrip.	Cash and Scrip.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands.....	1,584,328 32	1,503,743 00	80,585 32		
School Lands.....	41,249 77	220,874 78	179,625 01		
Seed Grain.....	12,388 69	15,271 84	2,883 15		
Ordnance Lands.....	12,349 65	11,043 53	1,306 12		
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,801 03	1,452 92	1,348 11		
Registration Fees.....	19,220 73	24,711 69	5,490 96		
Casual Revenue.....	2,620 91	3,664 00	1,043 09		
	1,674,959 10	1,780,761 76	189,042 21	83,239 55	105,802 66

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The total revenue of the department for the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as shown from the foregoing statements, amounted to \$1,780,761.76, being a net increase of \$105,802.66 over last year, which was the largest, with the exception of 1897-98, by nearly a million dollars, over any year since 1887-88.

On examination of the following statement, giving the receipts on account of Dominion lands, it will be observed that there has been a falling off in the revenue derived from timber and mining fees, whereas there has been an increase of over \$75,000 in the amount collected on account of homestead entries, grazing fees and sales of land, as compared with the previous year. This should be considered as very satisfactory, as it shows that while the success of mining and timber operations is, to a great extent, subject to fluctuations caused by increased activity or new discoveries in the mining fields, or through the insufficiency or overstocking of the lumber market, there has, on the other hand, been a gradual and substantial growth in the revenue derived from the settlement of the public lands, which must be taken as a clear indication of the development of the country.

That the mining industry of the Yukon, however, is not losing any of its former activity is evidenced from the fact that the total revenue derived from that source during the first three months of the present fiscal year has exceeded by \$204,768.55 the revenue collected during the corresponding period last year, as shown by the following table :—

YUKON REVENUE.

(Cash).

	1899.	1900.	Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	95,151 03	246,573 80	151,422 77
August	168,766 82	183,949 26	15,182 44
September	112,490 04	140,393 40	27,903 36
	376,407 89	570,916 46	194,508 57
Scrip.	10,259 98	10,259 98
	376,407 89	581,176 44	204,768 55

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STATEMENT of Revenue on Account of Registration Fees for ten years from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1900.

Fiscal Year.	Assiniboia Registration District. (Regina.)	North Alberta Registration District. (Edmonton.)	South Alberta Registration District. (Calgary.)	East Saskatchewan Registration District. (Pr. Albert.)	West Saskatchewan Registration District. (Battleford.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1890-91	5,332 16	585 82	5,554 35	2,021 37	89 61
1891-92	4,810 89	1,160 56	4,090 52	1,409 34	156 32
1892-93	6,042 15	1,982 33	4,146 02	1,157 21	110 27
1893-94	6,236 41	2,722 74	2,832 44	1,040 65	86 29
1894-95	5,161 74	2,653 97	3,219 50	730 22	89 23
1895-96	4,489 29	2,713 66	2,067 61	728 20	73 20
1896-97	5,339 55	1,900 76	1,991 90	848 75	123 78
1897-98	7,411 33	2,485 45	3,526 85	737 50	102 37
1898-99	9,275 55	3,553 73	3,608 90	1,151 95	31 75
1899-1900	11,222 65	5,395 50	4,078 44	1,354 10	189 15
	65,321 72	25,154 52	35,166 53	11,188 29	1,051 97

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that there has been a substantial increase in the revenue derived at the various registry offices throughout the Territories. The total revenue from this source in 1895-96 amounted to \$10,210.74, and during the past fiscal year it had increased to \$22,239.84, which is a fair indication of growing activity in the transfer of real estate, and in land transactions generally.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure on account of Civil Government salaries, Civil Government contingencies, and Dominion Lands chargeable to income from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1900.

Year.	CIVIL GOVERNMENT SALARIES.		Civil Government Contin- gencies.	Dominion Lands Chargeable to Income.	Total.
	Staff.	Minister.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1889-90.	77,921 01	7,000 00	17,419 52	173,574 29	275,914 82
1890-91	80,821 83	7,000 00	17,735 06	158,483 11	264,040 00
1891-92	84,883 66	7,000 00	17,025 48	132,897 24	241,716 38
1892-93	91,312 33	7,000 00	15,568 77	136,179 17	250,060 27
1893-94.	94,794 16	7,000 00	16,859 57	133,305 06	251,958 79
1894-95.	98,586 14	7,000 00	18,147 19	129,727 51	253,260 84
1895-96	96,577 50	7,000 00	17,066 46	113,908 08	234,552 04
1896-97.	100,254 13	4,581 36	15,611 44	111,415 12	231,862 05
1897-98	101,792 85	7,000 00	17,880 39	91,296 26	217,969 50
1898-99	97,214 00	7,000 00	19,586 23	92,913 92	216,714 15
1899-1900.	99,430 89	7,000 00	21,289 23	104,979 49	232,699 61
	1,023,388 50	74,581 36	194,219 34	1,378,589 25	2,670,778 45

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

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A. 1901

STATEMENT showing Receipts on account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1900.

Fiscal Year.	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption Fees.	Improvements.	SALES.		Map sales, Office and Registration Fees, &c.	Surveyors' Examination Fees.	Miscellaneous, including Trust.	Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY PERMITS, MINING FEES, STONE QUARRIES, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	COLONIZATION LANDS.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
				Cash.	Scrp.						Cash.	Scrp. &c.	Cash.	Scrp.		Cash.	Scrp.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872-73	6,960 00			19,170 20						100 25								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873-74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50		2,710 55								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874-75	11,510 00			13,665 90		129 00				2,335 25								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875-76	4,680 00			3,478 94	320 00					887 00								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876-77	2,250 00			1,065 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	40 00	320 00								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877-78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878-79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879-80	41,255 00	10,241 43		45,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880-81	20,420 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,179 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58		32,028 34								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881-82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,500 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 14	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882-83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 46	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883-84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,566 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	142,983 10	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884-85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	190,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885-86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 59	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886-87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887-88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	62,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00		2,951 58		569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888-89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,462 50	90,290 00	2,207 69	16,862 63	3,946 55			2,528 73		594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889-90	35,020 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	20,232 50	84,642 95	1,365 57	9,021 63	8,242 08			1,094 37		462,536 26	8,269 74	454,266 52
1890-91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	14,712 50	102,962 71	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	100 00		2,397 35	5 28	460,990 76	7,195 27	453,795 49
1891-92	46,994 00		6,472 31	168,901 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	23,104 50	106,461 35	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85			3,648 45		452,151 08	15,291 29	436,859 69
1892-93	37,689 74		7,113 50	98,671 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,014 00	105,805 24	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13			4,983 23		392,324 43	18,314 97	374,009 46
1893-94	36,402 25		3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11	40 00	13,457 69	11,097 00	81,290 51	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15			2,533 92		350,069 12	4,544 01	345,525 11
1894-95	29,664 88		3,567 90	37,293 71	23,289 62	695 99		6,271 77	6,566 90	74,079 20	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,229 54			2,321 87		292,983 10	4,365 99	288,617 11
1895-96	18,278 00		3,163 15	46,373 98	46,929 65	610 78	50 00	21,679 31	6,810 50	61,923 47	7,071 86	6,250 90	5,813 51			2,734 82		227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14
1896-97	21,179 00		3,737 01	49,335 53	16,929 38	796 05	70 00	19,421 98	8,527 50	68,992 82	4,715 01	2,500 00	8,518 18			2,132 11		206,823 57	15,010 54	191,813 03
1897-98	34,780 00		5,649 63	80,178 64	28,918 14	1,987 40	10 00	21,242 66	10,042 00	119,313 78	4,758 08					3,045 65		1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08
1898-99	58,235 00		4,297 62	116,598 35	21,307 58	1,202 05	20 00	75,085 95	13,549 50	155,360 68	5,245 88		1,130,371 60			2,994 16		1,584,328 32	32,296 39	1,552,031 93
1899-1900	72,690 00		4,835 81	103,247 58	88,756 22	1,238 85	190 00	38,072 54	14,937 00	126,345 82	8,382 86	4,083 30	1,038,195 42	20 00		2,727 60		1,508,743 00	23,062 28	1,485,680 72
	850,971 98	206,741 01	75,074 49	3,631,962 90	2,805,112 36	30,743 35	6,105 00	447,373 40	203,796 78	1,861,599 62	161,246 14	166,090 50	2,934,916 11	340 00	36,083 84	857,461 08	30,460 50	14,296,069 06	286,173 34	14,009,895 72

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing yearly the gross revenue (in cash only) received from all sources during the 13 years ending June 30, 1900.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands. (Cash.)	School Lands.	Seed Grain.	Ordnance Lands.	Fines and Forfeitures.		Registration Fees.		Casual Revenue.	Total.
	§	§	§	§	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.
1887-88...	223,360 73	42,045 11	26,146 13	36,239 88	1,267 05	7,212 02	7,212 02	372 79	310,497 58	
1888-89...	243,046 84	52,354 94	5,017 44	42,072 07	789 25	6,543 53	6,543 53	1,075 36	371,978 12	
1889-90...	224,770 16	45,188 57	5,385 00	29,921 61	1,958 75	8,866 30	8,866 30	261 63	314,984 53	
1890-91...	258,751 35	38,826 33	5,357 65	54,229 69	1,695 02	10,866 65	10,866 65	627 81	380,282 45	
1891-92...	337,166 07	136,131 80	5,846 21	42,360 80	788 92	9,302 11	9,302 11	532 14	532,179 49	
1892-93...	303,550 86	82,615 22	2,339 16	33,776 90	777 00	10,750 38	10,750 38	1,331 96	438,668 52	
1893-94...	214,540 30	47,574 11	2,752 56	22,318 30	864 15	10,358 62	10,358 62	1,982 04	293,975 98	
1894-95...	171,085 48	47,665 10	8,748 05	22,645 97	693 85	9,811 77	9,811 77	875 36	255,530 09	
1895-96...	174,569 98	56,584 32		17,550 28	502 00	8,737 87	8,737 87	1,920 66	268,552 56	
	2,160,721 17	548,985 50	62,212 80	301,115 40	8,185 99	82,448 74	82,448 74	8,979 75	3,172,649 35	
1896-97...	187,424 19	24,292 43	9,887 13	9,831 27	1,316 00	8,997 24	8,997 24	2,683 65	244,431 31	
1897-98...	980,313 10	52,410 82	12,351 71	22,537 17	529 06	14,263 50	14,263 50	260 92	1,082,666 28	
1898-99...	1,563,020 74	41,249 77	12,368 69	12,349 65	2,801 03	19,229 73	19,229 73	2,629 91	1,683,651 52	
1899-1900...	1,416,883 48	230,574 78	15,371 84	11,943 53	1,452 92	21,751 90	21,751 90	3,664 00	1,684,942 45	
	4,141,641 51	338,827 80	49,899 37	55,761 62	6,099 01	64,233 37	64,233 37	9,228 88	4,665,691 56	
	6,362,362 68	887,813 30	112,112 17	356,877 62	14,285 00	146,682 11	146,682 11	18,268 63	7,838,340 91	

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The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the Department during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900, respectively.

	Fiscal year June 30, 1899.		Fiscal year June 30, 1900.	
	No. of entries.	Acres.	No. of entries.	Acres.
Homesteads	5,912	945,920	7,426	1,188,160
Sales.....		44,131	.....	50,799

Homestead entries and sales which have been made during the six months ending June 30, 1900.

	No. of entries.	Acres.
Homesteads.....	4,132	661,120
Sales.....	.....	• 26,409

As will be observed, the above figures show an increase of 1,514 entries granted during the past year over the previous one. With the exception of 1882, when 7,483 entries were granted, chiefly, as it subsequently proved to be, for speculative purposes, 3,520 entries having been cancelled during the same year, this year's record is the largest since the inception of the department in 1873. Further, it is not unlikely that the returns for this calendar year will even exceed those for the past fiscal year, as the figures given above for the six months ending June 30 last would appear to indicate. This is a very satisfactory showing, specially when one considers that only 57 entries were cancelled during that period. The percentage of cancelled entries during the years extending from 1882 to 1896 varied from 24 to 47 each year, whereas for the past six months it has fallen to one per cent, showing conclusively that persons who acquire the land to-day are bona fide agriculturists, who do so solely for the purpose of building up permanent homes for themselves and families, and who have the necessary means at their disposal to successfully carry out their object.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874, and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry.

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Departmental Year ended.	HOMESTEADS.			Pre-emptions.		
	Number of Entries.	Number Cancelled.	Percentage.	Number of Entries.	Number Cancelled.	Percentage.
October 31, 1874.....	1,376	890	64	643	613	95
" 31, 1875.....	499	305	61	391	230	58
" 31, 1876.....	347	153	44	263	136	51
" 31, 1877.....	845	462	54	594	351	60
" 31, 1878.....	1,788	1,384	77	1,580	937	59
" 31, 1879.....	4,068	2,060	50	1,729	1,469	84
" 31, 1880.....	2,074	681	32	1,004	500	49
" 31, 1881.....	2,753	641	34	1,649	799	48
" 31, 1882.....	7,483	3,525	47	5,654	3,287	58
" 31, 1883.....	6,063	1,892	31	4,120	1,830	44
" 31, 1884.....	3,753	1,183	31	2,762	1,191	43
" 31, 1885.....	1,858	625	33	633	492	75
" 31, 1886.....	2,657	862	32	1,046	496	47
" 31, 1887.....	2,036	490	24	585	310	52
" 31, 1888.....	2,655	743	27	454	204	64
" 31, 1889.....	4,416	1,933	43	1,355	1,001	73
" 31, 1890.....	2,955	950	32	371		
" 31, 1891.....	3,523	1,235	35			
" 31, 1892.....	4,840	1,983	40			
" 31, 1893.....	4,067	1,525	37			
" 31, 1894.....	3,209	1,214	37			
Decem. 31, 1895.....	2,394	922	38			
" 31, 1896.....	1,857	455	24			
" 31, 1897.....	2,384	501	21			
" 31, 1898.....	4,848	817	16			
" 31, 1899.....	6,689	587	8			
6 months ending June 30, 1900.....	4,132	57	1			

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the first six months of the year 1900, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	Number of Entries.	Number of Souls.	States.	Number of Entries.	Number of Souls.
Arizona.....	1	2	Missouri.....	8	28
California.....	8	27	Montana.....	15	54
Colorado.....	2	7	Nebraska.....	99	323
Connecticut.....	1	1	New York.....	9	35
Dakota.....	277	899	Ohio.....	11	30
Delaware.....	1	1	Oklahoma.....	4	28
Idaho.....	5	20	Oregon.....	11	42
Illinois.....	17	44	Pennsylvania.....	7	29
Indiana.....	6	11	Texas.....	1	1
Indian Territory.....	1	3	Utah.....	13	31
Iowa.....	83	281	Vermont.....	1	1
Kansas.....	47	161	Washington.....	7	8
Maine.....	2	12	Wisconsin.....	35	98
Massachusetts.....	3	9			
Michigan.....	94	296		941	3,018
Minnesota.....	172	536			

The above statement fully bears out the contention that a proper system of propaganda amongst farmers of the western States could be fruitful of very satisfactory results. The number of entries made by United States settlers in 1898 was 698; in 1899, the number had been increased to 1,169, and during the first six months of the present calendar year no less than 941 farmers from the States have been granted entries, so that the number of these very desirable additions to our rural population has been increasing in a larger ratio than the arrivals from any other country.

There is no doubt, according to present indications, that this current of immigration will keep on increasing, and we may, therefore, look forward confidently in future to a fair share of the best class of farmers from the western States, who may decide upon leaving their present holdings in order to better their social condition by settling elsewhere.

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900 respectively, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	NO. OF ENTRIES.		States.	NO. OF ENTRIES.	
	1899.	1900.		1899.	1900.
Arizona.....		1	Nebraska.....	64	152
California.....	9	14	New Hampshire.....	1	1
Colorado.....	3	3	New York.....	12	15
Connecticut.....	1	2	Ohio.....	11	20
Dakota.....	192	414	Oklahoma.....	1	4
Delaware.....		1	Oregon.....	17	14
Idaho.....	17	14	Pennsylvania.....	15	12
Illinois.....	23	31	Rhode Island.....	4	3
Indiana.....	4	7	Tennessee.....	1	
Indian Territory.....		1	Texas.....	2	3
Iowa.....	22	126	Utah.....	99	50
Kansas.....	40	58	Vermont.....	2	1
Kentucky.....	2		Virginia.....	3	
Maine.....	10	5	Washington.....	19	13
Massachusetts.....	7	5	Wisconsin.....	37	51
Michigan.....	136	131	Wyoming.....	3	1
Minnesota.....	179	267			
Missouri.....	12	15		972	1,462
Montana.....	24	27			

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STATISTICAL STATEMENT *re* Homesteaders, comparing the reports of the Dominion Lands Agents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with those of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Nationalities.	NO. OF ENTRIES.	
	1899.	1900.
Canadians from Ontario.....	1,219	1,887
" Quebec.....	141	201
" Nova Scotia.....	25	49
" New Brunswick.....	29	39
" Prince Edward Island.....	15	18
" British Columbia.....	8	16
" Manitoba.....	268	337
" North-west Territories.....	104	100
Persons who had previous entry.....	1,809	2,647
Canadians returned from the United States.....	637	746
Newfoundland.....	106	155
United States.....	3	.....
English.....	866	1,307
Irish.....	539	639
Scotch.....	79	102
French.....	185	187
Belgians.....	61	58
Swiss.....	48	21
Italians.....	1	1
Roumanians.....	2	1
Greek.....	1	3
Syrians.....	1	.....
Germans.....	125	217
Austro-Hungarians.....	957	1,033
Hollanders.....	.....	3
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	14	12
Icelanders.....	48	48
Swedo-Norwegians.....	72	87
Russians (other than Mennonites and Poles).....	91	83
Mennonites.....	247	74
Poles.....	2	2
Chinese.....	1
	5,806	7,426

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Homestead Entries made during the first six months of the Year 1900, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several Agencies of the Department.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries	Nationalities.	No of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	1,018	Scotch.	95
" Quebec	107	French.	30
" Nova Scotia.	25	Belgians.	10
" New Brunswick	19	Hollanders.	2
" Prince Edward Island	7	Germans	134
" British Columbia.	9	Austro-Hungarians	481
" Manitoba	236	Roumanians	3
" North-west Territories.	59	Danes (other than Icelanders)	9
	1,480	Icelanders	31
Persons who had made previous entry.	383	Swedo-Norwegians.	61
Canadians returned from the United States	108	Russians (other than Mennonites).	45
United States	833	Mennonites	27
English	300		4,132
Irish.	50		

STATEMENT showing the number of letters patent issued by the department in each year since 1874, and the number of those issued which have since been cancelled in each year :—

Departmental Year ended.	Number Issued.	Number Cancelled.
October 31, 1874.	536	6
" 31, 1875.	492	4
" 31, 1876.	375	4
" 31, 1877.	2,156	13
" 31, 1878.	2,597	32
" 31, 1879.	2,194	57
" 31, 1880.	1,704	41
" 31, 1881.	1,768	11
" 31, 1882.	2,766	11
" 31, 1883.	3,591	16
" 31, 1884.	3,887	24
" 31, 1885.	3,257	18
" 31, 1886.	4,570	17
" 31, 1887.	4,599	26
" 31, 1888.	3,275	34
" 31, 1889.	3,282	30
" 31, 1890.	3,273	29
" 31, 1891.	2,449	35
" 31, 1892.	2,955	27
" 31, 1893.	2,936	16
" 31, 1894.	2,553	15
Decem. 31, 1894.	2,682	16
" 31, 1895.	2,118	12
" 31, 1896.	2,665	20
" 31, 1897.	2,972	17
" 31, 1898.	3,037	19
" 31, 1899.	3,904	11
June 30, 1900, 6 months ending.	1,970	14

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment:—

Departmental Year ended October 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874	3,482	4,150	7,632
1875	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878	4,642	6,069	10,651
1879	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880	8,222	9,940	18,162
1881	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882	25,500	30,800	55,800
1883	27,180	33,590	60,680
1884	27,625	33,386	60,911
1885	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888	43,467	52,298	95,765
1889	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892	41,960	42,203	84,193
1893	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895	49,991	45,888	95,889
1896	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898	88,013	87,845	175,758
1899	95,023	1,876	186,899
1900	121,219	133,177	254,396

The number of registered letters during the departmental year 1900 was:—

Received, 3,856; sent, 10,676.

This shows an increase of correspondence of over 67,500 letters as compared with 1899.

From the above statement it will be observed that the increase in the correspondence of the department had been gradual since 1873, but it has during the last few years assumed such large proportions, especially during the last twelve months, when over one quarter of a million letters were received and sent out, that there is no room for doubt that the general business of the department, as a result of the settlement of the country which it has striven to bring about, has improved remarkably.

It has been found necessary to employ a number of extra writers so as to cope with the additional work entailed by the increase in the correspondence, but no additions whatever have been made to the regular staff of officials employed in the various branches, who certainly deserve credit for the promptness and efficiency with which this important and voluminous work has been performed.

STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Name.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899. (Fiscal Year.)		1900. (Fiscal Year.)	
	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount
Hudson's Bay Company		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	93,184	295,288	43,155	131,628	55,453	176,950	66,624	220,360	135,081	431,065	242,135	757,792	261,832	814,857	379,091	1,152,836
Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company	14,164	57,559	6,312	28,003	5,623	22,330	21,254	88,568	63,800	234,614	106,473	363,982	58,019	199,458	133,507	457,449
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	1,603		640		2,391		296		2,524		22,534		61,030		18,932	53,974
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company	11,290		11,035		46,815		10,533		9,436		15,481		21,738		53,335	128,256
Total	130,211	352,847	68,668	297,856	114,713	222,489	108,016	361,338	222,225	719,016	448,623	1,431,774	462,494	1,520,792	648,379	2,145,146

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The above statement, showing the total area of land disposed of by the various companies therein mentioned, as well as the gross amount derived from the sales, is certainly a very conclusive proof of the increased demand for farm lands in western Canada. The vast area of land disposed of in this way represents over 4,000 quarter-sections. Allowing one settler for each quarter-section disposed of, and one each for the 8,000 entries granted by the department, it gives, in round numbers, a total of 12,000 settlers who have located on lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the past year; and allowing an average of four for each family, the total number of souls that have been added to the rural population might very fairly be estimated at 48,000, which would about agree with the statement of the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, to the effect that over 25,000 people registered at his office during the first six months of the present calendar year. Should this estimate, however, appear too optimistic, there can be no question that at least 10,000 settlers took up lands in the period mentioned, that is, allowing 8,000 for the free homestead entries and 2,000 for the 4,000 quarter-sections sold by the companies. This, at four per family, would give a total of 40,000 souls, which is in itself a very remarkable showing, when it is borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the incoming immigrants hire out with farmers, or engage in the work of railway construction, during the first year of their arrival and before selecting their holdings.

IMMIGRATION.

The reports and returns in connection with the Immigration Service will be found under Part II.

It is very satisfactory to note that the people who have been induced to move to Canada this year are reported to be of a very desirable class. It is of much moment, no doubt, that the settlement of the country should be proceeded with as quickly as possible, but it is of still greater importance that the settlers coming in to take possession of our vacant lands, and who will eventually enjoy the benefits of Canadian citizenship, should be thrifty and industrious and possessed of sufficient means to enable them to successfully engage in agricultural or other pursuits. The department has therefore made it a point to impress strongly upon the minds of all its agents the necessity for exercising the greatest care in the selection of persons who should be induced to come to this country, and, further, restrictive measures have been enforced with a view to preventing the entry of any undesirable arrivals. That the department has been successful in this endeavour, there would, fortunately, appear to be no question, but the following paragraph, taken from the annual report of Mr. John Hoollah, immigration agent at the port of Montreal, is worthy of special mention in this respect:

‘It gives me sincere pleasure to state that the class of immigrants who have arrived at this port during the six months covered by this report, and who have made Canada their permanent home, will undoubtedly prove a source of strength and benefit to the Dominion. This embraces all nationalities, taken both individually and as a whole. The new arrivals would be a credit to any nation as a general thing; they were all, or nearly all, supplied with sufficient funds to settle them comfortably in the

land of their adoption. It is well to note that the majority of the new comers were of the farming class, and very few chose the city for their residence. Fully 75 per cent of the immigrants arriving here passed on to Manitoba and the North-west to take up lands there.'

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the prosperous conditions prevailing in Great Britain as a result of the large number of reservists, volunteers and yeomanry who have gone to South Africa and thus left little room for the unemployed, the High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, is able to report that we have had this year our usual immigration from the motherland, and that the advantages that Canada offers to desirable settlers are commanding increased interest.

On the other hand, as pointed out by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the General Continental Agent, while every effort should continue to be made to secure as large an Anglo-Saxon immigration as possible, it would not appear that we are likely to meet with as much success as might be desired in that direction, at least in so far as present prospects would indicate. This is, of course, attributed to the fact that the number of agriculturists in Great Britain is comparatively limited, and that as a result of the prosperous times prevailing at present, a very limited number only could be found who would consider the advisability of abandoning their present holdings and trying to better their present condition by moving to Canada or elsewhere. Under the circumstances, as I suggested in my report last year, there would appear to be no doubt that Canada will have to look to Europe and Scandinavia for a share of the emigration from those countries which is now being directed towards the United States and the South American Republics. It is therefore proposed to use every effort to induce as many as possible of the better class of these emigrants to move to this country, proper care being exercised, as in the past, to exclude all undesirable subjects. The results obtained so far in connection with this class of immigration, especially in respect to the Doukhobors, the Galicians and Scandinavians, have proved most satisfactory, and there is therefore every reason why the immigration of these or any other suitable settlers from the continent of Europe should be encouraged.

DOUKHOBORS AND GALICIANS.

As regards the Doukhobors and Galicians already in the country, there is nothing of special interest to report. It may be stated, however, that they have continued to make substantial progress towards their permanent settlement, and are altogether prosperous and content. These people, as a whole, are thrifty, intelligent and honest, and in most cases possessed of the necessary agricultural knowledge and experience to enable them to become successful farmers.

As for the Galician settler, it has been remarked that he is naturally so much attached to his farm that once he has secured the means of remaining upon it, he will on no consideration leave it to hire out if he can possibly avoid it. This characteristic is certainly much to his advantage, as it will ensure his permanent settlement on the

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land, and minimize the likelihood of his drifting to the city or becoming unable to provide for himself.

The Doukhobors have also made rapid progress in bringing their lands under cultivation, and are entirely dependent upon their own efforts for maintenance. Some difficulty still exists with regard to their conforming with the requirements of the laws of registration, both in respect to land holdings, and to the births, marriages and deaths amongst their people. There is every reason to hope, however, that as they come to appreciate the benefits of Canadian laws and customs, the prejudice will gradually disappear, and they will gladly comply with the requirements of the government.

It is very satisfactory to note that both the Galicians and Doukhobors are rapidly adapting themselves to the manners of the country, especially in regard to language, which is, no doubt, the first and most important step towards their becoming true Canadians. Many of these people, although they have been in the country for scarcely two or three years, are now reported to have a fair knowledge of the English language. While this is certainly to the advantage of the country, as it tends to the unification of the different elements which must necessarily meet and live side by side in western Canada, it will at the same time be of material benefit to these settlers themselves, as they will thus be placed on a footing of equality with older residents in matters of trade and education.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

As already pointed out, there has been a large increase in the number of immigrants from the United States. The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg reports in this relation that the arrivals during the first six months of the present calendar year exceeded the whole number received last year. The following words from the commissioner, in speaking of this particular class of immigration, are significant:—

‘It is marked, too, by the incoming of men of means on the look-out for favourably situated and improved holdings, which they purchase at good figures.’

The following paragraph from the report of Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Immigration Agent at Detroit, is also worthy of special mention, as it shows that the movement of population from the States, as indicated by the returns received recently, is largely on the increase:—

‘As will be seen on reference to the epitome hereto attached, the volume of business at Detroit office has been much greater than that of the corresponding period of last year. The number of settlers going forward exceeded the corresponding period of 1899 by 70 per cent, and the stock and effects shipped to Western Canada, and the cash brought into the country by these settlers, almost doubles that of the corresponding period of 1899.’

It is therefore proposed to continue, with increased vigour if possible, but on the same basis, the work which has been so successfully carried on in the United States during the past season.

TIMBER, MINERAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

The report of the chief clerk in charge of this branch of the department will be found under No. 4 of the Dominion lands division of the report. It contains very full and interesting details with regard to the work of this important office and the results obtained during the twelve months ending June 30 last.

The total revenue from the above sources during the past fiscal year was \$1,190,510.66, which, although not quite as large as for the preceding year, when the receipts amounted to \$1,298,136.13, was still in excess of the unusually large revenue of 1897-98 by over \$360,000.

It may be pointed out in this relation that the number of free miners' certificates issued during the year 1898-99 was 22,735, yielding a revenue of \$227,354.13, whereas the number of certificates issued during the past year was only 12,574, with a revenue of \$126,709.80. This is easily explainable, as a falling off in the number of miners' certificates was naturally expected when the abnormal rush of gold seekers to the Yukon fields would come to an end, and thus leave the work of developing the mineral resources of the country in the hands of bona fide corporations and practical miners. It will be seen, therefore, that leaving aside this item, the gross revenue of the Timber and Mines Branch of the department has been as large as that of the preceding year.

TIMBER.

According to the statements submitted, there would appear to have been increased activity in the manufacture and sale of building material during the past year. That this industry is keeping pace with the opening up of the country is evidenced by the fact that 306 licenses to cut timber over an area of 3,610.37 square miles were issued during the year, as compared with 151 licenses and an area of 1,531.30 square miles in 1898-99. In Manitoba, the saw-mills have been run to their fullest capacity, the output being about 24,000,000 feet B.M., an increase of 4,000,000 over last year. The output in the Territories was 13,510,287 feet B.M., in the railway belt in British Columbia 29,684,003 feet B.M., and in the Yukon Territory about 9,000,000 feet B.M.

In addition to the lumber sold by mill-owners in Manitoba, it is reported that no less than 132,669,083 feet of lumber was sold in Manitoba and at points as far west as Regina, the bulk of which came from the mills at Lake of the Woods and Rainy River. Although the shipments in from the United States still continue large, there has been a falling off as compared with last year's business.

The timber dues received amounted to \$126,851.35. Of the revenue from timber, \$28,075.55 was for bonuses, ground rents, royalties and dues on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, being a decrease of \$13,329.85, as compared with the previous year. The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1900, was \$1,861,785.21. The total revenue from timber within the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date was \$395,567.14, and in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, \$1,332,740.26. The total revenue from the Yukon Terri-

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tory for timber was \$133,477.81. During the year 66,886,970 feet of lumber were manufactured from timber cut under license in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and in the railway belt in British Columbia.

The Crown timber agent at Winnipeg gives in his report tabulated statements showing the quantity of lumber sold during the last three years, and also the importation of timber products into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the same period.

Approximately, 122,000 cords of wood were sold at Winnipeg at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$5.50 per cord.

The following is a comparative statement of the average price of lumber within the several Crown timber agencies during the past fifteen years:—

Agency.	1885.	1895.	1900.	
	Per M.	Per M.	Per M.	Per M.
Winnipeg	\$13 50 to \$25 00	\$17 00 to \$19 00	\$13 00 to \$15 50	\$17 00 to \$20 00
Brandon	20 00 to 22 00	15 00	13 00 to 15 00	15 00 to 17 00
Whittemouth	11 00 to 12 00	10 00	10 00 to 11 00	15 00 to 17 00
Calgary	25 00 to 30 00	8 00 to 16 00	8 00 to 16 00	10 00 to 17 00
Fort McLeod	20 00	10 00 to 16 00	7 00 to 16 00	9 00 to 23 00
Lethbridge				
Prince Albert	30 00 to 45 00	8 00 to 25 00	16 00 to 17 50	15 00 to 17 00
Edmonton	25 00 to 30 00	13 00 to 16 00	10 00 to 12 00	11 00 to 16 00
British Columbia		7 00 to 9 00	9 50	10 00

The number of timber berths licensed, or authorized to be licensed, in the province of Manitoba and the Territories is 171, and within the railway belt in British Columbia, 145. Sixty-seven berths have been granted in the Yukon Territory, covering a total area of 194½ square miles. A list of the timber berths and the names of the owners appears in the report of the chief clerk of the Timber and Mines Branch.

The regulations of July 1, 1898, governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and within twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, were amended by an order in council dated January 23, 1900, by reducing the rental of timber berths situated between Eagle Pass and Yale in the province of British Columbia from five cents an acre to \$5 a square mile, per annum.

By an order in council dated February 20, 1900, the regulations were amended by providing that any settler in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, who has lost his dwelling or other buildings by accidental fire, whether caused by prairie or bush fires, or in any other way not due to his own carelessness, may obtain a free permit to cut for the replacing of such buildings the quantity of timber to which a homesteader is entitled free of dues under the regulations.

The regulations were also amended by order in council dated September 3, 1900, by reducing the dues on square timber and saw-logs cut under permit, with the exception of oak, to \$1.50 per thousand feet B.M. the dues on oak to remain unchanged.

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It was also provided that returns must now be made of the quantity of lumber manufactured from timber cut under permit in Manitoba or the North-west Territories instead of computing the quantity in the log by 'Scribner's log rule.'

A synopsis of the regulations may be found in the report of the chief clerk of the Timber and Mines Branch.

GRAZING AND STOCK-RAISING.

During the year ending June 30 last, the department issued 247 leases for grazing lands, as compared with 202 during the previous year. The total number of ranches comprising Dominion lands is at present 641, covering an area of 557,454.12 acres. There are also in force 163 leases for school lands in the Territories, covering a total area of 52,597.37 acres.

The revenue on account of grazing lands was \$15,381.14, being an increase of over \$8,000 as compared with the year 1898-99.

HAY.

During the year 4,411 permits to cut hay were issued, and the sum of \$17,838.88 was collected for dues, as compared with 4,208 permits and a revenue of \$13,369.82 for the previous year.

MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the past fiscal year 138 entries were granted for quartz locations in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, as compared with 123 entries during the preceding year, and 918 entries for similar locations were granted in the Yukon Territory, as compared with 444 for 1898-99. This is very satisfactory, especially with regard to the latter district, as it would appear to indicate that quartz prospecting in the Yukon is now being actively prosecuted in that territory. This prospecting may not as yet have had any practical results in so far as gold-bearing quartz is concerned, but the copper discoveries made in the vicinity of White Horse promise to be of considerable importance, and will likely prove a source of great wealth to this district.

There has been a considerable falling off in the number of placer claim entries granted in the Yukon during the past fiscal year, the number being only 1,340, as compared with 9,626 during the previous year. This, however, does not show that there has been any diminution in the amount of work performed, but rather a decrease in new discoveries. The royalty collected on the output of placer claims, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations, was \$733,041.04, as compared with \$575,812.79 for the previous year.

In the Yukon Territory 20,100 placer claims, 1,637 quartz claims, 10,282 renewals and relocations, and 19,451 assignments of claims were recorded up to July 1, 1900. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, show that 1,340 entries for placer claims, 918 entries for quartz claims, 4,880 renewals and relocations and 6,215 assign-

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ments were recorded. The revenue collected from this source and for fees collected for registering other documents in connection with mining operations was \$154,386.70.

Up to July 1, 1900, 46,938 free miners' certificates were issued, producing a revenue of \$470,357.82. During the present fiscal year, as already stated, 12,574 free miners' certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was \$126,709.80.

The total sum collected since the royalty was established to July 1, 1900, for royalty on the gross output of placer claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations, was \$1,596,277.38; of this amount the sum of \$733,041.04 was collected during the last fiscal year. A statement showing the royalty received, the places where the royalty was collected, and the names of the creeks, gulches and hills on which the claims from which the gold was taken are located, appears in the report of the Chief Clerk of the Timber and Mines Branch.

Leases have been issued to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory covering 1,313 miles, and for the same purpose in the North-west Territories covering 961.75 miles.

The total revenue received for rent of the leaseholds in the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1900, was \$137,005.50, and for the last fiscal year, \$1,000. The falling off is explained by the non-payment of the rentals due by leaseholders who have only made payment for the first year.

The total revenue for rent of the leaseholds in the North-west Territories to July 1, 1899, was \$17,312.71, and for the past fiscal year \$6,800.

Up to the end of the last fiscal year the sum of \$12,220.64 was received for mining locations in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, under an arrangement between the government of that province and the government of Canada made in 1890, whereby the provincial government, which owns the precious metals, was empowered to grant entries for locations containing any minerals with the exception of coal, in accordance with the provincial regulations, purchasing from the Government of Canada the land at the rate of \$5 per acre.

This price has since been reduced to \$1 per acre for lands which are of no value for agricultural purposes or for the timber growing thereon.

The regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and in the Yukon Territory, of March 21, 1898, were made by order in council dated the 3rd of April, 1900, to apply to the province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, the Yukon Territory and the provisional districts of Ungava, Keewatin, Mackenzie and Franklin, and provision was made that an agent might stake out on behalf of himself and others any number of locations in the provisional district of Ungava, not exceeding 100, provided that only one location can be staked and recorded for one applicant in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

The order in council of July 20, 1900, provides that section 24 of the Consolidated Ordinances of the North-west Territories of Canada which provides as follows:—

'Where personal service of any notice, pleading, summons, order, warrant or other document, proceeding or written communication is required, and it is made to appear to the court or a judge that prompt personal service cannot be effected, the court or the judge may make such order for substituted or other service or for the substitution for service of notice by letter, public advertisement or otherwise as may be just.'

shall form a part of the regulations for the hearing and decision of disputes with regard to mining property.

Provision has been made that the Gold Commissioner shall have the right to hear and determine all disputes with respect to entry having been granted to two or more persons for the same ground, and to set aside any grant for a mining claim which may be shown to have been obtained through fraud, misrepresentation or error, and to confirm any entry shown to have been obtained in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, such action, however, to be subject to appeal to the Minister of the Interior, who shall also have the right to hear the same, and, upon the evidence adduced, to cancel or confirm any such entry or grant.

The regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon Territory approved by council on January 13, 1898, have been amended by the following orders:—

By an order in council, dated February 20, 1900, provision was made that a free miner's certificate might be issued for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of the fees prescribed by the regulations for each year covered by the certificate; that the discoverer of a new mine shall be allowed one claim of 1,000 feet in length, and a party of two discoverers two claims amounting altogether to 1,500 feet, and that no royalty shall be imposed on the output of such claims.

Provision was also made that the rear boundaries of a creek or gulch claim which run in the general direction of the creek or gulch be defined by measuring 1,000 feet on each side of the centre of the stream or gulch; that the boundary of a river claim which runs in the general direction of the river be defined by measuring 1,000 feet from low water mark of the river; and that the rear boundary of a hill claim shall be defined by measuring 1,000 feet from its front boundary. All claims for which entries have in the past been granted may be defined in the manner specified in the preceding paragraph by order of the Gold Commissioner on the application of the registered owner thereof, where such proceeding will not interfere with any mining claim or property owned or held by any other person.

The order in council of March 2, 1900, provides that surveys of claims already made by a Dominion land surveyor, either employed by the Dominion government or by the miners themselves, shall, if approved by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and after a notice of such survey being advertised for three months in one of the newspapers published at Dawson, if unopposed, be made to define absolutely the boundaries of the claims surveyed; and if at any time a holder of a claim should wish to have his boundaries defined, he may employ a Dominion land surveyor to make a survey thereof, and after publishing a notice in the manner above mentioned, such survey shall define the boundaries of the claims surveyed. If, within three months

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from the time such notice is published, the survey is protested, the protest shall be heard and decided upon by the Gold Commissioner. The survey of all claims shall be made under instructions from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and approved by him before they can be accepted as defining the boundaries of the claims surveyed.

The above regulations have been further amended by providing that a free miner may renew his certificate within ninety days from the date of its expiry, and such renewal shall be in force for one year from the date the certificate expired, and the holder of such renewal shall be entitled to all the rights of a free miner holding a certificate unexpired. The fee for the renewal of a free miner's certificate issued after the date the certificate expired shall be \$15. Under an order in council passed on July 26, 1900, section 16 of the regulations was rescinded. This was the provision which provided that every alternate ten claims should be reserved for the government.

The order in council of August 27, 1900, provides that amendments to the Mining, Land and Timber Regulations, and also all new regulations respecting the same shall come into force in the Yukon Territory on a day five weeks from the date of the passing of the order in council, which will permit of four consecutive publications in the *Canada Gazette*, and it shall be the duty of the Gold Commissioner to post in a conspicuous place in his office all such amendments or new regulations within twenty-four hours after receiving the same, with a certificate thereon setting out the date upon which they will come into force and effect in the Territory.

Section 39 of the regulations was amended by providing that during each year work shall be done on a claim to the value of \$200, or the holder thereof may in lieu of such work pay the sum of \$200 for each of the first three years, but the fourth and succeeding years the sum of \$400 must be paid.

If at the end of the year the annual amount of work has not been performed, nor the commutation fee paid, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

By an order in council of September 4, 1900, the reservation from entry of hill and bench claims on Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks was cancelled.

Hydraulic regulations for the issue of leases of locations in the Yukon Territory to be worked by hydraulic or other mining process were approved by an order in council dated December 3, 1898.

By an order in council dated October 24, 1899, provision was made that leases may be issued without competition to those applicants who can satisfy the commissioner of the Yukon Territory that the applicant himself or a person acting for him was upon and actually prospected, prior to December 3, 1898, the location applied for, and upon compliance otherwise with the provisions of the regulations; and by an order in council dated March 2, 1900, provision was made that such a lease might be issued if the applicant himself or his authorized agent prospected the location prior to the date of the application.

The regulations have also been amended by providing that no application for a lease for hydraulic mining purposes shall be entertained for any tract which includes within its boundaries any placer, quartz or other mining claim acquired under the regulations in that behalf, or in the immediate vicinity of which placer, quartz or other mining claims have been discovered or are being profitably worked, and the Gold Commissioner shall in addition to furnishing the reports required by section 3 of the regulations referred to, be required to furnish a certificate that the location applied for does not contain any such placer, quartz or other mining claim, nor have any such claims been granted in the immediate vicinity of such location.

An applicant for an hydraulic mining lease shall in addition to furnishing the certificates required by section 3 of the regulations, file in the Department of the Interior a declaration made by a mining engineer, or other competent person, to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, that the location applied for is suitable for hydraulic mining purposes; that there is a sufficient quantity of water available with which to successfully operate the location; and that there is a sufficient dumping ground upon which to deposit the tailings produced from his operations.

Should coal or other mineral not already specified be found to exist within the limits of an hydraulic mining location granted under the regulations above referred to, the lease shall not convey the right to mine the same otherwise than in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and it shall reserve to the Crown the right to grant leases for the mining of such coal or other mineral, or the disposal of the land containing the same or so much thereof as may constitute an easement to the mine, upon such terms and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Section 2 of the regulations in question which provided that each alternate claim shall, until otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior, be reserved, has been rescinded.

Eleven leases have been issued, and 120 applicants have been given the right to acquire a lease upon their complying with the provisions of the regulations. A list of the leases issued and the names of the applicants referred to may be found in the report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department. A synopsis of all the mining regulations may be found in the same report.

The regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory were amended by providing that the lessee shall, within two years from the date of the lease, have at least one dredge in operation upon the portion of the river leased to him, not exceeding 30 miles, and shall, within six years from the date of such lease have one dredge in operation upon each five miles of the river leased to him.

The regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have also been amended by order in council dated September 4, 1900, which provides that the holder

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of more than one lease on the Saskatchewan River shall have the right to dredge during the period of his leases, between high and low water mark on both sides of the river within each alternate five miles of his leaseholds, such privilege to be subject to the rights of persons operating bar diggings under the provisions of section 1 of the regulations governing placer mining along the North Saskatchewan River in the North-west Territories, also subject to prior grants.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The revenue from coal lands during the last fiscal year was only \$5,650.33. The total area sold, up to July 1, 1900, was 17,233.29 acres, and the total amount received therefor was \$164,265.86.

The price of coal lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories is \$20 per acre for anthracite, and \$10 per acre for any other class of coal.

In the Yukon Territory the price of coal lands is \$40 per acre, if the coal is anthracite, and \$20 per acre for any other class of coal.

FUEL.

The crown timber agent at Winnipeg has furnished the following statement of the consumption of coal and wood at points in Manitoba and as far west as Regina, which can be taken as approximately correct :—

American anthracite.....	32,700 tons.
Canadian anthracite.....	11,000 "
American soft.....	3,500 "
Canadian (Galt).....	3,500 "
Souris lignite.....	34,000 "
Canadian wood (Winnipeg only).....	120,000 cords.
United States (Winnipeg only).....	2,164 "

The following prices were obtained during the years 1899 and 1900, as shown hereunder :—

	1899. Per ton.	1900. Per ton.
American anthracite, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	\$7.75	\$9.50
Canadian anthracite, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	6.75	9.00
American soft, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	6.00	7.00
Canadian (Galt), f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	....	7.50
Canadian Souris, f.o.b. at Souris.....	3.75	3.75
Souris lignite, f.o.b. at Brandon.....	3.20	3.20
Souris lignite, f.o.b. at Regina.....	3.20	3.30
Souris lignite, f.o.b. at Melita.....	2.75	2.60
Souris lignite, f.o.b. at Moosejaw.....	3.00	3.10

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	1899. Per cord.	1900. Per cord.
Cordwood, poplar, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	2.50	2.50
Cordwood, jack pine, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	3.50	3.50
Cordwood, spruce, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	4.25	3.00
Cordwood, (U.S.) oak, f.o.b. at Winnipeg.....	4.50	4.25
Cordwood, (U.S.) maple, f.o.b. at Winnipeg....	5.00	5.00

Car lots.

IRRIGATION AND IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

The past season in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia proved to be the second wet year which experience has now proved may be looked for in recurring cycles of two wet and five dry years, and as a consequence irrigation of the growing crops was not required to the same extent that is usual in dry seasons. The season was, however, marked by unusual progress in ditch and canal construction, and the mileage of completed ditches and canals, and the acreage susceptible of irrigation therefrom, have now reached important dimensions as will be noted from the following statement :—

Number of canals and ditches constructed, 200.

Length of canals and ditches constructed, 525 miles.

Acreage susceptible of irrigation from completed canals and ditches (approximate), 668,757.

Approximate cost of constructed canals and ditches, \$550,000.

Estimated increased value of land susceptible of irrigation from completed canals and ditches, \$1,337,514.

In addition to the above-mentioned water rights granted for irrigation purposes, some 126 rights have been recorded for the use of water for domestic and stock watering purposes, the larger number of these rights having been applied for by the territorial government, who are endeavouring to improve the surface water supply in the eastern portion of the Territories by erecting dams on natural drainage channels and thus create reservoirs for the storage of the high water and flood discharges in these channels until it is needed in the later and dryer portions of the year.

The past season marked the completion of the extensive works of the Canadian North-west Irrigation Company, the formal opening of their canal having been attended by His Excellency the Governor General in September last. This project ranks with the large irrigation undertakings on this continent, and is designed to supply water for the irrigation of a very large area in the Lethbridge district in Southern Alberta. The colonization of the lands to be irrigated forms an important part of the work undertaken by this company, and it is gratifying to note that they have already induced some hundreds of settlers from Utah and other irrigation States to the south to take up lands under their canal, and within the year two thriving villages at the eastern

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end and about midway in the length of the canal have sprung into existence, these villages being called Stirling and Magrath. The change which will be brought about in the district served by this canal within a few years promises to rival the most rapid development in any portion of the west, and there now seems to be no doubt that a large area which up to this time has been entirely devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep will in a very short time be covered with farms producing abundant crops by the aid of irrigation.

The past season also witnessed considerable progress in the construction of the Springbank Irrigation district canal, referred to in my report of last year. This canal is the first to be undertaken in the Territories as a municipal undertaking under the provisions of the territorial law relating to irrigation districts. The canal is designed to irrigate some 50,000 acres of land lying in the immediate vicinity of Calgary, and it is hoped that the project will be attended with the same measure of success which has followed the introduction of irrigation works as municipal or mutual undertakings in irrigation States to the south. This hope should be realized in this instance, as the canal will serve a district already thickly settled, and the provisions of the territorial ordinance under which it is being constructed make ample provision for careful government supervision of the scheme during construction and subsequent operation, and it is worthy of note that the faith of the investing public in this particular scheme, and in the principle of irrigation generally, was clearly indicated by the sale of the debentures of this district at a price considerably above par.

The field work of the general irrigation surveys was not commenced prior to the close of the fiscal year, but the permanent staff was employed up to that time in completing the maps and reports of the previous season's operations. The usual work connected with the record of the discharge of the streams from which water is used for irrigation was commenced with the opening of the season by the departure of the ice from the streams and kept up during the season. This branch of the irrigation survey work fills an important part in dealing with the present allotment of water rights and future titles thereto, but to be of the greatest value must be continued throughout a series of years before any correct estimation of the water available for irrigation from these sources can be arrived at.

The fifth general report on Irrigation and Canadian Irrigation Surveys is now in course of preparation, but as both the irrigation and irrigation survey seasons are practically coincident with the calendar year, it is not possible to include this report in a report dealing only with operations up to the close of the fiscal year on June 30 last.

These general reports contain much information of value, not only to those engaged in irrigation in the Territories, but to persons thinking of emigrating thereto, and who are interested in the matter of farming by the aid of irrigation. The fifth report, which will bring the surveys and information relating to constructed irrigation works down to date, and in which many of the questions regarding the use of water will be very fully dealt with, will be issued in monograph form as an appendix to the annual departmental report.

OPERATIONS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

Thirty survey parties were in the field, distributed thus : Seven in Manitoba, seventeen in the North-west Territories, two in British Columbia, two on the boundary between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, one exploratory party in the districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin, and one party in the Yukon Territory. Besides the above, a few parties were at work in the Yukon Territory under the direction of the Commissioner.

Nine of the parties were engaged upon subdivision survey contracts, a larger number than for many years past.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

Mr. Cyrus Carroll has been employed in the south-eastern portion of Manitoba, a number of settlers in this district having petitioned for surveys. The Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway, which is in course of construction, traverses some of the townships.

Two parties, under Messrs. J. C. Desmeules and Moses McFadden, made subdivision surveys in the Dauphin district. Another surveyor, Mr. C. A. Bourget, had a contract in the same district for the subdivision of six townships.

Messrs. J. L. Reid, James Dickson and E. W. Hubbell have been surveying at various places in the Swan River district.

Mr. C. F. Aylsworth subdivided townships and laid out village sites in the Thunder hill Doukhobor reserve.

Mr. A. F. Martin had a contract for the subdivision of several townships in the Beaver hills, Assa.

During the last winter Mr. P. R. A. Belanger produced the second meridian northerly from the Overflowing River to the northern boundary of township fifty-three, where further progress was stopped by the spring thaw setting in, and the very boggy nature of the country. Since then he has been working on township outlines west of the second meridian.

Mr. L. P. Gauvreau and Mr. A. Bourgeault had contracts for subdividing some of the townships in the Doukhobor reserve near Carlton.

Mr. J. A. Belleau, after completing the survey of the meridian outlines in the Doukhobor reserve near Carlton, proceeded to establish block outlines near the Moose Hills. He reports the soil in the Doukhobor reserve good, and the country suitable for stock-raising, although somewhat broken for farming. The timber is mostly poplar, spruce and birch of good size.

Mr. J. J. McKenna has been subdividing under contract various townships in the Cypress Hills, south of Maple Creek. The land generally is cut up by ravines and rather hilly.

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Mr. L. E. Fontaine was engaged upon the survey of outlines in the Canadian Pacific Railway reserve north of the Saskatchewan river. His progress was retarded by exceptionally heavy rains.

Mr. E. J. Rainboth had a large contract for the subdivision of townships in Southern Alberta, south and east of Lethbridge. The land is all open prairie.

Mr. J. E. Woods has been engaged on scattered surveys in Southern Alberta, to meet the immediate requirements of settlers.

Mr. W. F. O'Hara surveyed township outlines in the Finlanders' reserve, west of the fifth meridian. The district is well adapted to mixed farming and stock-raising.

Messrs. B. J. Saunders, A. McFee and R. W. Lendrum have been subdividing under contract various townships north and north-west of Red Deer, Alta.

Messrs. C. C. DuBerger, A. C. Talbot and J. K. McLean were working in Northern Alberta, around Edmonton. Mr. DuBerger was in the Beaver Hills, Mr. Talbot in the district between Lake St. Ann and Wabamun lake, and Mr. McLean in the country about the height of land directly north of St. Albert.

In British Columbia, Messrs. Jos. E. Ross and W. J. Deans made surveys in the railway belt, scattered from one end of the province to the other, to meet the urgent requirements of settlers.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Mr. C. C. Chataway was sent to Dawson for the purpose of supervising the surveys of lots and quartz mineral claims. He was directed to make the necessary arrangements for the proper control of these surveys and to return to Ottawa in the spring of 1901. A survey party, in charge of C. W. MacPherson, was placed under Mr. Chataway's direction for making any surveys required for his purpose.

SETTLEMENT SURVEYS COMPLETED TO DATE.

Hereunder will be found the usual table of subdivision or settlement survey work completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added :—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.		Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873...	4,792,292	29,952	In 1888.....	1,131,840	7,074
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487	1889.....	516,968	3,231
1875.....	665,000	4,156	1890.....	817,073	5,106
1876.....	420,507	2,628	1891.....	76,560	476
1877.....	231,691	1,448	1892.....	1,395,200	8,720
1878.....	306,936	1,918	1893.....	2,928,640	18,304
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066	1894.....	300,240	1,876
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950	1895.....	406,240	2,539
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919	1896.....	306,560	3,166
1882.....	10,186,000	63,662	1897.....	428,640	2,679
1883.....	27,234,000	170,212	1898.....	859,840	5,374
1884.....	6,435,000	40,218	1899.....	1,022,720	6,392
1885.....	391,680	2,444	1900.....	735,480	4,596
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620			
1887.....	643,710	4,023	Total.....	81,779,175	511,240

It should be explained that the area given above as having been subdivided during 1900 is for the first six months only of the present calendar year.

INTERPROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

In 1899, Messrs. G. White-Fraser and Arthur Saint Cyr commenced the survey of the boundary between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. They continued the work in 1900, Mr. White-Fraser making the astronomical observations for fixing points of the 60th parallel of latitude, and Mr. Saint Cyr running the line between Mr. White-Fraser's points. It is expected that at the end of the season, the survey of the boundary will be completed between Bennett and Teslin lakes, while the astronomical observations will have been carried out considerably to the west, towards the 141st degree of longitude.

EXPLORATORY SURVEY.

A party in charge of Mr. J. W. Tyrrell left about the end of January to explore the country between Great Slave lake and Chesterfield Inlet, in the districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin. The object of the survey is to obtain a general knowledge of the country. When last heard from Mr. Tyrrell reported that everything was progressing favourably.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

In my last annual report, I gave the text of the agreement of October 20, 1899, between Great Britain and the United States relating to the Provisional Boundary Line in the region about the head of Lynn canal.

The demarcation of this line was performed by the commissioners appointed under the agreement in the months of June and July last. This temporary line being defined in the agreement by reference to certain physical features, the duty of the commissioners was to identify these features, and to place such marks as should be sufficient to define the line for practical purposes. The marks so placed are bars of wrought iron, 5 feet long and 1½ inches square, having small rectangular targets bolted on them, carrying the necessary inscription. Seventeen of these marks were placed on the line between the peak west of Porcupine creek and the peak north of the village of Klukwan; four on the summit of White Pass and two on the summit of Chilkoot Pass.

The final report of the commissioners, which it is understood will furnish full details of the line which they have marked out, and will be illustrated by maps, has not yet been submitted to the government.

In previous reports I have spoken of the desirability of having a thorough examination of the monuments which mark the southern boundary of Canada, with a view to the restoration of lost or broken monuments and the placing of new ones in certain places where the marks of the original survey are too far apart to meet present requirements.

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This matter is the subject of a recent Minute of the Executive Council of British Columbia (October 26), in which the attention of the Dominion government is called to the difficulty of tracing the 49th parallel at certain places, important in relation to mining, owing to the long distances between the marks placed by the International Commission of 1858-61, and to the perishable nature of these marks, which, in the interior country, consisted of mounds of stones, uncemented. The localities specifically named by the British Columbia government are Tobacco Plains, between Grand Forks and Midway, and near Chilliwack.

Correspondence has also been had with the State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, who has suggested that Canada should join with that state in the examination of the monuments along their common boundary. Dealing with this matter on 26th May last, the government of Canada, by Minute in Council, called the attention of Her Majesty's government to the reported state of the monuments along all those portions of their boundary line with the United States which had been demarcated; that is to say, besides the southern boundary of British Columbia, the continuation eastward of the 49th parallel to Lake of the Woods, and the line separating the states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine from the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. The co-operation of the United States in the examination of these lines for the purpose of re-establishing lost monuments and placing such supplementary monuments as may appear necessary, was invited. The United States government has not yet signified its assent to this proposal.

Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., was employed as surveyor on the demarcation of the Alaskan Provisional Boundary Line. After the completion of this work, he conducted a party of exploration in the south-western part of the Yukon district. Travelling with pack-horses, he followed the Dalton Trail north-westward to Dalton's trading post on the Tatshenshini river, a branch of the Alsek. Leaving the trail here, he struck north-westwardly across to the Nisling river, in about longitude 140 degrees. This river he descended in a canoe to its confluence with the Donjek, the latter to the White river, and White river to its confluence with the Yukon. His survey affords data for the mapping of an extensive region, hitherto a blank upon our maps. The topographical features of the country traversed are of a striking character, including the Kaskawulsh river, a rapid stream flowing in a bed more than a mile wide, Kluahne lake, 60 miles long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles wide, and a magnificent glacier, taking its rise in the St. Elias Alps, and discharging both to the Alsek, through the Kaskawulsh, and to the Yukon, through Kluahne lake and White river. The route travelled lay along the north-eastern margin of the St. Elias Alps, or of their northern prolongation from Yakutat bay. Some of the summits seen are believed to rival in height Mount St. Elias. Information has been obtained which will be useful when the survey of the 141st meridian (the international boundary) is undertaken. The country travelled through was in general well adapted to grazing, and, though up to the present, undeveloped on account of the difficulty of access, it is believed to contain valuable mineral deposits. It is wooded throughout, spruce predominating.

The above work was under the supervision of the Chief Astronomer of this department, who was also the Commissioner for the Demarcation of the Provisional Boundary Line. The other, and more properly astronomical, work of his branch of the department, comprised the determination of latitudes and longitudes of a number of places in the province of Ontario for the purpose of correcting existing maps and affording points of reference for future maps, charts, &c. The stations occupied were Rose Point (Parry Sound), Owen Sound, Wilno, Canoe lake (these two stations being between Parry Sound and Ottawa), Chalk river (on the C.P.R. main line), and Rayside (near Sudbury). The last point is on the boundary line between the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, which has been surveyed by the Ontario Department of Crown Lands through to Hudson's bay, whereby our determination will give an accurate longitude for Moose Factory. Besides the above, the latitude and longitude of Brockton Point, Vancouver, B.C., was determined. The main purpose of this was to establish a basal point, from which longitudes in the Yukon district can be determined by means of the telegraph line from Ashcroft, which is now approaching completion. In case an international determination of the point where the 141st meridian crosses the Yukon is demanded, Vancouver will be a convenient point of reference.

A fuller report of all these astronomical operations will be published at an early date.

TREE PLANTING AND FORESTRY.

The report of Mr. E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry, which will be found under Part V, will, no doubt, be read with special interest, as the importance of the subject with which it deals is fortunately becoming more felt, this being evidenced by the renewed efforts put forward by the provinces to arouse the agriculturist and the lumberman to a keener sense of their duty in this respect, and by the increased attention which the matter would appear to command amongst the people of the west generally.

The protection of the vast areas of timber land still vested in the Crown, and the reforestation, by scientific methods, of the treeless regions of the public domain, is a matter of such national import, that any step in that direction taken by the government should not fail to be appreciated by all who take an interest in the welfare of Canada. It is, therefore, proposed to prosecute vigorously the policy initiated last year in this relation, the present conditions, as so clearly demonstrated by Mr. Stewart, being such as to facilitate in every way the proper administration of our forests, and it is hoped, therefore, that it may be found possible to provide adequate means for this purpose.

It may be noted that this branch of the department has now been established on a practical working basis, and considering the extensive scope of its operations and the valuable service which it will be called upon to render in the way of propagating the science of the tree planting and forest preservation, it will not be many years before it becomes one of the most important branches of the department.

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FOREST PROTECTION.

The grounds set forth by the Chief Inspector on which he urges the immediate adoption of effective and stringent measures for the protection of timber against fire within the permanent reserves, will at once appeal as being very well taken, and this would apply with more particular force to the reserves in Manitoba, where some of the most important water courses take their source. A number of forest rangers and fire guardians, acting under the immediate control of the Chief Inspector, have already been placed in charge of the different reserves, and no doubt by careful supervision on their part, the danger of forest fires, which have been so prevalent in the past will be greatly minimized.

TREE PLANTING.

As regards the question of tree planting, it is proposed to hold a series of lectures among the farming communities in the west, during the coming winter, with a view to enlisting their co-operation in experimenting on their own farms. The success of tree planting will necessarily be dependent to a large extent upon the individual effort put forth by the person engaging in the enterprise, but that the best of results may confidently be hoped for has been amply demonstrated by the success that has been already achieved at Experimental Farms or by those who have forested portions of their land. It is hoped, therefore, that with such help and information as will be gratuitously afforded by the department, the matter of tree planting will meet with popular favour amongst the farming classes of the North-west, and that a fair start will be made in this relation during the coming spring.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

It is gratifying to record that through the efforts and spirit of initiative of Mr. Stewart, the Chief Inspector, a most valuable and useful adjunct has been added to this branch of the service by the establishment, in the month of April last, of a Canadian Forestry Association. It is also pleasing to note in this relation that this movement has met with the hearty co-operation of all those who have large individual interests in the forest wealth of Canada, as well as of the representatives of the different local governments and the leading scientists of the country, who have become active members of the association. The society has been organized on somewhat similar lines to that of the American Forestry Association, and there is every reason to believe that its work will be attended with similar good results.

The first report of the association, embodying the constitution of the society, as well as a number of very interesting contributions from some of its leading promoters, was issued some months ago. The general character of this first report, and the valuable information on forestry which it contains, will no doubt commend it to the best consideration of all those interested in the utilization and preservation of the forest resources of Canada.

NORTH-WEST HALF-BREED CLAIMS.

Under the provisions of section 4 of 62-63 Victoria, chapter 16, general authority was granted the Governor General in Council to grant lands in satisfaction of claims arising out of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

It may be stated that the half-breeds of the North-west Territories, for the settlement of whose claims a commission had been appointed in 1885, had continued to urge that their children who were born between July 15, 1870, and the time when the commission proceeded to effect the settlement, were entitled to the same treatment as those born prior to July 15, 1870. After careful consideration, it was decided that this claim was well founded and should be admitted, as there would appear to be no doubt that Indian and half-breed rights are co-existent and should properly be extinguished concurrently. When half-breed rights are not so extinguished, they should be held to exist after the extinguishment of the Indian title and up to such time as action is duly taken for their extinguishment.

It was therefore decided early last spring to proceed with the investigation of the North-west claims above referred to, and in order to ensure their speedy settlement it was considered necessary to appoint two commissions, one for the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, and the other for the district of Saskatchewan and of that portion of the territory included in the province of Manitoba as constituted by the Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria, chapter 3. In consequence, an order in council was passed on March 2 last, under which Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, of the Department of Indian Affairs, who had acted as one of the commissioners sent out last year in connection with Indian Treaty No. 8, and Mr. James Walker, of Calgary, N.W.T., who was also sent out to deal with the claims of half-breeds in the district of Athabasca, were appointed to investigate claims which might be preferred by half-breeds of the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, and Messrs. N. O. Côté, of the Department of the Interior, who acted as half-breed commissioner for the North-west Territories in 1886 and 1887, and Samuel McLeod, of Prince Albert, member of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, were appointed to perform similar duties in the districts of Saskatchewan and in that part of the province of Manitoba above referred to.

The two commissions, with their respective staffs, left for the west early in the month of May, and have since been actively at work. Most of the points advertised have been visited, but it will be well on in the month of December, if not later, before the work can be closed. With the exception of a few points in Manitoba, where for convenience to the claimants it has been decided to hold a few special sittings, it is expected that there will remain but few claims to be settled after the return of the commissions.

The work has been proceeded with promptly and efficiently, and the result would appear to have given entire satisfaction to all parties concerned.

THE DISTRICT OF ATHABASCA.

I am glad to be able to state that this extensive district continues to enjoy almost complete immunity from crime, and that the people living within its boundaries are

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self-supporting and content. In fact, there have been but few cases of distress reported during the past winter.

In view of the large tracts of arable lands still lying vacant in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, but little attempt so far has been made to open up the district to settlement, but it is reasonable to expect that its immense resources will ere long attract the attention of incoming settlers. Already a colonization society has been formed, with headquarters at Montreal, with a view to founding a colony of repatriated Canadians on the south shore of the Peace River. Only preliminary work so far has been done, but it is proposed, at an early date, to prosecute the work of colonization vigorously within the particular area set apart for that purpose. The experiment will, no doubt, be watched with much interest by those who have faith in the possibilities in this almost unexplored region of the public domain.

Complaints have been made from time to time as to the illegal importation of intoxicating liquors into the District of Athabasca, but such repressive measures are now being taken jointly by the department, the North-west government and the North-west mounted police as will, it is earnestly hoped, put a stop at once to the violation of the law in this respect.

Mr. J. A. Maerae, inspector of the Department of Indian Affairs, who was sent out last spring to make the annuity payments under Treaty No. 8, was also authorized at the same time to take the declarations of such of the half-breeds in the District of Athabasca as had not had an opportunity last year, owing to absence, of submitting their claims to the commissioners who visited the territory. These declarations will be referred to the North-west half-breed commissioners on their return from the west, and the same will be dealt with in accordance with the regulations in that behalf.

RELIEF OF SEED GRAIN BONDSMEN.

Under the provisions of the Act 63-64 Victoria, chapter 16, assented to on June 14, 1900, an order in council was passed on July 18 last, by which all persons who were at that date liable to the Crown as sureties upon bonds given to secure the repayment of seed-grain furnished by the government to the persons, in the North-west Territories, named as principals in such bonds, were discharged from all liability in this relation.

It was felt that the lien registered against the land of the person who received the advance was ample security for the repayment of the grain, and the relief now afforded will no doubt be much appreciated by the settlers who acted as bondsmen, as it will enable them to obtain at once their homestead patents, which in many cases had been held for years past, pending the discharge of the seed-grain indebtedness. Patents which had been stayed on this account are now being issued as quickly as possible, free of all liability.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

The report of the superintendent of the park will be found under Part IV.

It is satisfactory to note that this beautiful national resort continues to prove attractive to tourists and others who visit the country, and that it is fully answering the purpose for which the reservation was originally made by the government.

The recommendation of the superintendent with regard to the enlargement of the present boundaries of the park would appear to be worthy of serious consideration. As the proposed extension would involve only a very slight expenditure, and would help to ensure the success of the animal preserve experiment, which has so far been attended with very favourable results, the matter will receive the careful attention of the department.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The report of the clerk in charge of this branch will be found under section 8 of the Dominion lands division of the report.

It will be observed that during the first six months of the present calendar year there were sales of school lands held in both the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The sales in the latter, however, were for a very limited area, but the result was very satisfactory. Out of a total area of 19,680 acres, 7,417.41 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$83,577.57, the total cash payments at the time of sale having amounted to \$9,110.22. The average price obtained at the Indian Head sale was \$12.88 per acre; at the Sintaluta sale, \$9.87 per acre, and at Qu'Appelle Station, \$7.66 per acre, or an average price of \$11.27 per acre.

In Manitoba sales were held at twenty-two different points during the month of June last. The lands offered were those which had been selected for the sales which were to have been held in 1899, but which it was found desirable in the public interest to postpone. The value placed upon these lands by the inspector was adopted as the upset price, but in no case was any parcel offered at less than \$5 per acre.

Of the total area of 445,599.44 acres offered, 189,975.88 acres were sold for the sum of \$1,540,600.28, or an average price of \$8.11 per acre. In addition to this, some town lots at Rapid City were sold for \$1,150.20, making a total of \$1,541,750.48.

As pointed out by the clerk in charge of the branch, it should be remembered that in considering the proportion of the area of the lands sold to the area of the lands offered, an allowance must be made for the fact that a great many of these lands were valued by the inspector at very much less than \$5 per acre, but that they were offered at that price so as to afford any one who wished to do so an opportunity of acquiring them, and that only few of these lands were sold.

Full particulars with regard to the present position of the school lands fund for Manitoba, and the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan will be found in Mr. Checkley's report.

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Certain charges having been made reflecting on the conduct of some of the officials connected with the school lands sales in Manitoba, steps were at once taken by the department to have the matter fully investigated, and with this end in view a commission under the Great Seal was issued on September 3 last, appointing His Honour Judge James E. Prendergast, of the eastern judicial district of Manitoba, a special commissioner for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the charges and reporting the result to the government. His report has not yet been received.

THE DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

The report of the Hon. J. C. Patterson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, upon this district, will be found very satisfactory. The territory continues to enjoy complete immunity from crime, and the general condition of the Indians would appear to have much improved.

The suggestions made by Mr. Patterson with regard to the general administration of matters affecting the Indians in the district, as well as with regard to the readjustment of the boundaries of Keewatin, will receive careful consideration.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF DOMINION LANDS
WITHIN THE RAILWAY BELT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On April 17 last, an order in council was passed amending section 22 of the Regulations of 1885 governing the disposal and management of Dominion lands within the forty-mile belt in the province of British Columbia, so that these lands can now be acquired as homesteads by actual settlers on conditions exactly similar to those with regard to free homestead lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. It may be explained that under the regulations of 1885 above referred to, all merchantable timber on homestead lands in British Columbia was reserved to the Crown, and that the homesteader, after complying with the usual conditions as to cultivation and residence during a period of three years after obtaining his entry, did not become entitled to a patent for his land until he had paid to the government \$1 per acre for the same. The timber restriction had already been removed by order in council of July 5, 1899, so that all persons having homestead entry for lands within the railway belt are entitled to the timber thereon free of any dues, but much as this change was appreciated by the settlers concerned, it was still felt that the charge of \$1 per acre for the land was placing them at a disadvantage as compared with homesteaders in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Numerous petitions and resolutions from settlers and municipal councils in various localities throughout the railway belt were received at the department asking for the repeal of the provision in question. There would appear to be no doubt that the charge of \$1 per acre was both exacting and burdensome, as the clearing of land in British Columbia is necessarily slow and tedious, and the building and maintenance of roads adds greatly to the expense of the settler. It was, therefore, deemed advisable in the public interest that the homestead lands under the control of the Dominion government in

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British Columbia should be thrown open to settlement on the same terms and conditions as lands of the same class in Manitoba or the Territories, and with this end in view the regulations were amended accordingly.

There is no doubt that this change will greatly encourage the taking up of lands by new settlers in British Columbia, and will be of much advantage to the settlers who have already taken up homesteads there.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

PART I

DOMINION LANDS

DOMINION LANDS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, October 17, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you the following statement of work done in my office during the departmental year ending June 30 last. I also inclose the reports for the same period of Mr. William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, Mr. E. F. Stephenson, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, and those of the several local agents.

OFFICE WORK.

Files transferred and dealt with.....	26,527
Letters sent.....	Originals, 18,897
	Triplicates, 10,585
	<hr/> 29,482
Applications for patent	Examined, 5,464
(Of these 2,373 were new applications.)	
Certificates of recommendation issued	2,895
Official receipts issued.....	649

The figures given above are somewhat in excess of the previous year, and there has been a steady increase in the work of this office in all its branches. I need hardly point out that the above statement only represents the principal items of the work, and does not include much that has been done, which cannot very well be classified or enumerated.

LOCAL AGENTS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the several local agents give a very satisfactory account as to the number of new arrivals in their respective districts as well as interesting details of the progress made in farming operations and other branches of industry. A perusal of these reports by persons interested in the country generally or in any particular district will repay the trouble.

The number of homestead entries granted has largely increased in the majority of districts. The decrease in a few of them may be explained by the fact that these are localities which have only comparatively recently been opened up, and last season there was a considerable rush to secure the best locations. As an evidence of the way settlement is increasing, attention has been called to the fact that lands which have hitherto been looked upon as almost worthless and left vacant, are now being eagerly sought after and taken up. Another favourable sign is the steady and healthy advance in the price of farming lands in nearly every locality.

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The foreign settlers are doing well and making fair headway in familiarizing themselves with the habits and customs of the country as well as with the language.

Attention may be drawn to the favourable mention made by the local agent at Brandon in regard to the French Canadian settlement in the southern portion of his district.

CROPS.

Owing to the lack of rain in many portions of the country the crops this year have proved light, though it is probable they may turn out, generally speaking, better than has been anticipated.

In certain localities, especially in the more western part, the harvest has proved very satisfactory.

Ranching operations have been most successful, and the cattle are reported never to have been in better condition.

CREAMERIES, ETC.

The operations of the creameries and the dairying industry generally have been especially gratifying, and are proving a most important factor in promoting the success of the settlers.

IRRIGATION.

The work of irrigation is being pushed on more especially in Southern Alberta, and, no doubt, in the near future as the benefits derived therefrom are more and more realized it will be given a much greater impetus.

Owing to the early preparation of the annual report I am unable to furnish the usual interesting statistics with regard to this year's crop returns, and the shipment of cattle.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. TURRIF,
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
ALAMEDA, ASSINIBOIA, August 22, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the business transacted at the Alameda Dominion Land Agency for the year ending June 30 last.

A tabulated statement of the work done will be found attached, and I would like to draw attention to some of the figures shown therein, as they are very gratifying and mark a highly prosperous year.

The homestead entries, which are the true index of the work done at any agency, show a large increase, last year the number was five hundred and eleven, while this year it is eight hundred and eighteen, the revenue for the year being \$18,352.86, as compared with \$9,470.67 for the year ending June 30, 1899.

The increase in correspondence has also been large, 3,629 letters having been received this year, as against 3,037, and 2,816 letters written as against 1,673 in 1899. This large increase made it necessary to obtain assistance, owing to Mr. Alex. Norquay's absence with our troops in South Africa, and Mr. A. W. Wade, of the Inspector's Office at Winnipeg, was sent to this agency. The principal industries and sources of revenue to this district are grain growing, stock raising and coal mining. The amount of wheat grown this year might be placed at 300,000 bushels.

The export of stock does not commence till next month, and I am not, therefore, able to give an estimate of this trade, but from the remarks of experienced men I would say that at least 3,000 head would be exported.

The sale of coal from the mines at Roche Perce and Coalfields, practically supplies the whole of this district and South Western Manitoba, and the coal is being largely sold even as far east as Winnipeg.

This coal is a great boon to the settlers, and is year by year getting better, the deeper the mines become. Large preparations are being made for the fall output. There are five mines at present in operation, from which 1,700 cars of coal have been shipped since June 30, 1899, but the output is small when compared with the great possibilities before this industry.

The coal is a lignite, and its presence solves the fuel question of the whole of this south-western country.

The spring opened early and the usual June rains were much missed, but as the weather conditions have been the same over a large part of the Western States there is every reason to feel thankful for the fair crop now being harvested in this district.

Hay, which is an important item in a mixed farming country like this, early in the season showed little promise, but owing to late rains there will be sufficient for all the needs of the settlers.

The Pipestone branch has been pushed through as far as Manor, and the grading has now reached Clare, and trains are expected to run to that point this Fall. This will be an immense advantage to the settlers in the district.

There has been a great influx of new settlers this season, and they are of a good class, the majority being men of means who have sold farms in Ontario and the Western States and have come West to secure new homes for themselves and their

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sons. A large amount of breaking has been done and the coming year promises well for this district.

The German colony in townships 5 and 6, range 3, west 2nd meridian, has had many new settlers from the Western States, and from the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba; they are doing well and are well satisfied with their location. The French settlement around Alma, which lies to the south-west of the Moose Mountain, is growing rapidly, many new settlers having gone in, and the settlement is in a prosperous condition.

Mr. R. M. Mitchell, the sub-agent at Weyburn, and Mr. F. J. Musgrave, sub-agent at Estevan, have been looking after the interests of their respective districts, and have sent in many applications for homestead entries to this agency. The construction of fire guards at Moose Mountain will be a great protection to the timber, and when the road is completed this fall, will open up a good road whereby the settlers on the north side of the mountain can reach the towns on the new line of railway, thus making a much shorter haul to market.

The construction of this road through the Moose Mountain has opened up one of the most beautiful summer resorts in this part of the country, and many people come to spend the summer at some of the beautiful lakes which abound in this picturesque district.

I cannot close this report without alluding to the great loss the Department has sustained by the resignation of Mr. D. A. McEwen, on account of ill-health.

He has been for some years Agent of Dominion Lands for this district, and by his wide knowledge of the requirements of the settlers, and his courteous treatment of all, has made himself universally respected and trusted.

Appended is a statement of the work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30 last :—

Letters received	3,629
Letters sent	2,816
Homestead entries	818
Entries cancelled	331
Hay permits issued	373
Timber permits issued	133
Applications for patents received	72

Your obedient servant,

R. CLAUD KISBEY,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE.

BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, October 18, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following table shows the work done in this office during the year ended June 30 last :—

Letters received.. . . .	382
“ sent.....	286
Homestead entries granted.....	6

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Entries cancelled.	10
Hay permits issued.	35
Timber permits issued	31
Applications for patent received	10

The work has increased somewhat over last year, and there has been a corresponding increase in revenue.

It will be observed also that no manifestations of an influx of immigration are displayed such as that prevailing in other districts. The reason is easily apparent, for a glance at the map shows that this is now the only agency through which a line of railway does not run, and it has seemed to immigrants incredible that so vast an area of fertile lands has remained so long without railway intercourse with the outside world when all other districts have accommodation.

Battleford is one of the oldest settlements in the Territories, and the fact that the removal of the capital and other interests with it did not have the usual effect of depopulating the agricultural community to any extent, but that the farmers remained and are now setting up their sons on homesteads, in itself is some evidence of the inherent value of the land. Nearly all of the homestead entries granted in late years have been obtained by those who have lived here for years,—long enough to know the district and other districts well, the majority being the sons of old time homesteaders.

During the past year more than usual prosperity has crowned the efforts of agriculturists here. The crops in 1899 of grain and roots were harvested in good condition and the yield was heavy. This year's yield, however, both as to quantity and quality is admitted to be the record for the district, though exact figures are not yet known. Roots and vegetables especially deserve mention. The season opened early and was not marred by drought or summer frosts or early snow falls.

Owing to the absence of export facilities, no effort is made to grow surplus quantities of grain. Each farmer has a small band of cattle or horses, and a few conduct ranches in conjunction, and surplus grain is crushed and fed to stock in fitting them for market. This is partly the cause of the very high values placed on Battleford cattle for the British beef markets. But cattle thrive here without such care. Native grasses of rare nutritive value grow abundantly, and cattle winter well on from one ton and a half to two tons of native hay per head, and without other shelter than that afforded by the bluffs, ravines and coules. One firm alone has shipped over 1,600 head of cattle this year from this district to the European markets, and is now gathering another train load. All of these cattle were in prime beef condition, and no grain was fed for there was no surplus last year. But last winter was short and mild and cattle came out in the spring in unusually good condition.

Altogether last year was one of the best we have ever experienced from an agricultural point of view, and as prospects for railway communication are brightening rapidly, it is felt that the immigration wave is about to reach here. It will be observed that more than 120 letters have been sent from this office last year exceeding the number written during the year previous, and nearly all of this number have been written in reply to inquiries from intending immigrants, largely consisting of Canadians who contemplate returning from the United States. It has seemed impossible to convince outsiders that prosperity can prevail among mixed farmers or ranchers at so great a distance from a railway, and only recently since a railway line in the near future seems so probable is any sign apparent of a serious interest on the part of immigrants in the natural advantages of our splendid farm and ranche lands, and of our steady and temperate climate.

Your obedient servant,

R. F. CHISHOLM,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA, August 27, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In forwarding the usual annual report from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, I am sorry to say that the prospect for the old settlers is not as good this year as last. The very dry weather during the early part of the season and the dry heat for some days in June will cause a large decrease in the amount of crop ; it is not estimated to run much over half of last year's yield, but the late rains have so much improved the prospect for hay that all farmers who combine cattle and horse raising will be able to supply the deficiency in the straw, with hay, which will in all probability bring their cattle out in better condition than usual next spring. This season will, I hope, have the effect of teaching the farmers not to depend too much on the grain crop, but to practise mixed farming, the only really safe method for the country.

It is satisfactory to note that the increase in the number of new settlers still continues ; in this district the increase of entries has been one-third over last year, and the quality of settlers is very satisfactory, the young Canadian farmer sons forming by far the largest portion of the entries. There have also been a number of young farmers from the old country, who in most cases bring out a family with them.

The French Canadian settlement to the south-west of Brandon has also made satisfactory progress ; in addition to the families from Quebec, there have been several settlers from France, and any land which becomes vacant seems to fill up again rapidly, and this cannot fail to be in the near future a large and prosperous settlement.

With the increase in the number of settlers, there is a noticeable decrease in the number of cancellations, which shows that the settlers are now more inclined to fulfil their duties and remain on their farms.

The increase in the price of land in different portions of the district also shows that the farmers are now not only anxious to keep their own, but wish to increase the size of their holdings.

The creameries and cheese factories are still progressing, the prices being good and the quality of butter and cheese being first class.

The steady increase in the price of horses, cattle and all farm produce will no doubt compensate in a great measure any shortage there may be in the crop.

I append list of number of entries, &c. :

Letters received	10,804
Letters sent	10,266
Homestead entries granted	661
Entries cancelled	176
Hay permits issued	646
Timber permits issued	530
Applications for patent received	340

Your obedient servant,

W. C. DE BALINHARD,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, September 6, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ended June 30, 1900.

The number of homestead entries exceeds the number granted the previous year by 230. The revenue from lands amounts to \$14,714.39, exclusive of a large amount paid at head office on account of grazing leases, &c., and exceeds the revenue for the preceding twelve months by \$5,330.30.

The seed grain collections amount to \$584.88.

This has been a very prosperous year for the farmers and ranchers. There was a little more rainfall in Northern Alberta than was actually required, and the crops did not ripen as soon as they did in the southern portion, but everywhere the growth has been excellent. A fall of snow came on August 25, but there was no frost to injure the crops to any extent. Some of the fields of grain were knocked down. It is usual for us to have a flurry of snow about September 9 or 10, and after that, lovely weather; but never in my experience of eight years has it come in August.

The cattle business, one of the most important industries of this section of the country, is in a very flourishing condition, prices being very good.

The creameries, under the very able management of Mr. C. W. Marker, Dominion government superintendent, have again given great satisfaction, and have been of much value to the farmers, particularly those north of Calgary, where dairy farming is carried on more extensively than in the south.

Immigration into this district has been very large. Last year was a record year, but this year far exceeds it. The number of people accommodated at the immigration hall during the year ending June 30, last, amounted to 2,861, being an increase over the number accommodated the previous year of 1,604; but this, as I have stated in previous reports, does not afford an adequate means of estimating the total number of settlers, as very many put up at hotels or proceed to their destination without stopping over.

The city of Calgary has increased in population since my last annual report was made, and a great deal of building has been going on. On every hand one sees prosperity.

I append a statement of work:

Letters received	6,234
Letters sent	3,640
Homestead entries granted	438
Entries cancelled	126
Hay permits issued	344
Timber permits issued	173
Applications for patent received	119

Your obedient servant

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, August 22, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reporting on this district for the six months ending June 30 last, I have pleasure in being once more able to give a favourable statement. The winter passed over without any severe storms, and though some periods of cold weather were experienced, stock came out well in spring, which opened exceptionally early, enabling farming operations to be commenced much ahead of previous years. The absence of rains enabled farmers to crop all the lands ready, and indications were for a most favourable season. Continued dry weather, however, during May and June did considerable damage; still it was hoped that there would be sufficient moisture to ensure a fair crop.

In the matter of entries there has been a falling off, due to the fact that the desirable lands in the surveyed portions of the district have already been selected, leaving no room for any large influx of settlers.

Large areas of railway and private lands have been sold, in certain instances large figures having been realized, showing that the district is rated high. The purchasers of these are in many instances from other parts of the province, where they having found there was not room for expansion, moved to where it was thought better opportunities were offered.

Many of the railway lands have been bought by our older settlers, who were desirous of extending operations and who were strong in their faith in the district.

Lumbering operations were carried on to a larger extent than in former seasons, and the light falls of snow in the early part of the winter rendered it easy to log in the first part. Later on snow fell in ample quantities, so that hauling was made easy.

Spring opening so early resulted in there being ample feed, most farmers having a surplus, some of which was sold, the rest carried over for next season.

Considerable improvement has been made in roads generally through the district, more especially in the municipality of Dauphin, some permanent bridges having been built over the principal streams. Numbers of new school districts have been established; in fact, in all settlements where the number of children warrants it, a school is now operating.

The health of the district has been good, and though the crops of last season were somewhat light, the condition of the district may be safely said to be very prosperous.

The necessity for more attention being paid to stock, poultry, dairying and mixed farming in general, still exists, and it is hoped more attention will in the near future be paid to these branches, which without doubt could be made to pay well.

Attached is a statement of some of the branches of work carried on during the period, in this office.

Your obedient servant,

F. K. HERCHMER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

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Statement of work performed in Dauphin office during six months ending June 30, 1900 :—

Letters received	5,286
Letters written	3,900
Homestead entries granted	679
Entries cancelled	196
Hay permits issued	428
Timber permits issued.....	483
Applications for patent received	259

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, August 23, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of the Edmonton Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for the year ending June 30, last. The annexed statement sets out the work and receipts of the office excepting in so far as these relate to the transactions in connection with reserve 136, under instruction of the Department of Indian Affairs. Business and receipts show an increase over last year's returns ; this increase is likely to continue, progressively, for some years to come.

The number of homestead entries granted, 1,033, is in excess of the showing for any former year ; and as agriculture has been demonstrated to be a profitable industry, and as the settlers, generally, are prosperous and contented, it is to be anticipated that they will be quick to make the situation known to their friends abroad ; and that, as a result of this most potent of all immigration agencies, we shall find, year by year, an increasing number of persons seeking land here. The present condition of the crops is exceptionally favourable, and as the weather is fair and promising the common expectation is that the harvest will be much the largest ever known, the estimate being two million bushels of wheat and three million bushels of oats and barley. The yield of wheat seems to be likely to average over thirty bushels, and oats over sixty bushels to the acre.

Gold-dredging on the North Saskatchewan River is still in an experimental stage, and it is, as yet, impossible to form an opinion as to the result which may be expected so soon as adequate gold-saving appliances are introduced. It is doubtful if any of the dredges will be able to make a thorough test this season. The chief cause of delay has been the necessity of introducing new machinery.

The whole industrial situation in this part of the Territories is sound and satisfactory. Notwithstanding the temporary hesitation in mining development in British Columbia, trade channels between that province and Northern Alberta are being steadily improved, with the best possible effect upon the market value of that portion of the produce of the region which cannot be profitably exported to Great Britain. The value of all meat products appears to be likely to benefit from the gradual reduction of the pastoral areas of the United States, while the demand of the local American market, and for export, is as steadily increasing. This situation is becoming known and appreciated in the 'emigrating' States of the Union and the large number of persons already settled here, who have come from those States, will certainly insure a continued influx of their countrymen.

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I append herewith a statement of the office work performed :—

Letters received	5,436
Letters sent	4,791
Homestead entries granted	1,033
Homestead entries cancelled	252
Hay permits issued	161
Timber permits issued	933
Applications for patent received	312

Your obedient servant,

R. A. RUTTAN,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., August 31, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I beg to make the following report for the first six months of the current year :—

Letters received	1,186
Letters sent	1,114
Homestead entries granted	56
Homestead entries cancelled	19
Hay permits granted	9
Applications for patent received	36

The summer so far has been unusually cool, and the rainfall much above the average, hence the ranges are exceptionally good, and the cattle in prime condition.

The hay crop is above the average, and has been well saved ; fruit, excepting peaches, is a good crop.

Grain is a good average, except in localities where the soil is of a heavy nature.

Potatoes promised well, but in certain districts, the cut-worm has caused great damage.

Lumbering is active, and the indications are that it will be still more so, as new mills are being erected, and extensive limits applied for.

The mining interests in this immediate locality, are being pushed forward, with the general appearance of excellent results. It is probable that within the next six months, placer mining on the North Thompson River will be a leading feature.

What has been said in previous reports, still applies to immigration. There is no volume direct from Europe, but settlers continue to come in quietly, chiefly from eastern Canada and the western states.

Your obedient servant,

E. A. NASH,

Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, August 29. 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work done in this office from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900, and it is gratifying to know that, in nearly all branches of the work there has been an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. The large number of the personal inquiries, as well as by letter, have been promptly and carefully answered, and while I am unable to give the exact number of new arrivals from the United States, I am confident that the proportion has been much larger than in previous years. The climate is so fine that when new settlers arrive they have been agreeably surprised and at once look out for a desirable piece of land where they can make their future home, and I may add that most of the new settlers have considerable means, either in cash or stock and implements, and generally speaking they are a fine, steady, healthy lot of immigrants who are not afraid of hard work.

The ranchers have informed me that this has been the best year in the history of ranching, owing no doubt to the very mild winter and the favourable summer for old and young stock. These statements are borne out by the fact that shipping has been earlier than in other years and the price good, and stock of all kinds has been in prime condition. I am unable to give you the number of cattle imported and exported in the whole district, but I may say that at this point 5,012 horned cattle, 365 horses and 164 sheep were imported, while 3,958 horned cattle, 465 horses and 1,009 sheep were exported.

The grain crop has been a remarkably good one, and all the wheat will be No. 1 hard. Roots and vegetables of all kinds have been an abundant crop, and have well repaid those who were engaged in market gardening. Small fruits have done exceptionally well, and with our irrigation system I am satisfied that in a very short time this will be a shipping point, on a large scale, for all products of the farm.

The Irrigation Canal is now an accomplished fact, and while the main canal is fifty-eight miles long there are laterals in different directions variously estimated at from twenty-seven to thirty miles long, and the lands that have been irrigated have shown wonderful productive qualities. Lethbridge has the irrigation system on all the principal thoroughfares and lanes, and it is the intention of the authorities to plant trees on the streets, while private individuals will improve their property in various ways.

The other chief centres of the district such as Medicine Hat, Cardston, Macleod and Pincher Creek have made equally satisfactory advancement and have each secured their quota of desirable farmers and ranchers.

The following is a statement of the work performed at this office during the year ending June 30, 1900 :—

Letters received	2,925
Letters sent	2,106
Homestead entries granted	293
Homestead entries cancelled	85
Hay permits issued	34
Timber permits issued	220
Applications for patent received	99

Your obedient servant,

A. J. FRASER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA, September 10, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the six months ending June 30 last, and to say that in the early spring the weather here was all that could be desired for farming operations, and the crops were sown in good time and under favourable conditions, but unfortunately the weather immediately thereafter was unusually dry. In June we usually have an abundant rainfall, but that month this year was an exceptionally dry one, so dry that grave fears were entertained that the crops would be poor or a complete failure and that fodder for stock would be scarce and difficult to obtain. What the result will be consequent on the drought in the spring and excessive rains later will only be disclosed when threshing operations are concluded.

The work of the agency has been unusually heavy, the homestead entries granted during the months covered by this report being in excess of those granted during the same period in previous years, and there was a large increase in the correspondence. This was partly owing to the numerous inquiries as to lands open for entry and for sale, and, in anticipation of fodder being scarce, applications for permits to cut hay, the number of such permits issued being much larger than usual.

It is worthy of note that lands heretofore not considered quite desirable are now eagerly taken, not only by new comers, but by those who have been in the country for years, but who failed to select homesteads when better lands were available. Then, too, in former years, after obtaining entry, the homesteader might delay going into residence on and improving his homestead, and no attempt would be made to disturb his entry, but now, unless the settlement duties are commenced within the time allowed, it is almost certain that an application to cancel the entry will be the result.

Appended is a summary of the work of the office :—

Letters received	3,627
Letters sent	2,416
Homestead entries granted	241
Homestead entries cancelled	64
Hay permits issued	164
Timber permits issued	308
Applications for patent received	190

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLESHER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., September 4, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the work of this agency, covering the period from January 1, to June 30 last.

The details asked for in the monthly statement of work comprise but a small part of the every day duty, but these monthly statements show a gradual expansion in the volume of correspondence.

The order in council of April 17 last, having cancelled the condition of the regulations as to collection of \$1 per acre for homestead lands, some three hundred homesteads which were in arrears are immediately being patented, while a good number of persons who were settlers in advance of survey also come forward for early adjustment. It is expected that, as these patents are issued, the holders of the lands may sell portions, or all, to new arrivals at such prices as may encourage more settlement.

There are still outstanding a good many cases of general sales at \$5 per acre, but the purchasers do not appear to be in a position to pay up their arrears, and there is no demand for the land from others who would take them over and pay up the balances.

The present season has not been very favourable for agricultural pursuits, and the fishing industry has not been a success.

The following is a statement of work performed :—

Letters received	1,451
Letters sent	1,366
Homestead entries granted	24
Homestead entries cancelled	1
Applications for patent received	21

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McKENZIE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN,
September 5, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report on the work performed at this agency during the year ending the 30th day of June last, I have the honour to say that, as might reasonably be expected, the injury done to the growing crops by the excessive rainfall of last year had a very deleterious effect on the large immigration that was expected to flow into the district, and, as a consequence, the number of homestead entries

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fell considerably below that of the previous year. The deficiency in revenue from this source, however, was very nearly counterbalanced by the increase from Crown timber.

The harvest of the present year has, however, been exceedingly abundant in yield and excellent in quality.

This successful season will, I trust, exercise a beneficial influence in the encouragement of immigration into the district during the coming year.

The cattle industry is also increasing very rapidly. The settlers are prospering, and a general feeling of contentment pervades the entire district.

The work performed was as follows :—

Letters received	1,878
Letters sent	1,883
Homestead entries granted	303
Homestead entries cancelled	79
Hay permits issued	92
Timber permits issued	449
Applications for patent received	128

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McTAGGART,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
RED DEER, ALBERTA, September 6, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a report of work performed in this office during the year ended June 30, 1900.

As you are aware, I have been in charge of the Red Deer District only since the first week in February, having been transferred from Lethbridge.

Shortly after reaching here settlers commenced to arrive in such numbers that my time during office hours was fully occupied at the counter, and I found it would be absolutely necessary to have assistance in order to keep up with the work. On making a request to that effect Mr. Wm. Dickie was transferred here from the Edmonton office and in him I have a valuable assistant. You will see from my statement of work that the entries for the past year have more than doubled those of the previous year, and unless something unforeseen happens the entries for the next twelve months will largely exceed the past. The settlers who arrived during the past summer came principally from Eastern Canada and the United States, nearly every state in the union furnishing more or less. A fair share of immigrants from northern Europe has also taken up land in this district during the past season. On the whole a more desirable class of settlers than those who have located in the district during the past season could not be wished for, being possessed of more than ordinary education, experience in farming, sufficient capital, agricultural machinery and cattle to insure a good start in a new country, and the very evident signs of prosperity which they import with them are a sure indication of the success which awaits them here.

The creamery, which is conducted under government auspices, has met with such success, and has given such entire satisfaction, that it is proposed to at once place

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another one in operation and I understand sufficient funds for the purpose have already been raised.

Owing to the heavy rains of last and this summer the trails have been in a very bad condition for travel, and at times land prospectors found it a difficult matter to be driven far into the country. This, however, will remedy itself in time and the sooner the country is settled up the sooner will we have good roads. The area under crop this year far exceeds any previous year, and the yield promises to be something phenomenal. On the 24th ultimo a heavy rain storm accompanied by wind visited the district; the rain subsequently turning to soft snow, and lodging on the grain, which in many cases stood over six feet high, bore it down. Still, as the kernel was fully developed it is confidently expected that the grain will ripen, and the worst effect of the storm will be the additional trouble and expense it will entail in harvesting operations.

The sale of lands in Sharphead Indian Reserve has been transferred to this, from the Edmonton office, and has considerably increased the work. The sales so far aggregate \$6,181.23.

In conclusion I would say that there are a number of pretty lakes in this district, more especially valuable for the good fishing and shooting they afford, and in consideration of the rapid manner in which the country is being settled up I think it advisable in the interest of future generations that some reservation of lands should be made for pleasure resorts.

The following is a statement of the business transacted during the year ending June 30, 1900 :—

Letters received.....	3,489
“ sent.....	2,243
Homestead entries granted.....	706
“ cancelled.....	131
Hay permits issued.....	141
Timber “.....	375
Applications for patent received.....	103

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COTTINGHAM,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

REGINA, ASSINIBOIA, September 7, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

The statement of work performed is as follows :—

Letters received.....	9,114
Letters sent.....	7,095
Homestead entries granted.....	1,045
Homestead entries cancelled ..	325
Hay permits issued.....	964
Timber permits issued.....	437
Applications for patent received.....	325

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The principal part of the homestead entries have been located south of the main line and also along the 'Soo' line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. I may say there has been considerable indifference shown to the country contiguous to this latter line of railway until about a year ago, owing to the apparent scarcity of water, but private enterprise, coupled with a laudable desire on the part of the North-west Government to largely experiment by boring for water during the past summer has increased the faith of those settled there that water may be had in sufficient quantity to warrant the settlement of this otherwise fertile district, and on that account it has induced a large number of settlers to locate in that vicinity.

I am glad to say the crops in this vicinity this year have been very good, and the grain at the present date is about all harvested, and will prove a better quality than last year.

The policy of the Department in appointing sub-agents in various parts of the agency proved a great convenience to immigrants in locating their homesteads, and in this connection it may be stated that the various amendments to the Dominion Lands Act have produced a feeling of satisfaction amongst the early settlers and made possible the satisfactory settlement of some long standing difficulties.

There is also a feeling of general satisfaction at the action of the Government in releasing the sureties on seed grain bonds, of which there is a large number in this agency.

The new land office and registry office, which is nearing completion, presents a fine appearance, will be a great convenience, and will facilitate the work of the staff.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. McCANNEL,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, September 12, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting the report of the Winnipeg Dominion Lands Agency for year ending June 30, 1900, it will be noticed that the actual number of homestead entries made, shows a decrease of 102, as compared with those of the previous year, when a large area of cancelled time sale lands in good localities was made available for settlement.

The number of entries during the past three years is as follows :—

Year ending June 30, 1900.	573
“ “ 1899.	671
“ “ 1898.	331

Notwithstanding the falling off in the particular of homestead entries granted, the business transacted at the agency has in no wise diminished. The revenue exceeds that of last year by upwards of \$3,000, exclusive of payments made at Ottawa on account of lands situated within this district, and the sales of lands show a good increase over those of last year, being for 1899, \$16,243.39 ; 1900, \$20,936.54.

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This may be accounted for partly by the fact that the present low price of scrip is an inducement to former purchasers to pay up arrears, but mainly by the remarkable improvement in the value of lands lying in the vicinity of Winnipeg.

Inquiries as to lands for purchase and homesteading continue as great as ever, and the dealing with them occupies the best part of the time of two of our officials.

Favourable reports from our inspectors have been received regarding the progress being made by the settlers entered upon lands lying between Shoal Lake and Lake Winnipeg. A considerable area was planted in wheat and oats, which has been successfully harvested and shows remarkably good returns both as regards yield and quality.

On the further extension of the Stonewall Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which it is expected will take place next year, the demand for lands west of Lake Winnipeg will greatly increase, and it may be well to make provision for the survey of township 19, range 2, east, and other unsurveyed lands adjoining thereto.

In expectation of the railway reaching the village of Gimli in the near future, there has been a good demand for the purchase of lots within the government town-site at that place. A large number of lots have been sold and the demand continues.

It was satisfactory to note, during a recent trip down the Whitemouth River, the excellent progress made by the German settlers who located there a few years ago. Their settlement now extends to the junction of the Whitemouth with the Winnipeg River, and I am pleased to be able to report that the available homestead lands along the banks of the last mentioned river for forty miles, as far as Fort Alexander, are, when cleared, of excellent quality, being a rich black loam of great depth, on a clay sub-soil. Access being now given by the construction of the Lac du Bonnet Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is probable that considerable settlement will soon be directed to this locality. The timber along this tract is poplar and birch of small size and not valuable for manufacturing purposes.

HAY.

Owing to the remarkable dryness of this spring farmers feared a great scarcity of hay, which caused a large increase in the number of applications for hay permits, 652 being issued, as compared with 421 taken out last year. Subsequent rains materially increased the yield of hay, and it is hoped that there will be no shortage in the supply of fodder.

During the present summer, in all 715 permits have been issued, most of these being granted after the close of the fiscal year, when it was known what school lands remained unsold.

MINING.

A large number of mining claims have been recorded during the year in the district lying adjacent to the western boundary of the province of Ontario. Capital from English and American sources is developing the claims, which are reported to give promise of good results.

GYPSUM CLAIMS.

The gypsum deposits situated in the district lying north of Lake St. Martin, in townships 32 and 33, ranges 8 and 9, west, are being rapidly staked out. The Manitoba Union Mining Company, composed of Canadian and American capitalists, have staked out a large area of land valuable for this commodity and purpose developing the claims at an early date. It is their present intention to place a reduction mill at Portage Bay on Lake Manitoba, and to construct a tramway from that place to the mines.

The quality of the gypsum is pronounced excellent, and it is stated that it will produce plaster of paris of the finest quality.

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The following is a statement of the work performed at this agency :—

Letters received.....	14,908
“ sent.....	13,749
Homestead entries granted.....	573
“ cancelled.....	196
Hay permits issued.....	664
Timber “.....	855
Applications for patent received.....	176

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
YORKTON, ASSINIBOIA, September 5, 1900.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1900, as follows : —

Letters received	2,662
Letters sent	2,254
Homestead entries granted	531
Homestead entries cancelled	127
Hay permits issued	377
Timber permits issued	102
Applications for patent received.....	84

In connection with the preceding statement, I may briefly add that a fair proportion of the homesteaders settling in this district are men of sufficient means to ensure a good start. These have come from the Northern States and some from Ontario.

The progress of the country is steady, evidence of which can be seen in many ways. To meet the requirements of the farmers nearer to Yorkton, a large grist mill and elevator has been erected here, the only one west of the Assiniboine River, in North-western Assiniboia. Besides this mill is a creamery, where last year 17,000 pounds of butter were made. This year 25,000 pounds will have been made and shipped, principally to British Columbia markets, the price per pound averaging 23 cents. The milk is collected from farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles from Yorkton.

The export of stock during the season of 1899-1900, while satisfactory, was not as great as the preceding year, the season being unfavourable for the proper fattening of cattle, but, up to the present, the prospects for this year are good, and it is expected that 8,000 or 10,000 head will have been shipped by November from Yorkton alone.

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Notwithstanding the unusual dryness of the months of June and July, both hay and grain crops have turned out better than expected. No threshing has yet been done, so that the yield of wheat and oats per acre is not known.

Both the Galician and Doukhobor colonies are making fair progress, the people are learning our language and in other ways are adapting themselves to western modes of farming.

During the year my office has been moved into new and more commodious premises, with vault accommodation, and an assistant appointed in order that the work of this agency, always on the increase, may be kept up. These changes are appreciated by the public.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. SUTHERLAND,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,

CALGARY, ALBERTA, September 20, 1900.

J. G. TURRIFF, Esq.,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report through you, for the information of the Minister, on the work performed, and other matters, during the past departmental year.

As you are aware, my time during that period has been engaged exclusively in connection with railway land grants. I have from time to time reported on the progress made.

It might possibly be advantageous that I should report briefly on the various matters affecting the western portion of the Territories, which have come under my notice. Others will, no doubt, report more fully than I could regarding Manitoba and the eastern portion of the Territories. It may be that the same will be found to be the case regarding the western, but, at the risk of duplication, I will report on some points.

CATTLE INTERESTS.

The past winter was an ideal one regarding the stock interests. Beef was procurable from off the range during the entire winter and spring. Beef, consequently, did not in April and May bring within one and a half cents per pound of what was obtained during the same period in preceding years. Four cents per pound was about the maximum obtained. It is probably unfortunate that the beef and stocker trade is not largely, if not wholly, done on a rate per pound basis, instead of so much per head, as at present. Some few producers and buyers have adopted the traffic by weight, but probably not ten per cent of the whole. Buyers generally will not quote you a price per pound for beef, but offer so much per head for the lot. At the present rates it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. An anomaly in the trade, as locally conducted, is that as much per pound, in some cases slightly more, is asked for stockers than for beef. They are not sold by the pound, but, if weighed, it will be found such is the result; whereas in the eastern markets stockers bring from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound less than good beef. It would, no doubt, be in the interests of the country if stockers could be obtained at rates proportionate to eastern points, thereby encouraging winter and spring feeding. There is, and no doubt there always will be, a certain percentage of the grain output of the Western Territories suitable chiefly for that purpose, and which could with profit be so used.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stockers during the past season has been more plentiful than during several preceding ones. Cattle owned and bred by parties in British Columbia are now being matured in Alberta. The price of this class is still high, and if there should be much shrinkage in the price of beef or bad luck with them through disease or any other cause the owners would find it a very unprofitable venture. The greater

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portion of this class has come from Manitoba and a considerable number from those portions of the Territories which furnish little or no winter pasturage.

IMPROVEMENT OF BREED.

A large number of well bred bulls have been brought into the district. For beef purposes the Short Horn appears to be the favourite, though some considerable number of Polled Angus, Galloways and Herefords have also been brought in. Even those who are engaged in or intend going into dairying will find probably a good milking strain of the Short Horn the most profitable for them. Those breeds which are favourites for dairying are not usually good beef producers, and the advantages derived from their milk-producing qualities will probably be more than lost by their deficiency as beef producers.

THE PIG AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The North-west Territorial Department of Agriculture undertook last spring the importation of breeding stock intended to meet the present demand for bacon, hams, &c. They were sold by public auction in limited numbers to applicants, and under stringent conditions regarding their utilization for breeding purposes. The experiment, it is stated, was a success in every particular, financial and otherwise. It is to be hoped that the experiment, or something that will produce equally good results, will be repeated next spring and probably for some years thereafter. The area and number to be served is large and will grow rapidly. Not until after the settler has fairly established himself, a process which in most cases takes from two to five years, will he go to the expense and trouble necessary to provide comfortable housing for pigs and pasturage required for them during certain portions of the year. One or two parties in each neighbourhood who demonstrate the success of this industry will do more to stimulate it than tons of printed matter advising the settler as to the best means to adopt to ensure success. Comparing the present prices of coarse grains and the price of finished pork products there would appear to be ample margin for handsome and assured profits in this industry. Something has been done in the line of pork packing, but not 10 per cent of the consumption of the country and the portions of British Columbia naturally to be supplied from the area under discussion. In urging on those now in the trade in the east or who are probably familiar with it, the objection to establishing pork packing establishments here is that there is not nearly sufficient supply to warrant the investment of the capital in an enterprise of sufficient size to make the best possible products within reasonable cost.

HORSES.

There is a fair demand for heavy draught, good carriage and a horse of about 1,100 to 1,350 pounds, good action and suitable for average farm work and a fair roadster; also for a reasonable number of saddle-horses. That Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia are par excellence the horse-breeding and maturing area of Canada cannot be controverted. The recent military experience in South Africa will probably give an impetus to the production of a class of horse, for the cost of production of which there is no part of Canada that can approach the district mentioned, and within which district horses can be bred and matured at a cost not exceeding 40 per cent of the average cost throughout the balance of Canada. The establishment of a few mounted volunteer infantry and cavalry corps would do much to stimulate horse breeding suitable for all military purposes other than artillery.

SHEEP.

It is surprising that there is not a greater increase in this industry in the southern part of the western portion of the Territories. There are many and large areas which

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are admirably adapted for sheep. The low price of wool and the fear of over-production of the local demand for mutton, coupled with the profits of late years in beef productions, and having in mind the greater certainty of the latter, are probably the causes.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

There has been considerable increase in this product. Nothing nearly approaching the attainable or what would be profitably attainable has, however, been reached. If two or three poultry stations were established both for breeding and fattening much benefit might result. They would demonstrate the breeds to be obtained and the course to be followed most profitably in the production of eggs and poultry. Very many settlers have no idea what points must be observed or followed in the construction of a house for poultry, the breeding, caring for the chicks when young, prevention of lice and otherwise how to keep them clean, healthy and good egg and poultry producers.

STATISTICS.

Two years ago I attempted the compilation of certain statistics which it was thought would be of considerable value to the producer, consumer, carrier and the trade and public generally throughout Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. Owing to being detailed for work on other lines the information was not completed. It was intended to show the production, consumption, exportation and to what points exported; importation and to what points imported, of the following: Wheat and its products, beef, pork, bacon, ham, &c.; sheep, horses, beans, coal or other fuel, building material, stone, lime, brick, lumber, shingles, &c.; coarse grains, oats, barley, peas, corn, &c.; hay and straw; poultry and eggs; lard or its substitute; fruit, vegetables, &c. No doubt it would take a good deal of time and care to schedule and classify these items in the first place, but having been once done it could readily be prepared for each succeeding year, and when once commenced, no doubt all the parties interested, the railways and other carriers, would be glad to furnish the desired data or information. No doubt, the trade and navigation, customs and other returns supply the information mentioned, but it is not in the shape it was anticipated this would take. The object was to show strikingly the foreign importations into those portions, and if possible try to solve the problem of producing as much as possible as near the point of consumption and within Canadian territory. While this information might prove most interesting and valuable for the territory covered, it is submitted that it would also prove of interest and likely of considerable value to the rest of Canada. Attention is particularly directed to this, and if this Department or some other of the federal government cannot furnish the information, probably the board of trade, the provincial or territorial authorities affected, or a combination of all of them might do so.

There is a further point in connection with this matter to which I would desire to specially direct attention. There is always a danger in opening up a new country of having an over-production of certain articles. Now, in the Territories there are many things which could with profit be produced when required for local consumption or short transportation as, for instance, to many points in the mining districts of British Columbia. When, however, there is more produced than is required for consumption, the freight on the same, when taken into consideration with its value, makes the product unsaleable, as, for instance, oats, barley, vegetables, hay, possibly mutton, &c. Now, if these statistics were available, in the course of a few years the information furnished would be invaluable to the settler and the trade generally.

ABATTOIRS AND COLD STORAGE.

The erection at Calgary during last autumn of a very extensive abattoir and cold storage, by P. Burns & Company, has been of great advantage both to the producer

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and dealer in beef, mutton and pork, and it is a trade which will, no doubt, rapidly extend.

COAL AND COKE

At Lethbridge and Canmore the production during the past year has been about the same as the preceding one. At Anthracite there is a considerable increase. There is said to be a probability that within a year the railway from Lethbridge to Great Falls will be made the standard gauge, in which case it is probable a large export trade in this grade of anthracite coal could be done, at least with all of Montana, Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington, as the extra haulage of the Pennsylvanian article would more than meet the duty.

The coke trade will probably demand or compel the widening of the gauge. Ore smelters at Great Falls, Montana, have contracted with the Ferris Coal Company for six thousand tons per month. If the coke were obtainable it is probable twenty-five or thirty thousand tons per month would be taken by Montana alone. Unless by a very long, circuitous route and over the main range of the Rocky Mountains, access to those points can only be obtained by the Canadian and Great Falls Railway. Owing, however, to it being a narrow gauge road, the coke must be transferred twice, involving the cost of two handlings, besides loss from breakage.

There is a probability of a very considerable immediate development in the coal fields lying in Alberta along or near the line of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PEARCE,
Superintendent of Mines.

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No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, September 10, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work of my office for the twelve months ended June 30 last.

Since my return from the Yukon Territory in November last, where I spent the summer in making inspection of the agencies at Dawson City, and other points in the district where agencies are established, mention of which was made in my last annual report, dated November 29, 1899, I have been able to visit all the land and timber offices throughout the west, with two exceptions, and made inspection of same.

My reports were forwarded on completion of each inspection, and generally I was able to inform you therein that the work was being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Owing to the large increase of business at some of the offices, it was found necessary to make additions to the staff. The work throughout shows a decided increase all round. The homestead entries granted during the year number 7,407, exceeding those for last year by upwards of two thousand. A mistake occurred at the Regina agency last year in reporting 1,149 entries as the number granted; the correct number was 619. With that correction, the total return last year gave a proper showing.

Appended will be found a summary of the work in the main particulars transacted at the respective agencies during the year, and the amount of revenue collected from all sources.

In addition to my other duties, I continue to receive and check all accounts of expenditure incurred at the agencies, and by the Homestead Inspectors and Forest Rangers.

A disposition to practise economy is shown at all the agencies.

Appended will be found a summary of the work performed by the respective Homestead Inspectors, and the expenses attendant thereon.

During the year I was detailed on different occasions for work of a special character which occupied a considerable portion of my time, an official account of which you have in the department.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector of Agencies.

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DOMINION Lands Agencies, transactions for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Agencies.	LETTERS.		Homestead entries granted.	Entries cancelled.	Hay permits issued.	Timber permits issued.	Applications for patent received.	Revenue collected.
	Received.	Sent.						
Alameda.	3,629	2,816	818	336	373	133	72	8 cts. 18,352 86
Battleford	382	286	6	10	35	31	10	580 33
Brandon	10,804	10,266	661	176	646	530	340	35,554 55
Calgary.	6,234	3,640	438	126	344	173	119	21,175 33
Dauphin	5,286	3,900	679	196	428	483	259	14,991 77
Edmonton.	5,436	4,791	1,033	252	161	933	312	24,017 59
Kamloops.	1,186	1,114	56	19	9	.....	36	8,078 26
Lethbridge.	2,925	2,106	293	85	34	220	99	17,412 44
Minnedosa	3,627	2,416	241	64	164	308	190	7,818 30
New Westminster—								
Account of lands.	1,451	1,366	24	1	.....	.....	21	3,939 10
Account of timber.	1,262	1,486	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	19,127 78
Prince Albert.	1,878	1,383	303	79	92	449	128	10,817 38
Red Deer.	3,489	2,243	706	131	141	375	103	11,572 92
Regina.	9,114	7,095	1,045	325	964	437	325	29,086 93
Winnipeg.	14,908	13,749	573	196	664	855	176	70,177 66
Yorkton	2,662	2,254	531	127	377	102	84	8,930 39
								\$301,633 59

E. F. STEPHENSON.

Inspector of Agencies.

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STATEMENT showing the work of the Homestead Inspectors for the twelve months ended June 30, 1900.

Name of Inspector.	Number of land inspections.	Number of applications for patents taken.	Number of miles travelled by wagon.	Number of miles travelled by rail.	Travelling expenses.	Remarks.
John Coleman.....	346	17	3,711	160	468 01	
R. D. Foley.....	447	88	4,928	2,901	667 79	
J. F. Gibson.....	347	139	3,578	3,230	546 20	
Martin Jerome.....	89	16	2,535	317	391 90	11 month work.
J. S. Macdonell.....	2	2	12	97	6 35	1 day inspection work assisting in New Westminster land office.
John McArthur.....	27	4	2,406	185	394 95	10 months work.
Neil McCallum.....	309	187	4,389	293	570 66	
D. J. McDonald.....	36	31	723	2,847	414 20	
John Rogers.....	478	104	4,805	962	409 80	
J. W. Thompson.....	181	54	4,052	568	403 75	
J. R. Thompson.....	319	109	3,813	530	588 28	
W. B. Underhill.....	238	120	3,322	1,615	396 61	
Thomas Young.....	386	138	4,777	1,928	686 45	
	3,205	1,009	43,051	15,630	85,944 95	

E. F STEPHENSON,

Inspector of Agencies.

No. 4.

REPORT ON TIMBER, MINERAL, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 19, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the twentieth annual report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The annexed statements, lettered 'A' and 'B' show that the revenue derived from timber, grazing, hay and mineral lands from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900, exclusive of sales of mineral lands, amounted to \$1,190,510.66. The above amount includes the dues received for timber and hay cut on school lands, and rent of those lands for grazing purposes.

Reports received from the Crown Timber Agents at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, showing the revenue collected by them and other information are appended hereto.

For the sake of reference and comparison, statement lettered 'C,' showing by fiscal years the revenue derived from timber, mineral, grazing and hay lands from the year 1872 up to July, 1900, not including sales of mineral lands, has been prepared, and will be found at the end of this report.

The statement referred to in the previous paragraph does not include the revenue from school lands, but statement lettered 'B' appended hereto, shows the revenue from this source for the fiscal year 1899-1900, and the statement lettered 'D' shows the total revenue up to June 30, 1900.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg Agency for the fiscal year 1899-1900 was \$43,000.27.

The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency was from \$12 to \$17.50 per thousand feet B.M. There are 33 mills in operation within the agency, cutting timber under government license.

The revenue received from the British Columbia agency during the fiscal year 1899-1900 was \$28,075.55.

Lumber sold at the average price of \$10 per thousand feet B.M.

There are twenty-six mills within the agency operating under license from the Dominion government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency during the fiscal year 1899-1900 amounted to \$8,005.12.

The price of lumber at Calgary was \$8 to \$17, and at McLeod, \$7 to \$16.

Seven saw-mills were operating within the agency last year under government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency during the fiscal year amounted to \$6,228.69.

The price of lumber during the year was \$10 to \$12 per thousand feet B.M.

There are five saw-mills in operation within this agency.

The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency during the year amounted to \$8,141.69.

Lumber sold at Prince Albert at \$15 per thousand feet B.M. There are three saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

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Saw-mills returns received at this department give the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the five agencies :

		Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber.	66,886,970 feet B.M.	56,111,108 feet B.M.	
Shingles	5,648,750	5,220,250	
Laths	985,900	663,030	

Three hundred and six licenses to cut timber over a total area of 3,610·37 square miles were prepared. The areas licensed in the province of Manitoba, the four provisional territorial districts, on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory, are as follows :—

	Square Miles.
Manitoba.	986·76
Alberta.	1,145·66
Assiniboia.	16·24
Saskatchewan.	479·99
Athabasca.	0·64
British Columbia.	653·26
Yukon Territory.	194·50

The number of applications received during the year to cut timber was 174 ; the number of berths granted was 81.

Within the past year forty-five berths were cancelled or relinquished by the owners thereof.

The number of berths under license or authorized to be licensed, in the province of Manitoba and the Territories is 143, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, 137. In the Yukon Territory, 66 berths have been granted, covering a total area of 194½ square miles.

The number of berths covered by permits on July 1, 1900, was 133.

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The following statements show the timber limits either licensed or authorized to be licensed within the several Crown timber agencies :—

WINNIPEG AGENCY.

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
				Sq. Miles.
1	Lease 10	D. E. Sprague.....	Rosseau and Pine rivers.	5.20
2		"	"	4.30
14	90	C. Bartlett	Shell river.....	50
15a	91	"	"	11.25
15	91	"	"	38.75
16	21	D. Ross	Near Whitemouth river.	120
23	92	C. Bartlett	Shell river.....	50
25a	233	"	"	25
25	233	"	"	25
26a	122	H. B. Mitchell.....	"	5.17
26b	122	"	"	3
26d	Not issued	"	Near Sand river	9.63
26	122	"	Shell river.....	4
27a	140	H. B. Webb	"	11.50
27b	140	"	"	3.75
48	112	J. Hanbury	Little Boggy creek.....	8.10
92	Not issued	M. K. Dickinson.....	Little Swan river.....	50
544	113	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat river.....	5.60
546	331	Imperial Bank of Canada	"	49.14
551 D	173	J. & T. Shaw	Tp. 23, R. 19, W. 1st M.	18
554	124	D. E. Sprague	Two islands in Whitemouth lake..	2
567, No. 1	196	P. McArthur	Fairford river.....	2.69
567 " 3	196	"	"	8
567 " 4	196	"	"	13.40
567 " 5	196	"	"	16.20
567 " 6	196	"	"	17.82
568	393	E. T. Hooker	Tp. 18, R. 7, E. P. M.	16.38
571	330	Jas. Shaw.....	Tps. 25-26, R. 25, W. P. M.	34
575	220	J. Watson.....	Tps. 22-23, R. 20, W. P. M.	18
578	265	D. H. Harrison.....	Tp. 23, R. 18, W. P. M.	14
580	Not issued	Raymond & Matheson.....	Black Bear island.....	3
581	178	Middleton & Aske	"	16
587	Not issued	David Ross	Whitemouth river.....	16
592	174	Geo. W. Erb	Tp. 18, R. 3, E. P. M.	4.50
603	201	Thomas & Co.	"	2
615	217	F. A. Fairchild.....	Tps. 18-19, R. 19, Tp. 19, R. 20, W. P. M.	6.31
618	283	Middleton & Aske	Tps. 21-22, R. 21, W. P. M.	6
621	270	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat river.....	16.51
624, No. 1	257	D. E. Sprague.....	Between Lake of the Woods and Whitemouth river	5
624 " 2	237	"	"	22.75
624 " 3	237	"	"	1.60
624 " 4	237	"	"	3
624 " 5	237	"	"	3
662	284	Middleton & Aske	Tp. 21, R. 21, W. P. M.	2
670	285	J. A. Christie	"	1
676	263	Frank L. Engman	Tp. 19, R. 18, W. P. M.	2.50
702	291	J. D. McArthur	Lake Winnipeg	2
704	243	W. J. Manning	Tp. 19, R. 1, E.	9
716	287	Wm. Robinson.....	Black river.....	11.50
733	338	Mackenzie, Mann & Co.	Shoal river	7.30
734	338	"	Swan lake	10
735	338	"	"	9
736	338	"	"	10
737	338	"	"	8.80
742	248	Cameron Bartlett.....	Tp. 30, R. 30, W. P. M.	6.24
745	252	Wm. Robinson.....	Bad Throat River	8
751	290	Cameron Bartlett	Tp. 30, R. 30, W. P. M.	6
752	256	J. D. McArthur	Tp. 20, R. 22, W. P. M.	6
754	249	S. T. Thomas.....	Tp. 18, R. 3, E. P. M.	1
759	286	J. D. McArthur	Lake Winnipeg	50
786	326	Middleton & Aske	Tps. 21-22, R. 21, W. 1st M.	5.75
795	292	J. Hanbury	"	3
814	281	T. A. Burrows.....	Tps. 31-32-33, R. 22, W. P. M.	15

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WINNIPEG AGENCY—*Concluded.*

License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
815	244 Jas. Drake	On east side Lake Winnipeg	4
823	337 Mackenzie, Mann & Co.	"	50
824	336 "	"	15
825	277 T. L. Morton	Tp. 22, R. 18, W. P. M.	36
826	274 Wm. Peden	Tp. 20, R. 24, V. P. M.	1
838	302 P. McArthur	Red Deer point	15
856	344 J. Drake	Bad Throat River	12-25
857	333 Lac du Bonnet Mining, De- veloping & Manufacturing Co	Tp. 15, R. 11, E. P. M.	10 31
865	350 A. L. Wells	E side Washow Bay Lake Wpg	2-90
867	Wm. Robinson	North of Hole River	8
869	365 Wm. Robinson	On E. shore Lake Wpg	21
874	365 Pollock Bros	In Tp. 34, R. 3, W. 2nd M	3
888	371 Knox Bros	In Tp. 22, R. 17, W. P. M.	4
Total area			1,102

PRINCE ALBERT AGENCY.

9 Block 1	Lease 15	Geo. Burn	Red river	6-00
9 " 2	"	"	"	6-04
9 " 3	"	"	"	1-87
66 or 'A'	33	"	Near Junction Rabbit creek	47-83
245	49	"	Little Red River	50-00
320	80	"	Fox and Upper Rabbit creek	50-00
474	79	"	Sandy Lake	50-00
563	Not issued	Pas Band of Indians	West end Salt channel	0-39
598	192	Jas. Sanderson	Tp. 52, R. 1, W. 3rd M.	6-00
616	225	Geo. Burn	Stony Lake	35-00
616A	225	"	"	3-59
633	230	Jas. Sanderson	Tps. 51-52, R. 1, W. 3rd M.	4-12
691	272	Geo. Burn	District of Saskatchewan	10-19
698	271	"	Tp. 23, R. 4, W. 3rd M.	5-00
708	346	W. Cowan	Stony creek	2-30
710	332	"	Near Sandy lake	49-00
729	289	Jas. Sanderson	Tps. 52, Rgs. 1 and 2, W. 3rd M	9-00
801	288	W. Cowan	Stony creek	1-00
802	346	"	"	3-55
848	304	A. McBeath	Tp. 52, R. 1, W. 3rd M.	8-50
862	347	W. Cowan & Co.	Crossing of Shoal creek	1-00
866	352	Thos. Fulton	Tp. 38, R. 5, W. 2nd M.	18-00
868	361	J. H. Sanderson	Tp. 53, R. 3, W. 3rd M	36-00
889	380	Moore & Sanderson	On Sask'n Riv., below Two Islands	3-00
890	381	"	" " 380	3-00
891	382	"	" " 381	3-00
892	383	"	" " 382	3-00
893	384	"	" " 383	3-00
894	385	"	" " 384	3-00
895	386	"	" " 385	2-00
896	387	"	below Seepanock chan.	3-00
897	390	"	On Pine ck. trib. of Sask'n River.	3-00
Total area				430-38

CALGARY AGENCY.

34	30	Jas. Walker	Bow river	42-29
36 No. 1	99	Peter McLaren	S. Fork of Old Man river	3-00
36 " 2	99	"	"	5-25
36 " 3	99	"	"	5-48
36 " 4	99	"	"	3-75
36 " 5	99	"	"	10-00
36 " 6	99	"	"	2-80
36 " 7	99	"	"	7-40
36 " 8	99	"	"	1-20
36 " 9	99	"	"	1-44
36 " 10	99	"	"	5-67

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CALGARY AGENCY—*Concluded.*

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
36 No. 11	99	Peter McLaren.	S. Fork of Old Man river.	3 90
36a " 1	117	"	Middle Fork of Old Man river	28 13
36a " 2	117	"	"	8 25
36a " 3	117	"	"	8 75
36a " 4	117	"	"	2 73
36a " 5	117	"	"	2 25
36a " 80	45	North-west Coal and Navigation Co.	Near South Fork Old Man river.	50 00
105	39	Alberta Lumber Co.	Red Deer river.	47 00
106	36	"	"	47 75
179	86	Peter McLaren.	Middle Fork of Old Man river.	50 00
185	37	Alberta Lumber Co.	Red Deer river.	48 75
186	38	"	"	47 70
*199	46	"	S. S. Clearwater lake.	51 24
*200	46	"	"	50 21
*203	46	"	"	50 40
*204	46	"	"	49 91
*242	46	"	"	50 04
252	115	Peter McLaren.	Red Deer river.	17 70
253	114	"	"	11 76
292	183	Chas. Beck	North Fork High river.	47 08
318g	88	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.	Bow river.	16 50
318f	88	"	"	16 00
318h	88	"	"	6 00
318i	88	"	"	4 00
318j	88	"	"	5 63
417k	88	"	"	7 50
*425	50	Alberta Lumber Co.	S. S. Clearwater lake.	35 25
455	176	Peter McLaren.	Red Deer river.	48 93
468	111	Jas. Quinn.	Little Red river.	50 00
552	319	La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St-Albert and Mgr. Goupard.	Cascade river.	5 00
559	128	D. Morrison.	Near S. F. of Sheep river.	3 41
569	170	J. Lineham.	S. Fork, Sheep river.	21 33
573	Not issued.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.	Tp. 9, R. 3, W. 4th M.	11 35
579	213	Wm. E. Lineham.	North Fork, High river.	33 33
582	Not issued.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.	Belly river.	6 50
583	145	Wm. Sharpe.	Tp. 1, Rgs. 27, 28, W. 4th M.	4 00
594	190	John Lineham.	S. Fork, Sheep river.	6 13
606	206	A. W. Gillingham.	N. Fork, Old Man river.	3 00
784	250	Wm. Smibert.	Tp. 8, Rgs. 3, W. 4th M.	1 00
884	363	Indian Dept.	Tps. 9 & 10, Rgs. 29 & 30 W. 4 M.	2 00
885	373	Lynn & Stewart.	Tp. 35, Rgs. 4, W. 5th M.	1 00
886	364	Indian Dept.	Tp. 10, Rgs. 30, W. 4th M.	2 00
Total area.				1051 69

EDMONTON AGENCY.

9 Block 5	Lease	15	Geo. Burn	Red river.	8 55
9 " 6	"	"	"	"	17 50
302	"	83	"	N. Saskatchewan river.	3 75
406	"	87	"	"	50 00
787	266	Hudson Bay Co.	Athabasca river	1 00	
788	296	D. R. Fraser.	Tp. 52, rgs. 4, W. 5th M.	4 00	
799	353	Walter & Humberstone.	In vicinity of tp. 52 rg. 4, 5th M.	2 80	
800	258	G. I. Clink.	Tp. 41, R. 1, W. 5th M.	0 50	
849	362	D. W. McKenzie	Half Moon lake	3 00	
860	349	L. E. Benz	Tp. 48, rgs. 23, 24, W. 4th M.	2 00	
863		G. A. Love.	On Lobstick.	18 00	
864		Walter & Humberstone	In tp. 50, rgs. 3, W. 5th M.	1 72	
881		Walter & Humberstone	In tp. 51, rgs. 25, 26, W. 4th M.	2 00	
887		Bourchier, Gouin & Co	In tp. 51, rgs. 26, W. 4th M.	6 00	
Total area.					120 83 sq m.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
Aa, Bb	119 Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation (Ltd)	South of Cheam Indian Reserve...	680 acres
B	102 British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 7, lot 362, G. 1, New West...	3,480 "
H	108 British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 2, lot 33, Bk 5, R. 2, W. 6th M.	960 "
K	107 Grant & Kerr	Tp. 2, Dist. New West...	360 "
L	109 British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 7, New West	640 "
M	159 Grant & Kerr	Stave River	541 "
O	184 British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.	Tp. 39 North, Dist. New West...	960 "
Q	141 Grant & Kerr	Tp. 1, Dist. New West...	640 "
R	120 The British Columbia Timber & Electric Co.	Tps. 2, rgs. 1, 2, Dist. New West...	2,720 "
W	138 Dobbie, Davidson & Strathy...	Tps. 4, 2, 12, Dist. New West...	10,704 "
X	197 Thos. L. Briggs	Tp. 15, East of Coast M.....	4,800 "
Y No. 1	182 Mossom Boyd Co.	Upper and Lower Lillooet lakes	3'20 sq.mi
Y No. 2	182 " "	" "	2'50 "
Z No. 1	154 Davidson, Henderson & Strathy	Tp. 15, East of Coast M.....	7'22 "
Z No. 2	154 " "	" "	5'75 "
3	103 W. C. Wells	Kicking Horse river	2'00 "
5	134 J. R. & T. S. Rieley	Kicking Horse river and Beaver creek	10'60 "
14	204 Columbia River Lumber Co. .	Columbia river	49'23 "
15	204 " "	" "	42'30 "
16	200 " "	" "	15'55 "
17	241 " "	" "	16'50 "
19	370 " "	" "	25'00 "
20	142 T. & J. Long	Blue Water river	34'55 "
27	130 Columbia River Lumber Co. .	" "	1'00 "
29	202 W. C. Wells	Tp. 25, R. 19, W. 5th M.....	13'16 "
30	257 Columbia River Lumber Co. .	Columbia river	4'40 "
32	351 " "	Illecillewaet river.....	640 acres
33 No. 1	146 Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Stave river and Stave lake	1,024 "
33 No. 2	146 " "	" "	2,803'20 "
33 No. 3	146 " "	" "	342 "
33 No. 4	146 " "	" "	155 "
36	123 Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, G. 1, Dist. New West...	1,371'20 "
38	169 Wm. Caldwell	Coquitlam and Gold creek	14'50 sq.mi
40 No. 1	371 Columbia River Lumber Co. .	Stony creek	6'25 "
40 No. 2	371 " "	" "	4'00 "
43	162 E. A. Wilmott & Co.	Tps. 4, 5, R. 28, W. 6th M.....	1,685 acres
44 No. 1	167 Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Bks. 12, 3, 4, Province British C.	326'70 "
44 No. 2	167 " "	" "	570 "
44 No. 3	167 " "	" "	500 "
44 No. 4	167 " "	" "	659'81 "
44 No. 5	221 " "	Lillooet river.....	160 "
47	205 Columbia River Lumber Co. .	Blackwater creek	22'66 "
48 No. 1	345 J. E. Murphy	Near James Lake	" "
48 No. 2	345 " "	" "	" "
48 No. 3	345 " "	" "	" "
48 No. 4	" "	" "	" "
48 No. 5	" "	" "	3,537'88 "
49	133 Stein & Robinson	Tp. 23, R. 2, W. 6th M.	560 "
50e	155 McLaren & Ross	Chilliwack river	10'50 sq.mi
51	325 Grant & Kerr	Tp. 2, G. 2, N. West dist	120 acres
52	157 Hastings Shingle Manufact. Co.	Tp. 39, New West dist	876'30 "
55	322 Ross & McLean	Tps. 19, 22, 25, East Coast M	15,900 "
57	150 Huntingdon Lumber Co.	Tp. 16, Dist. N. West	1,920 "
58	137 Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, Dist. N. West	480 "
61	153 Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation (Ltd)	Tps. 2, 3, R. 29, W. 6th M	130'33 "
3 No. 1	194 Harrison River Mills Co. .	Harrison lake	960'64 "
64	187 Shuswap Milling Co.	Illecillewaet river.....	947'20 "
65	305 Columbia River Lumber Co. .	Wait-a-bit creek	27 sq.mi
66	180 " "	Sec. 24, Tp. 29, R. 10, W. 6th M.	742 acres
67	320 Chas. H. Carrière	Hospital creek	960 "
69	149 G. W. Phipps	Tp. 39, W. Coast M.....	334 "

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NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY—Continued.

Limit.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
70	321	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Columbia River.	50 sq.m
71	163	"	Tps. 22, Rgs. 10, 11, W. 6th M.	2,560 acres
72	186	"	Salmon Arm of Shuswap lake	4 79 sq.m
73	306	"	Columbia river	18 "
74	507	"	"	27 "
77	148	T. J. Hammill	Tp. 39, Dist. New West.	384 acres
78	165	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Tp. 21, R. 10, W. 6th M.	2,118 "
79	198	T. L. Briggs	Tps. 3, 4, Rgs. 3, 4, W. 7th M.	2,240 "
80	172	T. J. Hammill	Tp. 4, R. 4, W. 6th M.	149 "
81	342	Huntingdon Lumber Co.	Tp. 16, New West	960 "
82a	336	McLaren Ross Lumber Co.	Railway Belt, B. C.	362 "
83a	"	"	"	680 "
86	410	Royal City Planing Mill Co.	New West district.	420 "
87	262	"	Tps. 2, 38, R. 1, W.	640 "
88	185	Genelle Bros.	Columbia river.	4 22 sq.m
91	191	Martin Bros.	Tributary Harrison L.	1 "
94	210	Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, W. Coast M.	483 acres
96	188	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Stave river	640 "
98	411	Royal City Planing Mill Co.	Near Stave Lake	400 "
99	412	"	Tp. 41, New West. Dist.	1 25 sq.m
101	198	T. L. Briggs	Tps. 3, 4, W. 7th M.	130 acres
103	189	H. West	Stave River.	163 "
105	308	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Columbia river	6 sq.m
106	392	H. R. Stephen	Stave River.	4,859 acres
110	358	Thos. W. Patterson	Tp. 39, Dist. New West.	698 "
111	211	"	"	640 "
112	335	Fred Robinson.	Columbia river	3 sq.m
113	334	"	"	3 "
114	297	Genelle Bros.	"	9 "
116	329	Fred. Robinson.	Beaver river.	4 "
117	328	"	"	4 "
118	273	Imperial Bank of Canada	Columbia river	9 "
119	219	Columbia River Lumber Co.	Salmon arm of Shuswap lake.	393 acres
123	268	Fred. Robinson.	Tp. 23, R. 2, W. 6th M.	240 "
125	323	Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Near Burrard inlet.	530 "
127	278	Genelle Bros.	Columbia river.	1,920 "
128	318	"	"	640 "
129	279	Peter Genelle & Co.	Tp. 22, R. 10, W. 6th M.	2,120 "
134	259	"	Tp. 22, R. 10, W. 6th M.	176 "
138	337	J. W. McRae	Tp. 18, E. of Coast M.	985 "
139	Not issued.	Jos. Genelle	Tps. 22 & 23, R. 11 & Tp. 23, R. 10, W. 6th M.	1,120 "
140	"	"	Tp. 24, R. 8, W. 5th M.	960 "
144	314	Arthur Tretheway	Harrison lake	216 "
145	315	Jas. Tretheway	"	216 "
148	253	Wm. Sculley	Stave lake	329 "
150	265	J. R. Wren.	"	320 "
152	298	Kootenay Lumber Co.	Fish river and Coyd creek.	1,920 "
153	266	"	"	320 "
154	300	"	"	320 "
155	301	"	"	640 "
158	309	Albert McLaren	Chillaweyuk river.	440 "
159	310	"	"	600 "
160	311	"	"	720 "
161	312	"	"	560 "
162	313	"	"	440 "
163	314	"	"	320 "
171	260	Shuswap Milling Co.	Tp. 20, R. 13, W. 6th M.	1 sq.m
173	280	J. & A. Tretheway	Tp. 2, R. 29, W. 6th M.	90 acres
176	264	British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co.	Tp. 1, W. of the Coast M.	480 "
177	327	Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	Cochhalla river.	1,038 "
185	276	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Tps. 4, ranges 2 & 3, W. 7th M.	582 "
186	275	Peter Genelle & Co.	Columbia river	480 "
205	341	J. D. Breeze	"	1,457 "
206	324	Wm. McKenzie.	"	6 50 sq.m
207	339	F. Robinson	"	4 25 "
209	357	G. W. Phipps.	In Tp. 39, W. C. M.	307 acres
213	348	D. J. Campbell.	On North Arm Burrard Inlet	950 "

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY. *Continued.*

Line.	License.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
216	331	Grant & Kerr.	On Stave River	580 acres
217	333	S. Edge	In Tp. 42, E. C. M.	320 "
218	339	A. Patterson.	In Tp. 40, E. C. M.	80 "
223	360	J. D. Breeze.	In Tp. 23, E. C. M.	640 "
225	366	P. Ryan	In Tp. 25, R. 28, W. 5th M.	3 875 sq. m
226	367	J. Bowyer	In Tp. 3, R. 29, W. 6th M.	60 acres
227	368	Harrison River Mills Timber & Trading Company.	In Tp. 3, R. 30, W. 6th M.	80 "
228	374	Grant & Kerr.	Near North Arm Burrard Inlet.	731 "
231	375	Columbia River Lumber Co.	In Typ. 23, R. 18, W. 5th M.	1 00 sq. m
232	376	"	In Tp. 25, R. 20, W. 5th M.	1 50 sq. m
233	379	P. Ryan	On west side of Adams Lake.	23,040 acres
234	388	Grant & Kerr	In Tp. 1, W. C. M.	140 "
235	Not issued.	P. Ryan	In Tp. 25, R. 28 W. 5th M.	6 75 sq. m
236	403	T. Allen	On east side Pitt Lake.	160 acres
Total....				689 98 sq.m

YUKON TERRITORY.

T. B. No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.
			Sq. m.
1	J. A. Gemmill	At the junction of the Lewes river with the Teslin river.	5 00
2	"	At the junction of McClintock creek with Lake Marsh.	5 00
3	"	At the junction of the Polly and Yukon rivers.	5 00
4	"	At the junction of the Lewes river with the Teslin river.	5 00
5	The Klondike Mining, Trading and Transportation Co.	On east side of Teslin lake.	5 00
6	J. A. Gemmill.	On west side of Lewes river, at its junction with Lake Labarge.	5 00
7	"	On east side of Lewes river, at its junction with Lake Labarge.	5 00
8	"	Windy arm, Tagish lake.	5 00
9	A. S. Kerry	"	5 00
10	A. W. Stevenson & Geo. A. Drummond	On a creek tributary of Lake Labarge.	5 00
11	North American Transportation Co.	Klondike river.	5 00
12	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	Lewes river.	5 00
13	The Central New York Manufacturing and Trading Co.	At the mouth of Sixty Mile river	1 00
14a	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	On Lewes river	2 00
14b	"	On Stewart river.	3 00
15	"	Stewart river.	5 00
16	"	Lake creek	5 00
17	"	Stewart river	5 00
18	"	Rosebud creek.	5 00
19	"	Independence creek.	5 00
20	"	Stewart river	5 00
21	"	"	5 00
22	A. E. Philp.	On west side of Taku arm, Tagish lake.	5 00
23	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co	Lewes river.	3 50
24	The Kerry Canadian Mill Co	On east side of Tagish lake.	2 50
25	F. Slavin & J. W. Boyle	Klondike river.	5 00
26	"	"	5 00
27	Richard Davenport.	On left bank of the Yukon river.	1 00
28	Donin <i>et al.</i>	On Lewes river, near Five Finger rapids	1 00
30	F. Swanson.	Sixty Mile river.	1 00
31	The Yukon Saw Mill Co	Yukon river.	1 00
32	"	"	1 00
33	J. J. Heney & Wm. Stewart.	Yukon river and Indian river.	6 00
34	D. H. Partridge	On a creek tributary of West arm of Lake Bennett.	3 00

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YUKON TERRITORY.—*Concluded.*

T. B. No.	Name.	Locality.	Area. Sq. m.
35	Wm. Murdock & Thos. Smith	On Windy arm of Tagish lake.	1 00
36	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	Stewart river.	4 00
37	" " "	On south side of Stewart river.	4 00
38	" " "	On a creek tributary of Lake Bennett.	5 00
39	" " "	On north side of the Stewart river.	5 00
42	F. M. Rattenbury.	On a creek tributary of Lake Bennett.	5 00
43	A. A. McRae	Stewart river	1 00
45	J. D. Treuholme.	Yukon river	1 00
46	Jas. A. Ritchie.	"	1 00
47	C. E. Miller.	Klondike river.	5 00
48	D. A. Matheson	"	1 00
49	H. Maitland Kersey.	Lewes river.	1 00
50	C. A. Macomber.	On Yukon river.	1 00
51	Harper & Ladue	Yukon river	5 00
52	The Kerry Canadian Mill Co.	"	1 00
53	J. B. Marsh	Lake Tagish	1 50
54	D. A. Matheson	Yukon river.	1 00
55	"	"	1 00
56	F. C. Wolfe.	Lewes river	1 00
57	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Mining Co. of Yukon.	Stewart river.	1 00
58	" " "	"	1 00
59	The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	Yukon river.	2 50
60	Thompson-McNeil	"	1 00
61	The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co. of Yukon	"	1 50
62	Maitland Kersey.	Lewes river	1 00
63	"	"	1 00
64	Stanley McFadden.	Yukon river	1 00
65	Klondike Mills Co.	"	1 00
66	Yukon Saw Mills Co.	"	1 00
67	McNabb & Hatheway	"	1 00
Total area.			194 50

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, AND WITHIN THE RAILWAY BELT IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Licenses.

A license to cut timber can be acquired only at public competition. A rental of \$5 per square mile is charged for all timber berths excepting those situated west of Yale, in the province of British Columbia, for which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre per annum.

In addition to the rental, dues at the following rates are charged :—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet B. M.

Railway ties, six and eight feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents a cord.

All other products, 5 per cent on the sales.

A license is issued as soon as a berth is granted, but in unsurveyed territory no timber can be cut on the berth until the licensee has made a survey thereof.

Permits.

Permits to cut timber are also granted at public competition, except in the case of actual settlers, who require the timber for their own use.

Settlers and others may also obtain permits to cut up to 100 cords of wood for sale without competition.

The dues payable under a permit are from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand feet B.M., for square timber; from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lineal foot for building logs; from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 cents per cord for wood; 1 cent for fence posts; 3 cents for railway ties, and 20 cents per thousand for shingles.

Homesteaders having no timber of their own are entitled to a permit free of dues to cut the following quantities :—

3,000 lineal feet of building logs, not to exceed 12 inches at butt end. If the timber is cut from dry trees 3,000 lineal feet of any diameter may be taken.

400 roof poles.

500 fence posts.

2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers whose farms may not have thereon a supply of timber, or who are not in possession of wood lots or other timbered lands, will be granted a free permit to take and cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

A permit fee of 25 cents in each case is charged.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Licenses.

A license to cut timber on an area not exceeding five square miles in the above territory may be granted to the first applicant therefor upon payment of a bonus of not less than \$250 per square mile, but not more than five such berths will be granted to one individual or company.

The licensee shall cause a survey to be made of the berth, and shall erect a saw-mill in connection therewith within a certain period to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and shall pay a stumpage of \$2 per thousand feet B.M. on the timber cut, also dues at the rate of 50 cents per cord for cordwood, six cents each for ties, and ten per cent of all sales of all other products of the berth.

Permits.

Permits to cut cord-wood and ties in the Yukon Territory may be obtained from the Crown timber agent upon payment of a fee of \$5, and dues at the rate of 50 cents a cord for the former and 6 cents each for the latter.

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MINING LANDS, OTHER THAN COAL.

During the past fiscal year, 138 entries were granted by the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

In the Yukon Territory, 20,100 placer claims, 1,637 quartz claims, 10,282 renewals of entries, and 19,451 assignments of claims were recorded up to July 1, 1900.

The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, show that 1,340 entries for placer claims, 918 entries for quartz claims, 4,880 renewals of entries, and 6,215 assignments were recorded.

The revenue collected from this source and for fees collected for registering other documents in connection with mining operations was \$154,386.70.

Up to July 1, 1900, 46,938 free miners' certificates were issued, producing a revenue of \$470,357.82. During the fiscal year 12,574 free miners' certificates were issued and the revenue derived therefrom was \$126,709.80.

The following is a list of the agents of the government who were authorized to issue free miners' certificates, and the number issued by each agent during the year :—

Agents of Dominion Lands—	Numbers.
Brandon, Man.	3
Calgary, N.W.T.	17
Edmonton, N.W.T.	96
Kamloops, B.C.	1
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	3
New Westminster, B.C.	3
Prince Albert, N.W.T.	1
Winnipeg, Man.	23

Agencies within the Yukon Territory—

Dawson, Commissioner's office.	7,924
Dalton Trail.	30
Dominion Creek.	854
Fort Cudahy.	114
Grand Forks.	1,833
Gold Run.	17
Hunker Creek.	385
Hootalinqua.	9
McQuesten	1
Selkirk	196
Sulphur Creek	61
Stewart River.	152
Tagish	467

Collectors of Customs—

Atlin, B.C.	76
Montreal, Que.	7
Vancouver, B.C.	61
Victoria, B.C.	49
Ottawa, Ont., Department of the Interior.	150
Rat Portage, Ont., P. H. Austin.	38
London, England, the High Commissioner's Office.	5

Total	12,574
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64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

DREDGING.

Leases have been issued to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory, covering 1,313 miles, and for the same purpose in the North-west Territories covering 961.75 miles.

SCHEDULE of Individuals and Companies who have secured dredging leases on certain streams in the Yukon District.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
1	Edmund Guerin	Yukon River	5
2	"	Yukon River	5
3	"	Yukon River	5
4	"	Yukon River	5
5	"	Yukon River	5
6	Mary E. Guerin	Yukon River	5
7	"	Yukon River	5
8	"	Yukon River	5
9	"	Yukon River	5
10	"	Yukon River	5
11	Julia Maguire	Yukon River	5
12	"	Stream heading in Mayo Lake and emptying in the Stewart River	5
13	"	Stream heading in Mayo Lake and emptying in the Stewart River	5
14	"	Stream heading in Mayo Lake and emptying in the Stewart River	5
15	"	Stream heading in Mayo Lake and emptying in the Stewart River	5
16	"	Stream heading in Mayo Lake and emptying in the Stewart River	5
17	M. Guerin	Yukon River	5
18	"	Yukon River	5
19	"	Yukon River	5
20	"	Yukon River	5
21	M. Connolly	Klondike River	5
22	The Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields (Limited), assignees of A. M. Wiley...	Klondike River	5
23	Michael Guerin	Klondike River	5
24	James J. Guerin	Klondike River	5
25	J. M. Guerin	Klondike River	5
26	F. E. Devlin	Klondike River	5
27	Edmund Guerin	Klondike River	5
28	A. E. Philp	Klondike River	5
29	"	Klondike River	5
30	"	Klondike River	5
31	"	Klondike River	5
32	J. A. Mercier (junior)	Klondike River	5
33	"	Klondike River	5
34	Paul E. Mercier	Klondike River	5
35	"	Klondike River	5
36	F. X. Mercier	Klondike River	5
37	"	Klondike River	5
38	F. B. Vrooman	Klondike River	5
39	Mathew Mulvin	Klondike River	5
40	James J. Guerin	Stewart River	5
41	Mary E. Guerin	Stewart River	5
42	James J. Guerin	Stewart River	5
43	The Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields (Limited), assignees of A. M. Wiley...	Pelly River	5
44	The Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields (Limited), assignees of A. M. Wiley...	Little Salmon River	5
45	The Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields (Limited), assignees of A. M. Wiley...	Ladue Creek	5
46	The Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields (Limited), assignees of A. M. Wiley...	McQuesten River	5
47	The Klondike and Columbian Gold Fields (Limited), assignees of A. M. Wiley...	Chandindu River	5

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SCHEDULE of Individuals and Companies who have secured dredging leases on certain streams in the Yukon District—*Continued.*

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
48	F. J. White, assignee of F. J. Monroe	Stewart River	5
49	" " "	Stewart River	5
50	" " "	Stewart River	5
51	" " "	Stewart River	5
52	" " "	Stewart River	5
53	" " "	Stewart River	5
54	J. A. McPherson, assignee of John Weir	Stewart River	5
55	" " "	Stewart River	5
56	" " "	Stewart River	5
57	" " "	Stewart River	5
58	" " "	Stewart River	5
59	" " "	Stewart River	5
60	P. C. Mitchell	Stewart River	5
61	" " "	Stewart River	5
62	" " "	Stewart River	5
63	" " "	Stewart River	5
66	J. A. Mercier (junior)	Stewart River	5
67	" " "	Stewart River	5
68	" " "	Stewart River	5
69	" " "	Stewart River	5
70	Emmett O'Connell	Stewart River	5
71	" " "	Stewart River	5
72	C. R. Griggs	Stewart River	5
73	" " "	Stewart River	5
74	" " "	Stewart River	5
75	" " "	Stewart River	5
76	" " "	Stewart River	5
77	" " "	Stewart River	5
78	Geo. P. Brophy	Macmillan River	5
79	P. Whelen	Macmillan River	5
80	W. Y. Soper	Macmillan River	5
81	Thos. Ahearn	Macmillan River	5
82	D. Fraser	Macmillan River	5
83	Geo. Goodwin	Macmillan River	5
84	J. W. McRae	Macmillan River	5
85	S. H. Fleming	Macmillan River	5
86	Corinne Betournay	Macmillan River	5
87	" " "	Macmillan River	5
88	" " "	Macmillan River	5
89	" " "	Macmillan River	5
90	" " "	Macmillan River	5
91	" " "	Macmillan River	5
92	J. F. Zehley, assignee of Edward Patterson	Macmillan River	5
93	" " "	Macmillan River	5
94	F. A. Kemp	Macmillan River	5
95	F. X. Zehley	Macmillan River	5
96	" " "	Macmillan River	5
97	" " "	Macmillan River	5
98	Arthur Ross	Pelly River	5
99	" " "	Pelly River	5
100	H. Mercier	Pelly River	5
101	" " "	Pelly River	5
102	P. E. Mercier	Pelly River	5
103	" " "	Pelly River	5
104	J. F. Zehley, assignee of Thos. E. Patterson	Pelly River	5
105	" " "	Pelly River	5
106	F. A. Kemp	Pelly River	5
107	J. F. Zehley	Pelly River	5
108	" " "	Pelly River	5
109	" " "	Pelly River	5
110	F. S. Wiley, assignee of A. M. Eastman	Pelly River	5
111	F. Mercier	Sixty-Mile River	5
112	" " "	Sixty-Mile River	5
113	Paul Emile Mercier	Sixty-Mile River	5
114	" " "	Sixty-Mile River	5
115	H. Mercier	Sixty-Mile River	5
116	" " "	Sixty-Mile River	5

SCHEDULE of Individuals and Companies who have secured dredging leases on certain streams in the Yukon District—*Continued.*

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
117	F. A. Kemp, assignee of Horatio Houghton	Sixty-Mile River	5
118	J. F. Zebley, " "	Sixty-Mile River	5
119	" " " "	Sixty-Mile River	5
120	" " " "	Sixty-Mile River	5
121	F. S. Wiley, assignee of A. M. Eastman..	Lewes River	5
122	" " " "	Lewes River	5
123	The Yukon Company of Montreal	Macmillan River	5
124	" " " "	Macmillan River	5
125	" " " "	Macmillan River	5
126	" " " "	Macmillan River	5
127	" " " "	Macmillan River	5
128	" " " "	Macmillan River	5
129	J. A. Mercier	Indian River	5
130	" " " "	Indian River	5
131	M. E. O'Connell	Indian River	5
132	" " " "	Indian River	5
133	J. J. O'Connell	Indian River	5
134	" " " "	Indian River	5
135	The Klondike Yukon and Copper River Co.	Indian River	5
136	J. E. Jordan, assignee of the Klondike Yukon and Copper River Co.	Indian River	5
137	P. H. Gilmour	Indian River	5
138	" " " "	Indian River	5
139	Mal Mercier	Gold Creek	5
140	N. C. Smillie, assignee of Elizabeth Rogers	Stewart River	5
141	" " " "	Stewart River	5
142	" " " "	Stewart River	5
143	" " " "	Stewart River	5
144	" " " "	Stewart River	5
145	" " " "	Stewart River	5
146	" " " Jennie E. Smillie	Stewart River	5
147	" " " "	Stewart River	5
148	" " " "	Stewart River	5
149	" " " "	Stewart River	5
150	" " " "	Stewart River	5
151	" " " "	Stewart River	5
152	" " " Lynn T. Leet	Stewart River	5
153	" " " "	Stewart River	5
154	" " " "	Stewart River	5
155	" " " "	Stewart River	5
156	" " " "	Stewart River	5
157	" " " "	Stewart River	5
158	" " " N. C. Smillie	Stewart River	5
159	" " " "	Stewart River	5
160	" " " "	Stewart River	5
161	" " " "	Stewart River	5
162	B. Bessey	Pelly River	5
163	" " " "	Pelly River	5
164	F. A. Kemp, assignee of Chas. Wiggins	Indian River	5
165	J. F. Zebley, " "	Indian River	5
166	" " " "	Indian River	5
167	" " " "	Indian River	5
168	" " " "	Indian River	5
169	" " " "	Indian River	5
170	F. B. Vrooman, assignee of Geo. H. Rogers	Hootalinqua River	5
171	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
172	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
173	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
174	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
175	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
180	J. A. Mercier	Hootalinqua River	5
181	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
182	M. E. O'Connell	Hootalinqua River	5
183	" " " "	Hootalinqua River	5
184	J. J. O'Connell	Hootalinqua River	5
185	J. J. O'Connell	Hootalinqua River	5
186	F. Mercier	Little Salmon River	5
187	" " " "	Little Salmon River	5

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SCHEDULE of Individuals and Companies who have secured dredging leases on certain streams in the Yukon District—*Continued.*

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
188	Arthur Mercier	Big Salmon River	5
189	"	Big Salmon River	5
190	"	Big Salmon River	5
191	"	Big Salmon River	5
192	"	Big Salmon River	5
193	"	Big Salmon River	5
194	F. S. Wiley, assignees of A. M. Eastman...	Big Salmon River	5
195	Yukon River Gold Dredging Company.....	Forty Mile River	5
196	"	Forty Mile River	5
197	"	Forty Mile River	5
198	"	Forty Mile River	5
199	"	Forty Mile River	3
200	The Lewes River Mining and Dredging Co., Assignees of J. A. McPherson	Forty Mile River	5
201	"	Lewes River	5
202	"	Lewes River	5
203	"	Lewes River	5
204	"	Lewes River	5
205	"	Lewes River	5
206	Arthur Turcotte	Lewes River	5
207	"	Lewes River	5
208	"	Lewes River	5
209	"	Lewes River	5
210	"	Lewes River	5
211	"	Lewes River	5
212	Arthur Ross	Lewes River	5
213	W. H. Wyman	Lewes River	5
214	J. Lesznsky, assignee of C. M. Thompson..	Pelly River	5
215	H. Hinds and J. A. McPherson, assignees A. W. Ault..	McQuesten River	5
216	"	McQuesten River	5
217	"	McQuesten River	5
218	"	McQuesten River	5
219	"	McQuesten River	5
220	"	McQuesten River	5
222	P. H. Gilmour.....	Yukon River	5
224	"	Yukon River	5
225	F. S. Wiley, assignee of A. M. Eastman...	Yukon River	5
226	"	Yukon River	5
227	Harry Vrooman	Yukon River	5
228	"	Yukon River	5
229	J. A. Mercier	Hunker Creek	5
230	John Connor, assignee of A. Simpson.....	Henderson Creek	5
231	Norman McLean	Dominion Creek	5
232	Geo. E. Keith.....	Bear Creek	5
233	"	Stewart River	5
234	"	Stewart River	5
235	"	Stewart River	5
236	"	Stewart River	5
237	Frank Burnett	Indian River	5
238	"	Indian River	5
239	A. Lanctôt	Pelly River	5
240	"	Pelly River	5
241	"	Pelly River	5
242	"	Pelly River	5
243	F. St. Germain	Lewes River	5
244	"	Lewes River	5
245	J. A. Robillard.....	Lewes River	5
246	R. Y. Hebden, assignee of Jane Thompson..	Lewes River	5
247	"	Lewes River	5
248	"	Lewes River	5
249	A. L. Clark, assignee of Jas. Stratton.....	Yukon River	5
250	H. Beauregard	Macmillan River	5
251	"	Macmillan River	5
252	E. Bisson	Henderson Creek	5
253	"	Henderson Creek	5
254	E. L. Sawyer, assignee of David S. Keith..	Crooked Creek	5

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SCHEDULE of Individuals and Companies who have secured dredging leases on certain streams in the Yukon District—*Continued.*

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
255	Jno. M. Greata, assignee of C. M. Thompson	Pelly River	5
256	" " "	Pelly River	5
257	" " "	Pelly River	5
258	" " "	Pelly River	5
259	" " "	Pelly River	5
260	John M. Guerin	Chandindu Creek	5
261	" "	Yukon River	5
263	Wm. Pugsley	Nordenskiold River	5
264	" "	Nordenskiold River	5
265	" "	Nordenskiold River	5
266	" "	Nordenskiold River	5
267	" "	Nordenskiold River	5
268	" "	Nordenskiold River	5
269	W. L. Parrish	Hootalinqua River	5
270	" "	Hootalinqua River	5
271	John M. Smith	Nordenskiold River	5
272	D. C. Catlin	Hootalinqua River	5
Total number of miles.....			1313.00

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SCHEDULE of Leases to dredge for gold in Rivers, &c., in the North-west Territories.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
1	G. A. Drolet	North Saskatchewan River	30
2	H. D. Smith	Peace River	5
3	Wm. H. Roughsedge	Peace River	5
4	W. P. Scarfe and C. D. Brindly, assignees of Chas. H. Brindly	Peace River	5
5	Chas. H. Bower	Peace River	5
6	Wm. McLaren	Peace River	5
7	Jas. T. McLaren	Peace River	5
8	Wm. P. Scarfe and Wm. E. Phin, assignees of John Love	Peace River	5
9	W. L. Robertson, assignee of Wm. Robertson	Peace River	5
10	Geo. Hillier	Peace River	5
11	Thomas Black	Peace River	5
12	G. Ford	Peace River	5
13	Jas. A. Green	Peace River	5
14	Geo. F. Cleveland	Peace River	5
15	Alex. S. Robertson	Peace River	5
16	Daniel Hector	Peace River	5
17	Geo. Black	Peace River	4
20	Isaac Cowie	Peace River	5
21	R. H. Lany, assignee of F. W. Klippel....	North Saskatchewan River	5
22	D. S. Keith	North Saskatchewan River	5
23	Geo. E. Keith	North Saskatchewan River	5
24	G. A. Drolet, assignee of N. C. Smillie....	Peace River	5
25	" " " "	Peace River	5
26	" " " "	Peace River	5
27	" " " "	Peace River	5
28	" " " "	Peace River	5
29	" " " "	Peace River	5
30	" " " "	Peace River	5
31	" " " "	Peace River	5
32	" " " "	Peace River	5
33	" " " "	Peace River	5
34	" " " "	Peace River	5
35	The Discoverers Finance Corporation (Ld.), assignees of Jas. Gibbens....	North Saskatchewan River	5
36	" " " " Jas. M. Douglass,	North Saskatchewan River	5
37	" " " " F. A. Osborne	North Saskatchewan River	5
38	" " " " J. A. McDougall,	North Saskatchewan River	5
39	" " " " R. Secord	North Saskatchewan River	5
40	" " " " W. J. Walker....	North Saskatchewan River	5
41	J. H. Gritton	North Saskatchewan River	5
42	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
43	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
44	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
45	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
46	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
47	G. A. Drolet	North Saskatchewan River	5
48	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
49	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
50	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
51	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
52	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
53	The Discoverers Finance Corporation (Ld.), assignees of A. E. Hogue.	North Saskatchewan River	5
54	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	5
55	" " " "	North Saskatchewan River	2
56	Michael Guerin	North Saskatchewan River	5
57	Jas. J. Guerin	North Saskatchewan River	5
58	Edmund Guerin	North Saskatchewan River	5
59	J. M. Guerin	North Saskatchewan River	5
60	Thomas Guerin	North Saskatchewan River	5
61	M. E. Guerin	North Saskatchewan River	5
62	F. E. Devlin	North Saskatchewan River	5
63	Edward Kavanagh	North Saskatchewan River	5
64	Chas. D. Brindly	Athabasca River	5
65	" " " "	Athabasca River	5

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SCHEDULE of Leases to dredge for gold in Rivers, &c., in the North-west Territories—
Continued.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
66	W. H. Sheppard	Athabasca River	5
67	"	Athabasca River	5
68	James T. MacLaren	Athabasca River	5
69	"	Athabasca River	5
70	Wm. MacLaren	Athabasca River	5
71	"	Athabasca River	5
72	J. J. Codville	Muddy Creek	5
73	Chas. R. Tryon	Muddy Creek	5
74	Isaac Cowie	Athabasca River	5
75	"	Athabasca River	5
76	E. A. Braithwaite	Athabasca River	5
77	"	Athabasca River	5
78	T. W. Lines	Athabasca River	5
79	"	Athabasca River	5
80	I. B. Forbes, assignee of Wm. P. Scarfe	Smoky River	5
81	Wm. H. Roughsedge	Smoky River	5
82	W. H. Blake	Smoky River	5
83	A. J. Oliver	Smoky River	5
84	Thos. Black	Smoky River	5
85	Alex. Mackenzie	Smoky River	5
86	F. E. Gauthier	Smoky River	5
87	W. E. Phil	Smoky River	5
88	H. A. A. Brault	Smoky River	5
89	H. A. A. Brault	Smoky River	5
90	Hume Blake	Little Smoky River	5
91	A. J. Oliver	Little Smoky River	5
92	W. L. Robertson	Mountain River	5
93	John J. Codville	Mountain River	5
94	John Love	Mountain River	5
95	E. M. Roughsedge	Muddy Creek	5
96	H. N. Rattan	Boundary Creek	5
97	Fred. Murray O'Meara	Boundary Creek	5
98	F. C. Robinson	Boundary Creek	5
99	Wm. Hume Blake	Rat Creek	5
100	Chas. R. Tryon	Rat Creek	5
101	Wm. L. Robertson	Rat Creek	5
102	Wm. H. Roughsedge	Peace River	5
103	"	Peace River	5
104	"	Peace River	5
105	"	Peace River	5
106	"	Peace River	5
107	N. D. Beck	North Saskatchewan River	5
108	The Victoria-Alberta Gold Dredging Syndicate, assignees of Isaac Cowie	North Saskatchewan River	5
109	J. A. Mercier	North Saskatchewan River	5
110	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
111	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
112	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
113	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
114	E. C. Emery	North Saskatchewan River	5
115	Chas. B. Beck	North Saskatchewan River	5
116	F. X. Larue, assignee of S. R. Benoit	North Saskatchewan River	5
117	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
118	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
119	The Victoria-Alberta Gold Dredging Syndicate, assignees of I. Cowie	North Saskatchewan River	5
120	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
121	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
122	"	North Saskatchewan River	5
123	The Victoria-Alberta Gold Dredging Syndicate, assignees of J. C. P. Brown	North Saskatchewan River	5
124	The Discoverers Finance Corporation (Ltd.)	North Saskatchewan River	5:75
125	N. D. Beck	Peace River	5
126	"	Peace River	5
127	"	Peace River	5
128	"	Peace River	5
129	"	Peace River	5

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SCHEDULE of Leases to dredge for gold in Rivers, &c., in the North-west Territories—
Concluded.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Stream.	Number of Miles.
130	N. D. Beck.....	Peace River.....	5
131	Renaud Lavergne	Athabasca River	5
132	"	Athabasca River	5
133	C. A. Read.....	Slave River	5
134	"	Slave River	5
135	W. M. Andrews	Slave River	5
136	"	Slave River	5
137	G. S. Hubbell	Slave River	5
138	"	Slave River	5
139	W. Hubbell	Slave River	5
140	"	Slave River	5
141	John F. Haskell	Slave River	5
142	"	Slave River	5
143	Chas. H. Bower.....	Peace River	5
144	"	Peace River	5
145	"	Peace River	5
146	"	Peace River	5
147	"	Peace River	5
148	F. B. Vrooman.....	Smoky River.....	5
149	"	Smoky River.....	5
150	Klondike, Yukon and Copper River Co.	Peace River	5
151	"	Peace River	5
152	D. J. Murphy	Peace River	5
153	"	Peace River	5
154	Harry Vrooman	Peace River	5
155	"	Peace River	5
156	Hiram Vrooman	Peace River	5
157	"	Peace River	5
158	Carl Vrooman	Peace River	5
159	"	Peace River	5
160	G. M. B. Vrooman	Peace River	5
161	"	Peace River	5
162	Julia Vrooman	Peace River	5
163	"	Peace River	5
164	H. P. Vrooman	Peace River	5
165	"	Peace River	5
166	John D. Black	Peace River	5
168	Honourable John Costigan	Smoky River.....	5
169	"	Wapiti River	5
170	W. A. Burns	Peace River	5
171	"	Peace River	5
172	R. Brown	Peace River	5
173	"	Peace River	5
174	E. C. Arnoldi	Peace River	5
175	"	Peace River	5
176	E. A. Braithwaite	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
177	Chas. D. Brindly	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
178	Honourable John Costigan	Smoky River.....	5
179	S. Delisle, assignee of E. K. Hayes	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
180	"	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
181	"	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
182	"	North Saskatchewan River.....	5
183	G. A. Glines	Clear Creek.....	5
184	Albert MacLaren	Peace River	5
185	Henry MacLaren	Peace River	5
186	"	Peace River	5
187	Daniel MacLaren	Peace River	5
188	"	Peace River	5
189	John A. MacLaren	Battle River.....	5
190	"	Battle River.....	5
191	Jos. Kavanagh	Cedar Lake.....	5
Total number of miles.....			961.75

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The total revenue received for leases in the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1900, was \$137,005.50, and for the fiscal year, \$1,000. The total revenue received for the rent of the leaseholds in the North-west Territories up to July 1, 1899, was \$17,312.71, and for the past fiscal year, \$6,500.

The total sum collected up to July 1, 1900, for royalty on the gross output of placer claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations was \$1,596,277.38. Of this amount the sum of \$733,041.04 was collected during the last fiscal year.

The royalty was collected at the following places :—

Dawson—Gold Commissioner's Office.....	\$ 2,269 05
“ Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	146,254 79
“ Bank of British North America.....	50 00
“ A. E. C. McDonald, N.W.M.P.....	55,795 95
Grand Forks—R. Belcher, N. W. M. P.....	25,487 30
“ F. L. Cartwright, N.W.M.P.....	12,855 10
“ S. Marshall, N.W.M.P.....	126,733 60
“ Cortland Starnes, N. W. M. P.....	88,272 97
“ E. H. Goodhall, N. W. M. P.....	71,113 52
Gold Run—Frank Smith, N.W.M.P.....	27,009 49
“ C. A. Corneil, N.W.M.P.....	22,027 46
Hunker Creek—W. H. Scarth, N. W. M. P.....	3,337 74
“ C. A. Corneil, N.W.M.P.....	2,375 56
“ Stanley Hildyard, N.W.M.P.....	34,400 60
Dominion Creek—F. L. Cartwright, N.W.M.P.....	15,222 08
“ C. C. Raven, N. W. M. P.....	79,526 98
Sulphur Creek—A. E. C. McDonald, N.W.M.P.....	20,308 85
Total.....	\$ 733,041 04

The gold was taken from the following creeks, gulches and hills :—

American Gulch, Adams' Hill, Bonanza Creek, Bear Creek, Big Salmon, Cheechaga Hill, Dominion Creek, Eldorado Creek, Fox Gulch, French Hill, French Creek, Gold Run Creek, Gold Bottom Creek, Gold Hill, Hunker Creek, Little Skookum, Last Chance, Monte Christo, Magnet Gulch, Skookum Creek, Sulphur Creek, Trail Creek, Victoria Creek.

MINERALS—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The precious metals within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia are the property of the province, and the base metals are owned by the government of Canada. All the minerals, however, are administered by the provincial government under the mining laws of that province. This is in accordance with an arrangement between the government of Canada and the provincial government of British Columbia, and ratified by orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 11th and 28th of February, 1890. This agreement may be terminated at any time by either government. Under this agreement 1,933 '38 acres have been transferred to the provincial government, and the total amount received therefor was \$12,220.64.

PETROLEUM.

Under authority of an Order in Council dated August 6, 1898, the Minister of the Interior is authorized to reserve for an applicant 640 acres of land situated south of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the district of Alberta, to prospect thereon for petroleum, and if oil is found in paying quantities, to sell the land to the applicant at the rate of one dollar per acre, with a provision that a royalty of two and one-half per cent upon the sales of the petroleum be paid to the Crown. Reservations for this purpose have been made for a few applicants who applied for land in Southern Alberta

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

QUARTZ REGULATIONS.

The following is a synopsis of the regulations now in force for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and in the Yukon Territory:—

Every person 18 years of age and over, but not under, and every joint stock company holding a free miner's certificate, may obtain an entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years not exceeding five, and is not transferable. The fee for a free miner's certificate for an individual is \$10; and for a free miner's certificate to a joint stock company, from \$50 to \$100, according to the nominal capital of the company.

The holder of a free miner's certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim not exceeding 1,500 feet long by 1,500 feet wide, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode, or vein, and marking out the line between them. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the name of the person locating and the date, and the number of feet lying to the right and left of the line.

The claim shall be recorded with the mining recorder of the district within which it is situated within fifteen days after the location thereof, if located within ten miles of the office of the recorder; one additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. In the event of a claim being more than 100 miles from a recorder's office, and situated where other claims are being located, the free miners, not less than five in number, may appoint a free miner's recorder; but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest government mining recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

An expenditure of not less than \$100 per year must be made on the claim, or a like amount paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended, or paid, in connection with the location, the locator may, upon having a survey thereof made and upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at the rate of \$5 per acre cash, but if the surface rights have already been disposed of, at \$2 per acre.

A location for the mining of iron and mica not exceeding 160 acres in area may be granted, provided that should any free miner obtain a location which subsequently is found to contain a valuable mineral deposit other than iron or mica, his right in such deposit shall be restricted to the area prescribed for other minerals, and the remainder of the location shall revert to the Crown.

The patent for a mining location shall reserve to the Crown forever whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales of the products of all mines therein, and the same royalty shall be collected on the sales which may be made prior to the issue of the patent.

The Minister of the Interior may grant locations for the mining of copper in the Yukon Territory, each location to consist of an area not exceeding 160 acres in a square block. The boundary lines of each location shall be due north and south and due east and west, and not more than one area shall be granted to any one person within a district of ten miles. The grant of such location for the mining of copper shall not give to the grantee any rights to any other minerals, except minerals that are combined or mixed with copper or copper ore, but in no case to include free milling gold or silver.

There shall be paid to the government on the gross output of copper from any such location a royalty to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, not exceeding five per cent on such gross output.

The Minister of the Interior may make such rules and regulations and impose such conditions for ensuring the development of any such area, and securing the payment of the royalty as he may consider necessary in that behalf.

The fee to be paid to the gold commissioner or a mining recorder for an entry for a copper mining location of 160 acres shall be \$20, and the same fee shall be charged for each renewal of an entry.

PLACER REGULATIONS—YUKON REGULATIONS.

The following is a summary of the regulations now in force:—

Claims in this territory are designated creek, gulch, river and hill claims. They are 250 feet in length measured in the general direction of the creek or river, and from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet in width.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end on the base line. An entry for a claim must be obtained within ten days if the location is within ten miles of the mining recorder's office. One extra day is allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. In the event of the claim being more than 100 miles from a recorder's office, the same rule applies as in the quartz mining regulations for recording the claim.

The person, or company, who obtains an entry for a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a claim is entitled to 1,000 feet in length. If the party consists of two discoverers, two claims may be granted amounting together to 1,500 feet in length, on the output of which no royalty is charged. To each member of a party beyond two in number, a claim of the ordinary size only.

An entry fee of \$15 is charged. A royalty of 10 per cent on the gold mined shall be levied and collected on the gross output of each claim. The sum of \$5,000 will be exempted from the gross annual output of the claim. The holder of a creek, gulch, or river claim may within sixty days after staking out the claim obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it for the sum of \$100. This permission is also given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim who prior to January, 1898, obtained an entry therefor, provided the hill claim is available at the time an application is made therefor. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the mining recorder; but the same miner may also hold a hill claim and any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common.

At least \$200 must be expended on a claim each year, but the holder of the claim may at his option in lieu of work, pay to the mining recorder each year for the first three years, the sum of \$200 and after that the sum of \$400 each year. A certificate from the mining recorder must be obtained each year that the work has been done or the commutation fee paid. If at the end of the year the annual amount of work has not been done nor the commutation fee paid, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The fractional claims are reserved for the Crown, and the Minister of the Interior may dispose of any whole or fractional mining claim reserved for the Crown in such manner as he may decide.

It shall not only be necessary for a person or company working a quartz or placer claim to hold a free miner's certificate, but every person in his or its employment shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired.

PLACER REGULATIONS—MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The following is a summary of the placer mining regulations for Manitoba and the North-west Territories:—

Placer claims generally are 100 feet square, and an entry fee of \$5 is charged. The entry must be renewed each year. On the North Saskatchewan River claim- are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending from high to low water mark. The latter include bar diggings, but extend back from high water mark to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding one thousand feet. When steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

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REGULATIONS RE DREDGING, YUKON TERRITORY.

Regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the Yukon territory were approved by Order in Council of January 18, 1898. The following is a summary thereof:—

A free miner may obtain a lease of an unbroken extent of five miles of a river, but not more than six such leases will be issued in favour of an individual or company.

The lease shall be for a term of 20 years, renewable from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee's right of mining and dredging shall be confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August, in the year of the date of the lease.

The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for claims under the placer mining regulations.

The lessee shall, within two years from the date of the lease, have at least one dredge in operation upon the portion of the river leased to him, not exceeding 30 miles, and shall, within six years from the date of such lease have one dredge in operation upon each five miles of the river under lease to him.

The rental is \$100 per annum for each mile of river leased.

The lessee shall pay to the Crown a royalty of 10 per cent on the output in excess of \$15,000 for each five miles of river leased; but the lessee under one lease shall not be entitled to the exemption as to royalty where the dredge or dredges used by him have been used in dredging by another lessee, or in any case in respect of more than 30 miles.

The lessee is permitted to cut free of all dues on any land belonging to the Crown such timber as may be necessary for the purposes of his lease, but such permission shall not extend to timber which has been or may be granted to other persons or corporations.

The regulations also provide that the lessee shall not interfere with free navigation of the river nor with the construction of roads, ways, bridges, drains or other public works. It is also provided that the lessee shall not transfer a lease without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

REGULATIONS RE DREDGING, MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.

The regulations now in force provide that a free miner can obtain two leases of five miles each. The lease is for a term of twenty years, renewable from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and is also subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for bar diggings or bench claims.

The holder of more than one dredging lease on the Saskatchewan River, however, has the right to dredge during the period of his leases, between high and low water mark, on both sides of the river within each alternate five miles of his leaseholds. Such privilege to be subject to the rights of persons operating bar diggings under the provisions of Section 1 of the Regulations governing Placer Mining along the North Saskatchewan River in the North-west Territories, also subject to any entries granted for bench claims under the provisions of the Regulations prior to the date upon which the leaseholder furnishes the Agent of Dominion Lands, within whose district his leaseholds are situated, with a description of the particular alternate five miles upon which he desires to operate between high and low water mark.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one year from the date of the lease for each five miles leased to him. If, however, a company or individual has obtained more than one lease, one dredge for each fifteen miles or portion thereof, will

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be accepted. The rental is \$10 per annum for each mile leased. The lessee shall pay to the Crown a royalty of 2½ per cent on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

The lease provides that the lessee shall not interfere in any way with the navigation of the river or with any roads, ways, bridges, drains and other public works and improvements now existing or which may be made in the future.

The lease shall provide that any one who has or who may receive entry under the mining regulations shall be entitled to run tailings into the river at any point thereon, also to mine two feet below the surface of the water at low water mark by putting in wing dams.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for such person to construct a wing dam within one thousand feet from the place where any dredge is being operated nor to obstruct or interfere in any way with the operation of any dredge. This provision shall also apply to leases issued anterior to January 13, 1899.

HYDRAULIC MINING—YUKON TERRITORY.

The following is a synopsis of the regulations in force on January 1, 1900 :—

Locations may have a frontage of from one to five miles, as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior, and a depth of one mile, but where such location is situated in a valley its depths may extend to the limits of the valley, if so ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

To the person who files in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa an application for a location previously prospected by him, or his authorized agent at the time the location was prospected, a lease will be issued, provided he is the first qualified applicant therefor.

No application for a lease for hydraulic mining purposes shall be entertained for any tract which includes within its boundaries any placer, quartz, or other mining claim under the Regulations in that behalf, or in the immediate vicinity of which placer, quartz or other mining claims have been discovered, or which are being profitably operated.

It is necessary, however, for the applicant to furnish the department with a report from the Gold Commissioner to the effect that there are no placer, quartz or other mining claims within the location applied for ; that it has been proved to his satisfaction that the applicant himself, or a person acting for him, was upon and actually prospected prior to the date of the application the ground included in the location ; and that the ground included in the location is not being worked and is not suitable to be worked under the Regulations governing placer mining.

In addition to the above it will be necessary for an applicant for a lease for hydraulic mining purposes to file in the Department of the Interior a declaration made by a mining engineer, or other competent person, to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, that the location applied for is suitable for hydraulic mining purposes ; that there is a sufficient quantity of water available with which to successfully operate the location ; and that there is a sufficient dumping ground upon which to deposit the tailings produced from his operations.

Before a lease is issued it is necessary for the applicant to obtain a free miner's certificate and file in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa a Dominion land surveyor's plan of the location. The term of the lease is twenty years, and the rental \$150 for each mile of frontage.

The same royalty shall be paid upon the output of gold as is provided or may hereafter be provided in the case of placer claims, except that there shall be exempted from such royalty \$25,000 of the annual output, the royalty to be paid in the manner provided in the regulations governing placer mining.

The lessee is required to expend in operating his location not less than \$5,000 during each year from the date of his lease.

The lessee may cut, free of dues, such of the timber on a location as may be necessary for working the same in connection with his mining operations, but not for

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sale or traffic, and provision is made that the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory may grant a permit to any person to cut and remove from a location cordwood for his own use when such cordwood cannot otherwise be had within reasonable distance; but no such permit shall convey the right to cut or remove wood required by the lessee for his mining operations.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The number of applications received during the year was 48. The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal lands was \$5,650.33. The total area of coal lands sold up to July 1, 1900, was 17,233.29 acres and the total amount received therefor was \$164,265.86.

The regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands containing coal issued under the authority of an Order in Council of September 17, 1889, as amended by subsequent orders, provide that locations of an area not exceeding 320 acres may be reserved for an applicant for a period of sixty days to prospect for coal thereon, upon payment of a fee of \$10, provided an expenditure is made of \$2 per day, and a location of the same or a less area may be sold at the rate of \$10 per acre, cash, unless the coal is anthracite, in which case the price is \$20 per acre, cash.

In order that settlers and others who were living some distance from coal mines which were being worked by persons who purchased the same, either from the Crown or from some other source, might obtain their coal supply, the Governor in Council on November 11, 1895, authorized the issue of permits to mine coal for domestic purposes upon payment of a royalty of twenty cents per ton for anthracite coal, fifteen cents per ton for bituminous coal, and ten cents per ton for lignite coal.

Regulations for the issue of the permits were issued under the authority of an Order in Council dated February 9, 1897.

The regulations provide that the location shall be marked on the ground; that the frontage thereof shall not exceed three chains, and the length thereof shall not exceed ten chains, nor shall it be less than five chains except where the ground is covered by a prior location; that the applicant shall within thirty days after marking the location file his application with the agent, who shall issue a permit upon receipt of an annual rental of five dollars for any area less than one acre, and for an area of one acre or over at the rate of five dollars an acre; and that returns shall be made monthly to the agent and the royalty paid upon the quantity of coal mined.

In the Yukon Territory all applications for coal lands are to be made to the Crown timber and land agent, who is empowered to sell such lands subject to the approval of the commissioner, at \$40 per acre, cash, if the coal is anthracite, and \$20 per acre, cash, for any other class of coal. The sale of such lands to be subject to the other conditions imposed in the sale of other public lands in the said territory with reference to their maintenance for town site purposes.

IRRIGATION.

During the year twenty-nine applications for authority to divert water for irrigation and other purposes were received at the department, and twenty-four applicants received permission to construct works in accordance with the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act. Sixty-two licenses have been issued to divert water; ditches having a total length of 525 miles, have been constructed.

The North-west Irrigation Act, under which the applications referred to in the preceding paragraph were made, was assented to by Parliament on June 13, 1898. The provisions of the Act and the regulations made thereunder may be briefly outlined as follows:—

An applicant for permission to construct works to divert a quantity of water exceeding ten cubic feet per second, shall file with the commissioner of public works at Regina a memorial setting forth the particulars with respect to the application, and a

plan of the proposed work. He shall also give notice of such filing in some newspaper published in the neighbourhood, to be named by the commissioner, not less than once a week for a period of thirty days.

So soon as these conditions have been complied with, the Minister of the Interior authorizes the construction of the works within a certain period. Upon the completion of the works an inspection thereof is made by the chief engineer and surveyor of the Department of Public Works of the North-west Territories, and upon the receipt of a certificate from him that they have been built in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the applicant, a license is issued in his favour by the Minister of the Interior upon payment of a fee of \$10. It is, however, necessary that the applicant shall furnish proof that he is the owner of the land to be irrigated, or that he has arranged with the owners thereof to furnish them with water, before a license is issued in his favour.

The applicant for a less quantity of water than ten cubic feet per second is not required to file such full information in relation to his application as the Act prescribes in the case of an applicant who desires a larger quantity of water.

GRAZING.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, and the rental is at the rate of two cents an acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Lands included in a grazing lease may be withdrawn for homestead entry, sale or railway purposes, but no rental is charged on such lands from the date upon which they are withdrawn from the lease.

Grazing leases of school lands in the province of Manitoba may be issued for a term of five years, at an annual rental of six cents an acre, payable in advance, but the department may terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee three months' notice.

Grazing leases of school lands in the North-west Territories are for a term of five years, and the rental is at the rate of four cents an acre per annum, payable in advance. The department may terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee three months' notice.

Lessees of school lands are not allowed to break up or cultivate any portion of the lands leased.

A lessee of grazing lands is not entitled to the hay thereon, but he may, upon application to the agent of Dominion lands, obtain each year the first permit to cut on his leasehold whatever quantity of hay he may require for his own use, free of dues, the department reserving the right to issue permits to other applicants to cut hay thereon.

HAY.

A settler in the vicinity of unoccupied Dominion lands may obtain a lease to cut hay on an area thereof not exceeding forty acres. The term of the lease is five years and the rental twenty-five cents an acre per annum, payable in advance.

Leases for hay purposes of not more than 640 acres and not less than 160 acres of school lands in the North-west Territories may be issued upon payment in advance of the rental at the rate of twenty-five cents per annum.

No one is prevented by the department from cutting hay without a permit, but any one desiring to have a certain area of land containing hay reserved for him may take out a permit covering the same.

Applications for permits to cut hay are made after January 1 in each year to the agent of Dominion lands in whose agency the land containing the hay is situated, and permits are issued on and after April 1 following, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents and the dues hereinafter prescribed.

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If before April 1 more than one application is received for a permit covering the same tract of land, the agent, if he cannot arrange a division of the land to suit the applicants may post a notice in his office calling for tenders for the purchase of the hay, and the permit is awarded to the person offering the highest cash bonus.

No hay shall be cut prior to a date to be fixed each year by the Minister of the Interior.

The dues chargeable for permits to actual settlers who require the hay for their own use are ten cents an acre or ten cents per ton, and to all other persons the rates are fifty cents an acre or fifty cents per ton, payable in advance.

SCHEDULE of Individuals or Companies to whom Hydraulic Mining Leases have been issued.

Lease No.	Name of Lessee.	Number of miles.	Locality.
1	The Klondyke Government Concession (Ltd.)		
2	assignees of R. Anderson.....	2 50	Hunker creek.
3	R. Lee <i>et al.</i>	0 68	Bonanza creek
4	F. X. Halder.....	5 00	Indian river
5	F. X. Halder, assignee of E. Griffith <i>et al.</i>	5 00	Ancient bed of the Stewart river.
6	Honourable E. H. Bronson and C. C. Ray.....	2 50	Bonanza creek.
7	The Dome (Yukon) Gold Mining Co., (assignees of Messrs. R. N. Mason, E. Bennett, A. Joyce and J. Dickson).....	10 00	Australia creek.
8	P. Reid Ritchie and L. McFarlane (assignees of Gregor and Frost).....	2 50	Indian river
9	R. Lee <i>et al.</i>	0 68	Bonanza creek
10	C. A. Matson <i>et al.</i>	1 50	"
11	J. W. Boyle.....	3 33	Quartz creek.
	A. E. Glendennan	5 00	Ten-Mile creek.
	Total mileage	38 69	

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LEASES will be granted to the following persons upon their complying with certain provisions of the regulations.

Name.	River.	Miles.	Name.	River.	Miles.
J. J. Guerin	Stewart river	2½	T. H. Harris	A pup of Colihan creek	5
F. W. Wilson	"	5	W. N. Harris	"	5
J. Foster	Klondike river	2½	W. V. Summerville	"	5
F. Brown	Indian river	2½	Wm. H. Cox	Jansen creek	5
F. L. Word	"	2½	A. J. Green	Stewart river	2½
H. B. McGivern	"	2½	W. Nicholson	"	2½
J. E. Curren	"	2½	S. Walker	"	2½
Frank Caverhill	"	2½	Wm. Walker	"	2½
R. Tipple	"	2½	N. J. Lindsay	Little Salmon river	5
J. G. Lupien	Lewes river	5	Klondike Develop-		
S. Word	Forty Mile	5	ment Co	Sulphur creek	1
S. E. Adair	Kahsha creek	2½	E. E. Belcourt	Australia creek	5
R. H. Graham	Stewart river	2½	Chas. Johnson	Yukon river	5
D. G. Kirk	"	2½	J. A. Christie	Dawson creek	2
G. W. Mitchell	"	2½	H. T. Grotschier	Bonanza creek	1½
H. B. Warren	"	2½	E. F. LaPorte	No. 60 pass, tributary	
C. Belcourt	"	2½		Henderson creek	2½
J. Ollason	"	2½	Thos. Shanghnessy	Shanghnessy creek	5
M. Hickson	Australia creek	2	F. W. Kramer	Kirkman creek	5
J. J. Healy	Nelson creek	5	J. A. McMullen	Dominion creek	5
North American Transportation & Trading Co.	Miller creek	5	P. Sheridan & N. Petersen	English river	4½
Isabella M. Healy	Yukon river	5	Henry Holst	Indian river	2½
C. J. Ponsonby	Lewes river	5	Wm. W. Misner	"	2½
Sir James Grant	Stewart river	5	E. W. Mutch	"	2½
W. E. Armitage	Lewes river	5	Frank E. Rolfe	"	2½
J. O. Archambault	"	5	O. S. Laning	"	2½
J. W. Boyle	Klondike river	2½	M. Guerin	Klondike river	2½
W. Joel	Ballarat creek	3	The Alaska Exploration Company	"	2½
F. G. Haldane	Lewes River	3	A. T. Genest	"	5
Gillis et al.	A tributary of the Macmillan river	5	E. B. Scroggie	Scroggie creek	5
J. Bourque	Crooked creek	5	H. LeDuc	"	2
H. Cameron	"	5	W. T. Scroggie	"	5
C. J. Hickey	Ten Mile creek	4	A. B. Cruiger	On Sulphur Indian rivers	2½
J. Clifford	Yukon river	5	A. W. McConnell	Indian river	2
F. Carroll	"	5	Wm. Croteau	"	2
J. Rochon et al.	Ottawa creek	5	C. A. McConnell	Mayo creek	5
Messrs. Moore et al.	"	5	R. L. Bradley	Melba creek	5
Macfarlane et al.	"	5	John S. Day	Yukon river	5
Geo. Gordon	Macfarlane creek	5	Ed. Essel	Eureka creek	3
The Selwyn River Hydraulic Mining Co.	Selwyn river	8	M. G. Olsen	Henderson creek	2½
John Mattler	Phil Walsh creek	5	Jas. Neilson	Ruby creek	2½
H. A. Stewart	Vancouver creek	2½	Jos. A. Clarke	Mayo River	2½
H. Donville	"	2½	Wm. H. Norval	Henderson creek	2½
Frank Baker	Little Gold creek	5	Chas. B. Pond	Left Fork Henderson creek	2½
Laicy de Lobel	Independence	5	A. Norridge	"	2½
M. Schumann	"	5	W. C. Lambert	"	2½
H. G. Wilson	"	5	Samuel Betaner	"	2½
Chas. Hauser	"	5	V. C. Grant	Henderson creek	2½
N. H. Johnson	Cassiar creek	5	Jas. McCallum	"	2½
J. L. Tam	Klondike river	5	E. S. Sears	"	2½
F. W. Hyde	Mayo river	5	John McIntosh	Left Fork of Henderson creek	2½
M. D. de Cock	"	5	L. S. House	Ballarat creek	5
T. D. Macfarlane	"	5	Thos. Gee	"	5
W. H. Ronrke	"	5	E. E. Shaffer	Excelsior creek	5
C. J. Hermann	Gold Bottom creek	2½	O. Jarvis	Clear creek	2½
F. P. Slavin	Klondike river	2½	L. R. Fulda	Sock creek	5
W. T. Myles	Yukon river	5	M. Marsden	"	5
A. D. Williams	Hunker creek	2	J. B. Pederson	Swede creek	5
C. L. Milne	"	3	M. J. Lovold	"	5
A. W. Taylor	Stewart river	2½	The Lewes River Mining & Dredging Co.	Lewes river	5
O. H. Clark	Mayo river	5			
J. E. Hansen	"	5			

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GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases of Dominion lands, other than school lands, in force on June 30, 1900, was 641, covering an area of 557,454.19 acres.

The following schedule shows the names of the lessees, the number of their ranches, and the area covered by each lease:—

Ranch No.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Ranch No.	Name.	Area in Acres.
141	P. McLaren	7,500.00	479	John Cheeseman	160.00
244	A. McLeod	960.00	480	Frederick S. Smith	320.00
318	F. W. Peacock	478.29	485	John Harvey	320.00
327	P. Byrne	480.00	486	John Lawrence	1,440.00
329	Lachlan Collie	306.50	490	B. Cheeseman	640.00
331	F. Murray-Honey and Lewis Parsons	5,280.00	492	Emiel Grieshack	77.00
333	R. G. Robinson	1,120.00	494	Jos. Martin	640.00
334	William Collie	160.00	498	John Biddle	320.00
341	G. J. Gagen and W. A. H. à Court	5,600.00	500	Thos. Hould	1,970.00
344	A. T. Wallace	1,920.00	503	Donald Gunn	1,280.00
348	Leeson & Scott	1,920.00	505	Philip Williams	640.00
349	John G. Collins	1,280.00	506	R. J. Christie	480.00
354	Sihbald & Alford	640.00	510	Cornelius Peters	160.00
356	Wm. Grahame	477.00	511	Cheeseman Bros.	640.00
357	F. W. Peacock	129.65	514	Edward Henry	1,280.00
368	Thomas Johnson	1,920.00	515	C. D. Urquhart	552.72
369	J. & W. Potts	741.00	516	Wm. Strohers	960.00
374	L. C. Brown	480.00	520	J. F. O'Hara Armstrong ..	960.00
377	John Cheeseman	320.00	521	Jonathan Gillie	1,853.00
378	J. R. Craig	2,560.00	524	Wm. Sinclair	320.00
380	R. G. Robinson	800.00	525	P. Burns	640.00
392	Joseph Dugan	347.75	527	H. M. Morris-Reade ..	619.00
393	W. H. Moodle	56.00	528	Wm. Wilkins	160.00
398	John Harvey	597.50	529	John Himsworth	640.00
400	Ronald Greig	2,560.00	533	Jas. Grayson	160.00
401	J. P. Tully	532.00	536	John H. McNeil	160.00
402	Chas. E. Stevens	180.00	537	F. Shackleton	647.00
405	G. W. Quick	1,200.00	539	C. Kettles	320.00
406	Jas. Nicholson	2,560.00	540	L. C. Brown	480.00
408	J. S. Rose	2,560.00	542	Hamilton Moorehead ..	640.00
410	Jas. Hastie	640.00	543	D. McIntosh	288.00
414	A. T. Wallace	640.00	544	Johann Broeske	160.00
415	S. T. Fawcett	800.00	545	Rev. Leo Gaetz	320.00
416	David Bertram	1,124.00	546	C. Duck	166.00
419	A. T. Wallace	1,280.00	547	R. E. Boner	640.00
424	John Cumberland	960.00	549	B. Prince	640.00
426	Fred. W. Fisher	289.00	552	G. & J. Blackwood ..	720.00
427	H. A. Sihbald	320.00	553	A. E. E. Dunn	480.00
428	H. Couture	1,920.00	554	Hugh Munro	640.00
432	Henry Hamilton	2,240.00	555	T. J. Armstrong	320.00
433	Ed. Heffer	640.00	556	Sigurjon Johnson	160.00
439	Wm. R. Abbott	640.00	557	W. S. Bilton	640.00
443	McKay & Balding	2,560.00	558	W. T. Warner	730.00
444	Wm. Strohers	640.00	561	John Stewart	640.00
446	H. H. Fauquier	320.00	562	J. G. Farr	320.00
448	Walter B. Elliott	640.00	566	Thos. Minnaugh	1,063.00
451	Thos. Monkman	1,445.00	568	D. H. Cox	640.00
452	Lethbridge Sheep Ranch Co. .	2,560.00	569	G. J. Radinzel	160.00
454	Chas. W. May	160.00	570	D. A. Best	325.00
456	Heon & Duhaime	1,724.77	571	R. J. Christie	160.00
457	Wm. Turner	2,082.00	572	R. Page	640.00
459	F. J. O'Hara Armstrong	1,742.00	575	D. Matheson	640.00
460	L. O. Coleman	1,286.00	576	Miles Hogarth	320.00
463	Wm. Collie	128.00	577	Geo. R. Hammond	640.00
465	J. G. Collins	1,280.00	582	Wm. N. James	640.00
468	J. W. & F. W. Ings	720.00	583	Wm. McMillan	648.00
471	Hugh McAlpine	3,032.00	584	Frank Hould	809.00
472	R. G. Robinson	3,840.00	585	Thomas Kerr	640.00
474	Ed. Fearon	5,742.00	586	David Wilson	640.00
475	Jas. Warnock	1,280.00	590	D. W. Coleman	825.00
			592	E. H. Botterel	160.00
			595	James Quigley	639.00

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
600	Jas. Tooke	640·00	745	R. S. E. Harrison	862·00
601	Wm. Archibald	1,653·00	746	P. Harder	80·00
602	E. D. Harrison	640·00	748	J. Lawrence, jr.	1,440·00
604	Boyd Ranching Co.	4,880·00	749	J. D. Norrish	480·00
606	Robert B. Warner	975·00	753	John Harvey	640·00
608	H. M. Morris-Read	640·00	754	W. T. Hewson	640·00
610	John McDowell	3,040·00	759	Jas. Jackson	707·00
611	J. H. McNeil	160·00	762	E. Clayton	640·00
615	Benjamin Long	160·00	764	John Kidd	320·00
616	Mrs. A. A. Doig	160·00	765	D. C. Morrison	160·00
618	John Scarrow	320·00	771	Gordon & Ironsides	320·00
619	Chas. Blair	2,196·00	772	L. C. Parsons	2,560·00
620	W. R. Jefferson	480·00	773	A. Turnbull	378·00
622	G. L. Weatherald	320·00	774	J. Burgess	240·00
628	Donald Murray	326·00	775	Samson & McNaughton	640·00
631	Wm. Sanders	1,280·00	777	Raikes & Lawford	160·00
632	Sanford McNeil	320·00	785	R. Insinger	1,440·00
633	G. F. Hirst	1,040·00	794	D. M. T. Powell	160·00
638	C. D. Urquhart	320·00	797	W. C. Wells	2,400·00
639	Alfred Lloyd	960·00	798	C. F. Pretty	263·00
640	Wm. Boyd	320·00	799	Rev. J. McDougall	1,280·00
642	Auguste Welke	160·00	801	F. Riske	320·00
643	Thos. Kerr	160·00	804	D. McIver	320·00
647	G. F. Hirst	320·00	807	R. Walsh	640·00
649	Wm. McCaw	640·00	809	A. B. McRae	160·00
652	Andrew Cumberland	320·00	813	M. A. Murray	640·00
655	Rev. Leo Gaetz	640·00	814	G. Stainer	160·00
658	Geo. Grassick	640·00	816	J. Grayson	640·00
660	John Dorell	1,280·00	817	W. E. Schraeder	320·00
674	Chas. Lees	960·00	822	B. P. Alford	320·00
680	Jos. Duhaime	800·00	823	A. Martin	320·00
681	J. L. Thompson	640·00	825	M. J. Herbert	640·00
682	H. Bowen	251·00	826	G. A. Dorrance	480·00
685	D. R. Tucker	1,600·00	827	Jas. Davidson	160·00
686	Sam. Whiting	160·00	829	Thos. Mathie	320·00
687	Leslie Hill	480·00	831	E. Bellevue	640·00
689	D. McKenzie	320·00	837	R. E. Fiske and W. A. Thompson	640·00
690	Wm. Moore	640·00	840	Lusk Bros.	640·00
693	J. Hunter	160·00	841	Wm. Edge	640·00
694	H. Munro	640·00	843	Thos. Kerr	160·00
695	Wm. Brownlee	800·00	845	C. E. Weatherall	320·00
699	J. H. McNeil	320·00	846	E. A. Windham	320·00
700	Wm. Turner	320·00	849	B. P. Alford	640·00
703	R. Beatty	160·00	852	W. T. Clements	640·00
705	R. W. Cowan	1,120·00	854	Levi Havens	640·00
706	Jos. Lawford	640·00	855	John McEachen	320·00
707	Thos. Pearson	160·00	856	L. McKinnon	6·00
708	Jos. Burgess	480·00	859	P. McDougall	160·00
709	Thos. Harkness	960·00	860	R. & E. Gray	1,280·00
710	Geo. and Robt. Cann	320·00	861	E. J. Johansson	80·00
713	J. T. Krahn	160·00	862	J. J. Bruce	307·00
714	J. A. W. Fraser	640·00	863	F. H. Towers	1,920·00
715	Gordon & Ironsides	1,600·00	864	R. E. Bonar	640·00
716	D. Whippis	1,120·00	868	G. W. Quick	960·00
717	R. B. Irvine	160·00	869	D. E. White	320·00
718	John McEben	640·00	871	F. A. Jackson	160·00
720	Jas. Monkman	149·00	872	A. Sibbald	480·00
722	M. T. Bambridge	640·00	873	H. E. Sibbald	320·00
724	Alex. Middleton	320·00	874	W. Bell-Irving	2,080·00
725	Jas. McDougall	295·00	877	W. D. Kerfoot	3,040·00
726	Jas. Gilchrist	137·00	878	Jas. Jackson	320·00
731	David White	480·00	880	J. M. Wilson	1,920·00
733	Jas. E. Wilson	320·00	881	V. F. Neis	85·00
735	S. F. Allen	480·00	882	H. F. Maunsell	1,120·00
738	J. Quirk	1,280·00	883	Jos. Fisher	320·00
740	G. B. Pare	550·00	885	C. Payton	2,400·00
741	E. Loder	640·00	886	E. H. Healy	160·00
744	Rev. John McDougall	640·00	887	R. Campbell	1,280·00

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LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
888	Wm. Nicol	640-00	1041	C. H. Clements	320-00
889	G. Barclay Bruce	640-00	1042	W. R. Moseley	160-00
890	Thos. M. Weatherald	640-00	1046	S. M. Bannerman	640-00
891	H. F. Lawrence	1,280-00	1047	C. H. Seymour	320-00
892	Wm. Graham, jr.	960-00	1048	The Sarnia Ranching Co.	15,520-00
894	H. B. Dewolf	320-00	1052	H. Fraser	242-00
895	W. F. H. Collie	220-00	1053	G. & J. Blackwood & Co.	164-00
896	J. B. Reid	192-00	1054	Bateran & Wood	320-00
899	A. B. McRae	91-50	1055	G. Williamson & Co.	160-00
900	A. Reem	1,280-00	1057	J. Garry	320-00
901	J. McGarry	1,920-00	1058	A. J. Shaw	320-00
902	J. A. Fleming	640-00	1060	A. Atkins	480-00
903	R. Ronsay	320-00	1061	E. Harman	480-00
904	G. Tranter	640-00	1062	P. Ramsay	640-00
906	John Marrot	316-00	1064	P. Doyle	640-00
909	A. Middleton	160-00	1065	Leeson & Scott	320-00
910	J. L. Thompson	640-00	1066	R. Cummings	800-00
911	Jas. Walsh	320-00	1067	G. Krantz	80-00
915	Jos. Burgess	320-00	1068	W. Huckvale	4,800-00
916	H. R. A. Payne	160-00	1069	Wm. W. Wilson	320-00
918	J. A. Black	640-00	1070	C. David	160-00
919	C. Blair	691-00	1071	F. Jackson	320-00
922	Wm. Stewart	640-00	1072	Hull Bros.	1,920-00
923	W. T. Turton	1,440-00	1073	A. Day	2,560-00
924	H. McDougall	331-00	1074	F. Janet	1,280-00
925	R. P. Alford	320-00	1075	C. Blair	960-00
926	P. Jonsson	40-00	1076	J. & R. Copithorne	1,920-00
930	Isaac Fleming	320-00	1078	Jos. Bannerman	640-00
933	C. E. Weatherald	640-00	1079	J. Meehan	160-00
935	J. C. Warren	220-00	1080	A. P. Welsh	640-00
936	John Ellis	322-00	1082	Jos. Girard	1,920-00
937	Geo. Wells	320-00	1086	H. & J. Bourne	629-00
938	George Godlonton	320-00	1088	W. J. Lee	640-00
939	E. Code	320-00	1092	J. Hawk	320-00
940	A. Taylor	480-00	1093	C. Davis	160-00
943	James Quinton	640-00	1095	T. B. Huddleson	320-00
944	George F. Watson	640-00	1099	J. A. Turner	270-00
946	W. D. Caven	160-00	1101	R. B. Warner	480-00
947	W. D. Caven	160-00	1103	W. V. Hemmingway	160-00
948	Milton Jefferson	320-00	1107	John Lawrence	960-00
952	Hugh Kippen	320-00	1108	G. & J. Blackwood	160-00
953	F. A. Clements	640-00	1109	E. W. Rackstraw	2,080-00
966	J. & R. Copithorne	640-00	1111	Geo. Purdie	320-00
968	L. Havens	320-00	1112	McLeay & Brown	1,120-00
970	H. H. Diehl	160-00	1113	O. Blouin	146-00
971	W. J. Killett	640-00	1114	J. D. Norrish	1,280-00
978	S. T. Fawcett	320-00	1115	John Black	75-00
979	C. P. Healy	480-00	1116	F. S. Blake	160-00
980	J. A. W. Fraser	3,200-00	1117	L. C. Brown	480-00
981	John Turton	480-00	1118	Chas. Lees	480-00
986	C. Saunders	1,280-00	1119	L. C. Latimer	160-00
988	A. E. Cameron	320-00	1120	Jas. Dupre	960-00
990	Wm. McDonald	320-00	1121	J. Lantier	1,250-00
991	J. S. Blake	150-00	1122	J. B. Scott	100-00
992	R. & E. Gray	640-00	1123	W. J. Wilson	320-00
994	D. P. McDonald	320-00	1124	R. P. Alford	160-00
995	T. H. Hogan	320-00	1125	Wm. Harkness	640-00
1000	C. H. Clements	160-00	1126	Johann Oswald	160-00
1001	H. Hickling	480-00	1127	G. F. Bowndall	320-00
1017	P. Drummond	160-00	1128	J. G. Beedie	160-00
1018	W. F. Lawrence	637-00	1129	C. G. Healey	640-00
1021	Jos. Clemens	640-00	1131	N. McInnes	640-00
1027	E. Healy	320-00	1132	Thos. Reid	160-00
1029	Wm. W. Arnold	368-00	1135	Wm. Hinde	640-00
1030	Thos. Johnson	1,280-00	1136	Murton Ingham	640-00
1037	J. A. W. Fraser	640-00	1137	T. H. Tinney	1,280-00
1038	R. & E. Gray	640-00	1138	R. Turner	160-00
1040	James Bannerman	320-00	1139	D. Alpine	2,400-00

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LESSEES of Grazing Lands—Continued.

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
1140	McLaughlin Bros.	640-00	1240	C. Lees	320-00
1144	J. Cockhaine	2,018-00	1241	J. T. McKnight	57-00
1142	Wm. Archibald	480-00	1243	A. Wilton	640-00
1145	D. A. McCallum	480-00	1245	W. G. Adams	1,280-00
1144	J. Colard	320-00	1246	J. Fisher	160-00
1145	C. Briggs	160-00	1247	J. Mier	560-00
1146	J. B. McLeads	1,280-00	1248	G. Short	160-00
1147	O. Blouin	114-00	1249	N. Williams	480-00
1148	W. A. McIntosh & Co.	1,280-00	1251	J. Grayson	960-00
1149	Geo. Hood	288-00	1252	Samson & McNaughton	640-00
1150	A. J. Prongua	640-00	1257	A. Young	320-00
1154	J. H. Metcalfe	320-00	1258	T. W. Johnston	640-00
1157	J. H. Ellis	640-00	1261	W. F. Wilson	5,000-00
1159	Mrs. Jane Abbott	160-00	1262	N. Harper	480-00
1160	S. G. Pardoe	160-00	1263	J. Rehoul	320-00
1161	T. Stewart	320-00	1264	J. & R. Copithorne	160-00
1162	C. Lyons	320-00	1267	A. White	1,280-00
1170	W. Muddle	640-00	1268	O. Nicoll	1,280-00
1171	McLaughlin Bros.	320-00	1269	E. H. Moore	1,180-00
1172	G. B. Cook	640-00	1270	W. E. Gladstone	1,100-00
1173	B. Hillhouse	160-00	1271	J. B. Scott	118-00
1174	Gordon Heally	640-00	1272	J. Martin	640-00
1175	T. W. Robertson	133-00	1273	W. M. Carment	157-00
1177	J. D. Freeman	640-00	1274	W. B. Young	960-00
1178	J. Lambie	640-00	1275	J. B. Miller	152-00
1180	H. Letts	480-00	1276	W. H. Meyers	640-00
1181	C. Michie	480-00	1277	W. Braikenridge	2,240-00
1182	F. W. Buttler	160-00	1278	A. Gauzer	640-00
1184	T. J. Pearson	160-00	1279	F. Burton	320-00
1185	J. B. Cheeseborough	158-00	1280	Jean Martin	960-00
1186	R. E. Fiske	320-00	1281	P. Currie	960-00
1187	P. St. Dennis	1,120-00	1282	D. Kearns	1,280-00
1188	Young & Major	1,280-00	1283	L. Perry	160-00
1191	S. Brown	280-00	1284	W. Harkness	320-00
1192	E. H. Botterell	640-00	1289	C. M. Wallace	160-00
1194	F. H. Tinney	650-00	1290	S. Carson	320-00
1195	A. Loudon	160-00	1293	R. H. Yeo	160-00
1196	R. E. Starke	1,440-00	1296	W. Jackson	320-00
1197	H. Ratte	160-00	1299	James Duke	640-00
1198	A. H. Eckford	640-00	1300	Chas. S. Eggleton	480-00
1199	T. Harkness	1,120-00	1302	H. W. Derby	320-00
1200	J. B. Scott	17-00	1304	E. Healy	320-00
1201	Gas. Martin	1,280-00	1310	Hunter Bros.	640-00
1202	J. C. Hargrave	3,035-41	1313	A. P. Welsh	160-00
1203	F. S. Blake	313-00	1314	W. H. Thompson	320-00
1205	T. E. Watson	640-00	1315	W. R. Mosley	320-00
1207	W. Cumming	320-00	1316	A. Agnew	315-00
1209	L. Simonin	640-00	1317	F. King	640-00
1210	A. Erickson	320-00	1318	C. Chouinard	1,280-00
1211	W. Page	160-00	1319	J. Cooper	160-00
1213	F. W. Chamberlain	640-00	1321	Brown Rancho Co. (Ltd.)	17,000-00
1214	A. Hone	320-00	1324	G. W. Quick	640-00
1217	D. Carter	480-00	1325	W. E. Jones & Sons	320-00
1218	S. Grierson	160-00	1329	Smith & Tee	640-00
1219	J. Barnett	160-00	1330	Wm. Brealey	640-00
1220	The Messrs. Spencer et al.	69,120-00	1331	T. Birnie	165-00
1221	Messrs. Farley & Wright	320-00	1332	A. Burke	320-00
1222	S. A. Harnett	320-00	1333	J. Tetlock	640-00
1223	J. Prader	960-00	1334	T. J. Ross	480-00
1225	J. Lawrence	640-00	1335	G. A. Trent	1,120-00
1226	L. Chauvancy	640-00	1336	L. C. Brown	320-00
1227	W. A. Douglas	640-00	1337	C. Turner	640-00
1228	S. Brown	320-00	1338	W. Topping	800-00
1229	M. Dowke	320-00	1339	E. J. Kiernan	320-00
1233	Blache Bros.	640-00	1340	C. Gorrell	320-00
1237	P. C. Barnard-Harvey	320-00	1341	J. Loptron	160-00
1238	J. McG. Young	640-00	1342	R. Mitchell	300-00
1239	D. J. Wylie	640-00	1344	J. Harvey	960-00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LESSEES of Grazing Lands—*Concluded.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
1345	J. H. McEwen	320·00	1422	W. Hill	160·00
1349	D. Cartier	320·00	1423	P. B. Cleland	320·00
1350	A. B. Carl	320·00	1425	A. N. Johnson	160·00
1352	W. T. Smith	640·00	1427	C. M. Thrower	320·00
1353	S. R. James	640·00	1428	Chas. Perry	320·00
1356	E. Waines	320·00	1429	Jos. Dixon	320·00
1358	J. Hockins	640·00	1431	J. B. Lindsay	640·00
1359	J. Lynch	320·00	1433	J. Stephens	320·00
1360	J. Lawrence	320·00	1440	Jas. Anderson	320·00
1361	S. H. Mayhood	160·00	1441	John Kidd	160·00
1362	D. Thornburn	411·00	1442	R. E. Starke	1,760·00
1363	W. Carson	320·00	1443	P. G. Johnston	450·00
1366	G. F. Beere	400·00	1444	Messrs. Tyner and Messrs. Reid	1,280·00
1367	F. W. Shaw	160·00	1446	W. F. Wilson	17,000·00
1369	C. Mortimer	160·00	1447	John M. Callin	800·00
1370	C. Cumming	1,280·00	1448	John Colard	320·00
1371	J. Reboul	320·00	1449	J. S. Parker	320·00
1372	T. Huckerby	160·00	1450	J. A. Fraser and M. L'Heureux.	960·00
1374	H. C. Neis	97·00	1452	J. H. Metcalfe	370·00
1375	L. Raincock	320·00	1453	J. R. Allan	320·00
1376	W. C. Hamilton	154·00	1455	E. F. Cummings	52·00
1377	A. J. T. Peach	160·00	1456	P. C. Barnard-Harvey	320·00
1378	W. J. Frasey	320·00	1457	John Thordarson	160·00
1379	W. E. Smith	320·00	1461	Chas. A. Wood	1,280·00
1380	R. Wynn	640·00	1462	The Sheep Creek Ranching Co.	160·00
1381	A. Schuley	80·00	1463	D. McDougall	1,440·00
1382	J. Lineham	320·00	1464	G. W. Wood	1,280·00
1383	J. Edwards	640·00	1465	Wm. Harkness	1,120·00
1384	A. B. Hassett	160·00	1466	John Hanson	320·00
1386	W. L. Christie	480·00	1467	J. B. Gaetz	640·00
1387	R. Mitchell	600·00	1469	H. N. Sheppard	640·00
1388	A. Martin	1,120·00	1471	J. F. Bates	640·00
1389	J. T. Kelly	640·00	1473	Jas. Markle	320·00
1390	C. D. Strong	160·00	1474	J. A. W. Fraser	640·00
1391	D. McEachen	320·00	1476	John Davis	160·00
1392	G. A. Reid	1,325·00	1479	Jules Gagné	160·00
1393	F. W. Peacock	1,755·00	1482	J. C. Warner	640·00
1394	Adams & King	800·00	1483	A. Silckenen	640·00
1395	A. Wallis	129·00	1488	B. B. Allen	640·00
1396	M. Lantier	640·00	1490	J. McKay	320·00
1398	H. Fraser	640·00	1491	A. S. Maloney	320·00
1399	A. Herr	320·00	1498	E. B. Hill	320·00
1400	J. Cheyne	640·00	1499	E. T. Jacobs	160·00
1401	J. Dixon	960·00	1501	Yebaree Rancho Co.	640·00
1403	C. Cullen	160·00	1503	G. F. Pownal	160·00
1404	B. S. Lloyd	320·00	1507	P. Le Chat	960·00
1406	A. Munro	640·00	1508	R. A. Teskey	320·00
1411	W. Wood	160·00	1511	W. B. Thorne	160·00
1412	J. F. Clements	160·00	1512	W. J. McLaren	480·00
1413	R. E. Hall & Son	320·00	1513	E. Healy	160·00
1414	R. H. Yeo	320·00	1517	H. Clayton	1,120·00
1416	T. E. Jackson	320·00	1522	A. H. Salmon	165·00
1417	S. T. Clements	160·00	1527	J. Burke	640·00
1418	W. W. McIntosh	320·00	1537	E. Johnson	320·00
1419	C. A. Pearson	160·00			
1420	F. H. W. Dod	160·00			
1421	A. Shaw	640·00			
				Total area	567,464·12

The total number of leases of school lands in the North-west Territories for grazing purposes, in force on June 30, 1900, was 163, containing an area of 52,597·37 acres. The names of the lessees and the numbers of their ranches are as follows:—

Ranch No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranch No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
478	F. W. Godsal	605·00	1032	M. Lulz	160·00
493	Hull Bros.	640·00	1039	Hull Bros. & Co.	640·00
497	J. H. Beam	640·00	1044	Van Stross Bros	89·00
504	W. C. H. Parhy	160·00	1045	J. M. Kennis	640·00
509	W. E. Smith	320·00	1077	J. D. Caswell	320·00
518	Wm. Brealy	640·00	1081	W. Rawley	160·00
526	P. Burns	640·00	1085	J. W. Silverthorn	575·00
548	W. H. Minhinick	40·00	1090	A. Monroe	640·00
550	John F. West	160·00	1094	J. W. Dunn	640·00
564	Wm. N. James	320·00	1096	Jas. Dick	160·00
587	W. Julius Hyde	640·00	1097	M. Catley	160·00
588	A. Caswell	320·00	1102	J. N. West	80·00
593	Hull Bros. & Co.	640·00	1104	Thos. Banks	320·00
594	Daniel McIntosh	320·00	1105	John Lineham	154·00
612	J. C. C. Bremner	80·00	1130	Geo. Hutton	160·00
623	Dept. of Indian Affairs	640·00	1134	W. A. Mackintosh & Co	480·00
626	D. McIntosh	320·00	1151	R. E. Starke	640·00
653	James R. Dyer	320·00	1152	J. C. Hargrave	640·00
665	Ricardo & Beavan	303·00	1156	L. Perry	160·00
666	G. H. Elliott	160·00	1157	J. Dalzell	160·00
684	John Boyd	160·00	1158	J. Quesnelle	640·00
696	A. C. Fraser, jr.	640·00	1163	J. Owens	160·00
697	Chas. Spalding	160·00	1164	J. W. Ockley	320·00
721	Chas. E. Morris	160·00	1165	J. Harrold	160·00
739	H. Anderson	160·00	1167	W. Owens and E. S. Kent	284·00
752	M. McNaught	320·00	1168	J. Parker	113·00
766	S. Mitchell	170·00	1169	A. Jorgensen	40·00
778	M. Griening	160·00	1176	M. Dowling	640·00
780	Alberta Rancho Co.	372·00	1183	M. Johnston	320·00
783	J. V. Thomson	320·00	1204	F. S. Blake	59·00
784	A. Yersa	150·00	1208	C. Sherriff	320·00
786	W. H. Ball	640·00	1212	G. Atchison	320·00
792	J. Rathgeber	160·00	1215	G. Kelly	160·00
795	W. E. Smith	320·00	1216	H. J. Peacy	160·00
805	H. M. Hatfield	640·00	1224	J. Mangan	160·00
806	L. McKinnon	540·00	1230	T. G. Parkinson and H. & J. Davies	640·00
808	F. H. Towers	160·00	1231	P. Bourbis	160·00
824	A. Boyd	160·00	1232	J. J. Sage	320·00
844	D. McLean	160·00	1235	A. Chenells	160·00
847	Robert Miller	160·00	1236	E. Chapman	320·00
870	J. Cinnamon	160·00	1253	R. Wickham	160·00
917	Mrs. E. A. Richardson	320·00	1254	W. R. Jamieson	127·00
931	Robert Scott	320·00	1255	A. Price	320·00
941	H. C. Hewitt	640·00	1260	A. J. T. Peach	36·00
950	J. R. Dinn	160·00	1285	J. Mitchell	640·00
951	D. McDougall	160·00	1286	C. David	173·00
954	H. Heckling	640·00	1287	W. J. Bingham	640·00
957	Wm. Dickson	500·00	1291	J. Harvey	480·00
958	J. C. Wilson	74·00	1292	N. W. Gould	640·00
959	C. Swart	160·00	1294	Thos. Meredith	320·00
976	John Harrison	640·00	1295	R. Wilson	320·00
993	R. & E. Gray	640·00	1297	R. Hamilton	320·00
997	A. MacDougall	160·00	1298	F. C. Carss	160·00
998	D. Osborne	160·00	1302	John W. Campbell	160·00
1007	J. G. Beedle	160·00	1305	D. Mapleton	320·00
1008	Constantine Augé	160·00	1306	C. D. Strong	738·50
1010	S. E. Sordberg	122·00	1307	R. Smith	640·00
1011	F. Dunand	160·00	1308	R. Matheson	127·00
1014	A. C. Mauzer	160·00	1309	M. R. Stewart	640·00
1016	F. Fyke & Sons	160·00	1312	S. Barber	160·00
1022	J. Hewitt	108·00	1320	J. Foster	155·50
1024	F. Schweizer	160·00	1322	R. A. Wallace	480·00
1025	W. T. and F. S. Clements	320·00	1323	Thos. O'Flynn	480·00
1028	Wm. W. Arnold	46·00	1326	W. Reekle	640·00
1031	Thos. Johnson	640·00			

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LESSEES of School Lands—*Concluded.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
1327	W. L. Clark	154·00	1470	Thos. G. Wilson	480·00
1328	L. C. Brown	320·00	1471	J. F. Bates	640·00
1343	R. Mitchell	480·00	1472	Edward Bye	166·78
1346	F. Jackson	160·00	1475	Edward Connor	160·00
1347	W. R. Ozier	160·00	1477	Jas. Mitchell	100·00
1348	W. A. Jackson	640·00	1478	J. D. Cumming	160·00
1354	J. W. Ockley	320·00	1481	M. M. Bredin	320·00
1355	J. Greenfield	640·00	1484	J. Walburger	160·00
1365	G. Packham	223·00	1485	F. Drazer	640·00
1397	J. J. Sullivan	160·00	1486	F. Bourcet and J. Perry.....	320·00
1405	The Sheep Creek Ranching Co..	160·00	1487	L. Rity	313·50
1408	Jas. Pearce	320·00	1492	C. Simpson	160·00
1409	D. McArthur	160·00	1493	A. Switzer	100·00
1410	T. Bullock	640·00	1494	P. Bourhis	160·00
1415	P. B. Cleland	320·00	1495	J. B. Hunter	420·00
1430	G. Murray	640·00	1514	T. E. Hind	160·00
1432	H. Thomson	640·00			
1439	L. D. Elliott	160·00		Total	52,597·37

The total number of leases of school lands in the Province of Manitoba were cancelled in view of the sale of said lands which took place in the course of the summer.

HAY.

The following statement shows the names of the persons who hold leases of Dominion lands for hay purposes:—

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
440	Jonathan Rose	40·00	1043	F. C. Hawken	12·00
450	Jas. Gilchrist	30·00	1083	A. McKeown	40·00
469	D. M. Finlayson	37·50	1084	S. Sanderson	40·00
483	Wm. Thompson	20·00	1087	C. V. Carlson	37·00
487	W. H. Gray	40·00	1091	A. Wyatt	40·00
489	Frank L. Engman	40·00	1256	J. Nickle	40·00
535	Leonard Hornett	6·00	1288	J. F. McVey	40·00
960	Chas. A. Peaker	40·00	1434	W. H. Jenkins	15·00
961	Jas. E. Peaker	40·00	1436	D. Thorn	40·00
1023	J. W. Thoroughgood	40·00			
1035	J. A. Brooks	40·00		Total area	727·50
1036	G. A. Bull	40·00			

Six leases of school lands for hay purposes were issued, the following being the names of the lessees:—

Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area of Acres.
361	H. Anticknap	160·00	828	Geo. W. Stephenson	160·00
404	Gagnon & A Court	160·00	850	W. A. H. & Court	160·00
462	G. S. Spurgin	160·00			
534	Chas. Moore	58·00		Total area	858·00

IRRIGATION.

During the six months of the year ending on June 30 last, fifteen applications for water rights under the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act were recorded, making the total rights now of record as follows:—

For irrigation purposes.....	207
For domestic purposes.....	194
For other purposes.....	2

Seventy-two final licenses for water rights have so far been issued, and others are being issued from time to time as the applications are completed and proper certificate to that effect filed.

The record and examination of the applications filed, and the settlement of the many questions connected with the ownership of the lands to be irrigated, and the title to the right of way for the ditches, canals and other works connected with these projects now form a considerable and rapidly increasing portion of the work of this branch.

The ditches and canals authorized under the applications now on file comprise a total length of some 525 miles, and are designed to supply water for the irrigation of 668,757 acres of land. These facts indicate in a very graphic manner the progress which is being made in irrigation development in the semi-arid portion of the North-west Territories, and show that the principle of irrigation has now passed entirely beyond the experimental stage.

The system of administering the provisions of the Irrigation Act through the Territorial Department of Public Works, inaugurated with the amendment and consolidation of the Act in 1898, is working satisfactorily, and it is found that the central office of record at Regina provided by this system is a great improvement upon the original provisions of the Act requiring the record of applications in the Land and Land Titles Offices. It is to be regretted, however, that so far we have been unable to complete satisfactory arrangements with the Canadian Pacific and Calgary and Edmonton Railway Companies for a simple and inexpensive method of dealing with the right of way required for irrigation works across their lands, but it is hoped that this matter will be finally dealt with in the near future.

During the past year the regulations and Orders in Council relating to the use of water for irrigation which had been passed from time to time under the provisions of the Act, were amended and consolidated to meet the new conditions which have arisen from the extension of irrigation undertakings, and found necessary from experience gained in administering the Act, and have been issued in pamphlet form for convenience of reference. Under these regulations, as amended, provision is made for registration at Regina and in this branch of the agreements between companies or individuals supplying water, and those to whom they agree to sell. This system will, it is thought, prevent disputes or friction regarding the terms of water titles, as they may be called, and was rendered necessary by the fact that agreements of this kind cannot under the land titles system in force in the Territories be recorded in the Land Titles Offices.

The necessity for a thorough system of record and registration of all titles to water used for irrigation is not apparent to the ordinary person unacquainted with the subject of the use of water in this way, but it is perfectly clear from our investigations regarding the matter, and from the disastrous results which have accrued from almost endless litigation in the irrigation states to the south of us owing to a

want of such a system of record, that too much care and attention cannot be given to this important matter.

It is thought that under the provisions of our Irrigation Act and regulations the question of water titles has been sufficiently safeguarded, and our system is certainly very much in advance of anything so far attempted on this continent. The matter is, however, almost in its infancy with us, and only by experience of the administration of the provisions of the Act and amendment of the same from time to time as may be found necessary can we hope to get this matter on the basis which its importance warrants.

The fourth general report on irrigation and Canadian irrigation surveys, published as Part VII of the last departmental report, has since been issued in monograph form and distributed among those specially interested in the subject of irrigation. These reports, dealing as they do, with the whole question of irrigation and irrigation surveys in a comprehensive manner, are found of great value to those interested in this phase of the development of the west.

The following is a statement of the office work performed from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900:—

No. of letters sent.....	22,517
“ pages of memoranda and schedules.....	5,589
“ plans and sketches prepared.....	524

Timber—

No. of berths applied for.....	174
“ “ granted.....	81
“ “ cancelled.....	45
“ licenses for timber berths prepared (in duplicate)..	306
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths.....	9
No. of returns of surveys of timber berths examined.....	14
“ returns of saw-mills received and verified.....	333
“ permits to cut timber issued by agents also entered and checked.....	5,546
“ accounts kept posted.....	375
“ timber seizures entered and checked.....	286

Grazing—

No. of applications for grazing lands received.....	526
“ leases of grazing lands authorized to be issued.....	220
“ leases of grazing lands issued.....	201
“ leases of hay lands authorized to be issued.....	4
“ leases of hay lands issued.....	7
“ applications for hay lands.....	23
“ accounts kept posted: Grazing.....	778
“ “ “ Hay.....	24
“ hay permit forms used by the Dominion lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office....	4,411

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Mining—

No. of accounts kept posted.....	1,500
“ applications for coal locations received.....	48
“ returns of survey hydraulic mining locations examined.....	14
“ applications for mining locations other than coal..	853
“ new entries, and renewals for mining locations granted by Dominion lands agents, and by the Gold Commissioner for the Yukon district other than coal.....	6,538
“ applications for petroleum.....	14
“ water power.....	12
“ bed-rock flumes.....	1
“ mill sites.....	2

Irrigation—

No. of applications <i>re</i> irrigation recorded.....	29
“ memorials examined.....	73
“ plans examined.....	61
“ authorizations for construction of ditches issued..	24
“ assignments of irrigation applications examined and recorded....	3
“ certificates issued by inspector, examined and recorded.....	7
“ cancellation of irrigation applications issued and recorded.....	7
“ irrigation licenses issued (in triplicate).....	9
“ drafts of patent for free right of way across Dominion and school lands prepared.....	31

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. U. RYLEY,
Chief Clerk.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay,

Months.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY LANDS.		Stone Quarries.
		Scrip.	Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	7,898 17	.....	787 81	.....	3,263 99	.....
August.....	9,497 58	.....	606 09	.....	1,276 11	.....
September.....	9,102 72	.....	249 88	.....	181 25	70 00
October.....	14,788 10	180 00	272 52	.....	105 60	12 50
November.....	11,948 40	820 00	554 31	.....	21 15	.....
December.....	8,467 95	488 00	515 44	.....	15 05	.....
1900.						
January.....	14,391 93	160 00	1,494 76	.....	777 55	.....
February.....	8,122 09	560 00	1,480 21	.....	155 65	.....
March.....	9,112 91	254 61	652 21	.....	413 30	.....
April.....	11,496 49	179 80	828 94	20 00	3,337 40	.....
May.....	13,813 24	338 25	415 39	.....	2,695 70	.....
June.....	7,706 24	1,102 64	525 30	.....	2,966 95	.....
	126,345 82	4,083 30	8,382 86	20 00	15,209 70	72 50

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 9, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

(YUKON REVENUE INCLUDED.)

Mineral and Irrigation on Dominion Lands for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Coal Lands, Permits, &c.	Irrigation Fees.	Mining Fees.	Dredging, N. W. T.	Dredging, Yukon.	Hydraulic, Yukon.	Royalty on Gold.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14 55	30 00	17,913 50			1,875 00	45,582 49	18,390 00	95,755 51
5 60	30 00	20,024 25			2,100 00	121,338 13	13,540 00	168,417 16
		20,851 50	200 00		750 00	73,749 31	10,946 00	116,100 66
32 10		15,740 25	1,400 00			31,089 73	9,422 00	73,032 80
19 40	10 00	9,605 00	1,450 00		793 15	14,991 40	7,636 00	47,248 81
11 15		11,241 25	2,100 00			5,255 55	4,792 00	32,886 39
5 85		13,486 00		500 00	725 00		3,816 00	35,357 09
6 15		7,781 00				2,284 64	4,018 00	24,437 74
6 70	30 00	9,103 00	350 00		100 00	5,446 79	12,344 00	37,813 52
3 10	30 00	7,395 50	400 00	500 00	375 00	3,817 19	16,092 00	44,475 42
45 15	20 00	10,097 20	850 00			48,322 56	11,105 80	87,613 09
	10 00	13,079 75	50 00		150 00	381,163 45	14,578 00	421,332 23
149 15	160 00	155,628 20	6,800 00	1,000 00	6,868 15	733,041 04	126,709 80	1,184,470 52

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHOOL LANDS REVENUE.

B.—STATEMENT OF Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay and Coal on School Lands for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Month.	Timber Dues.	Grazing Lands.	Hay Lands.	Coal Lands.	Stone Quarries.	Totals.	Manitoba School Land.	Assiniboia School Land.	Alberta School Land.	Saskatchewan School Land.	Totals.
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	.....	279 04	1,070 70	.....	.....	1,949 74	1,565 40	170 72	294 12	9 50	1,949 74
August.....	2 50	126 77	211 60	.....	.....	340 87	190 80	62 35	74 72	4 00	340 87
September.....	1 00	31 80	11 70	.....	.....	44 50	6 00	3 20	35 30	.....	44 50
October.....	2 50	90 53	16 55	.....	.....	109 58	16 55	13 70	79 33	.....	109 58
November.....	24 50	155 41	8 80	.....	.....	188 71	45 90	56 81	86 00	.....	188 71
December.....	34 50	340 99	3 50	.....	.....	378 99	59 40	125 60	193 99	.....	378 99
1900.											
January.....	98 75	552 33	175 20	.....	0 45	827 73	222 62	142 75	440 86	21 50	827 73
February.....	248 00	297 92	58 50	.....	.....	514 42	327 70	69 40	117 82	.....	514 42
March.....	17 00	293 80	49 70	.....	.....	380 50	79 75	122 65	121 60	6 50	380 50
April.....	53 75	336 90	130 98	.....	.....	521 63	95 62	139 63	284 88	4 50	521 63
May.....	22 78	305 03	67 00	10 00	.....	404 81	121 53	191 80	166 18	15 30	404 81
June.....	0 25	224 43	293 95	.....	.....	428 66	59 89	290 70	134 87	13 20	428 66
	505 53	2,014 98	2,020 18	10 00	0 45	6,040 14	2,800 16	1,229 31	1,936 17	74 50	6,040 14

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 29, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE. (YUKON REVENUE INCLUDED.)

C.—REVENUE on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay, Minerals and Irrigation on Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1900, inclusive.

Fiscal Year.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY LANDS.		Coal Lands.	Stone Quarries.	Rent of Mill Sites, Scraps.	Irrigation Fees.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	Scrip.				
						\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872-73	109 25								
1873-74	2,710 55								
1874-75	2,335 25								
1875-76	387 00								
1876-77	320 00								
1877-78	1,620 00								
1878-79	325 00								
1879-80	25,121 46								
1880-81	32,028 34								
1881-82	58,753 14	2,245 00				40 00			
1882-83	90,005 44	22,844 43		23 00		880 00	33 91		
1883-84	147,983 10	17,370 60		207 25		405 90	105 00		
1884-85	87,474 99	17,089 75		966 05		232 40	46 98		
1885-86	64,820 31	99,582 51	3,131 08	1,569 40		40 00	21 78		
1886-87	63,111 74	14,242 77	39,487 57	1,963 32	160 00		6 10		
1887-88	94,904 55	3,922 47	23,023 28	1,963 32		14 00	4 21		
1888-89	90,290 00	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,621 10		39 80	51 75		
1889-90	84,642 95	1,305 57	9,021 53	8,832 06		87 50	136 52		
1890-91	102,902 71	3,079 55	16,193 77	7,869 39		190 39	51 36	160 00	
1891-92	105,461 35	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,077 30		67 70	41 85		
1892-93	105,865 24	6,380 80	11,542 39	5,616 95		374 53			
1893-94	81,290 51	7,087 86	7,087 86	5,502 00		206 24	413 91		
1894-95	74,079 20	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,071 49		23 05			
1895-96	61,423 47	7,071 86	6,255 90	5,507 64		67 45	6 42		98 00
1896-97	68,992 82	4,715 01	2,500 00	5,243 68		81 00	31 50		40 00
1897-98	119,313 78	4,728 58	6,620 64	5,243 68		401 53	111 00		330 00
1898-99	155,360 63	5,245 88	510 39	11,087 28		170 60	27 25		160 00
1899-1900	126,345 82	8,362 86	4,083 30	15,299 00	20 00	149 15	72 50		
Total	1,871,569 62	161,246 64	106,030 50	89,928 45	180 70	3,564 24	1,161 94	160 00	628 00

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE. (YUKON REVENUE INCLUDED.)

C. REVENUE on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay, Minerals and Irrigation on Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—*Continued.*

Fiscal Year	MINING LANDS.					Royalty on Gold, Yukon Territory.	Fire Mineral's Contributions.	Yukon Totals.		Yearly Totals Added.
	Mining Fees.		Dredging Leases, N.W.T.	Dredging Leases, Yukon Ter.	Hydraulic Leases, Yukon Ter.			% cts.	% cts.	
	\$	cts.	%	cts.	%					cts.
1872-73								100 25		100 25
1873-74								2,710 55		2,819 80
1874-75								2,335 25		5,155 05
1875-76								387 00		5,542 05
1876-77								320 00		5,862 05
1877-78								1,620 00		7,482 05
1878-79								325 00		7,807 05
1879-80								25,121 46		32,928 51
1880-81								32,028 34		64,956 85
1881-82								61,038 14		125,994 99
1882-83	14 00							113,824 80		239,819 79
1883-84	329 00							159,194 60		399,811 39
1884-85	157 00							105,380 37		505,194 76
1885-86	135 00							98,738 73		603,933 49
1886-87	212 00	100 00						120,492 58		724,486 07
1887-88	223 00							126,264 63		850,750 10
1888-89	185 00							113,246 87		963,996 97
1889-90	577 30							104,212 23		1,068,209 20
1890-91	430 00							133,027 60		1,332,201 27
1891-92	274 65							130,964 47		1,463,175 64
1892-93	51 00							100,962 31		1,563,218 11
1893-94	135 00							93,290 46		1,656,508 00
1894-95	232 00							84,064 74		1,737,573 34
1895-96	3,102 00							84,824 01		1,821,397 95
1896-97	146,665 94	8,862 71	132,505 50	500 00		287,423 55	116,243 89	823,927 51		2,646,324 86
1897-98	304,875 26	1,560 00	3,500 00	8,525 00		573,842 79	227,374 13	1,293,838 82		3,940,163 68
1898-99	155,628 20	6,800 00	1,000 00	6,868 15		733,041 04	126,709 80	194,470 52		5,124,634 20
Total.	613,298 25	17,312 71	137,005 50	15,893 15		1,506,277 38	470,307 82	5,124,634 20		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHOOL LANDS.

D.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Stone Quarries and Coal Lands, commencing with the Fiscal Year 1883-4 and ending June 30, 1900.

Fiscal Year.	Timber Dues.	Grazing Lands.		Hay Lands.		Coal Lands.		Stone Quarries.		Total.		Province of Manitoba.		District of Assiniboia.		District of Alberta.		Districts of Saskatche- wan.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	%	cts.	\$	cts.
1883-84.	36 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 50	.....	36 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 50	.....
1884-85.	136 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 00	.....	136 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 00	.....
1885-86.	1,288 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288 11	.....	141 50	.....	1,096 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288 11	.....
1886-87.	940 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940 26	.....	940 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940 26	.....
1887-88.	1,383 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,383 99	.....	997 15	.....	336 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,333 99	.....
1888-89.	426 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 86	.....	685 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 86	.....
1889-90.	919 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	936 60	.....	936 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	936 60	.....
1890-91.	489 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,067 94	.....	2,478 39	.....	313 35	.....	195 05	.....	81 15	.....	3,067 94	.....
1891-92.	270 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930 22	.....	1,539 17	.....	251 80	.....	99 80	.....	39 45	.....	1,939 22	.....
1892-93.	831 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,690 95	.....	2,080 85	.....	335 30	.....	135 60	.....	49 20	.....	2,690 95	.....
1893-94.	530 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,677 01	.....	1,836 88	.....	447 55	.....	338 48	.....	51 75	.....	2,677 01	.....
1894-95.	617 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,884 27	.....	2,094 17	.....	372 11	.....	407 59	.....	40 40	.....	2,884 27	.....
1895-96.	279 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,269 80	.....	2,014 74	.....	619 16	.....	574 30	.....	91 60	.....	3,269 80	.....
1896-97.	301 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,485 49	.....	2,268 02	.....	475 16	.....	673 76	.....	68 55	.....	3,485 49	.....
1897-98.	453 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,563 50	.....	3,169 35	.....	626 89	.....	660 76	.....	52 50	.....	4,563 50	.....
1898-99.	404 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,267 51	.....	1,917 65	.....	1,054 11	.....	1,159 28	.....	136 27	.....	4,267 51	.....
1899-1900.	505 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,040 14	.....	2,800 16	.....	1,229 31	.....	1,936 17	.....	74 50	.....	6,040 14	.....
	10,185 59	.....	.....	8,251 67	.....	.....	21,608 59	.....	.....	40,104 60	.....	26,053 25	.....	7,182 19	.....	6,180 79	.....	688 37	.....	40,104 60	.....

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

REVENUE ON ACCOUNT THE YUKON TERRITORY.

E.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Hydraulic Mining, Royalty on Gold and Mining Fees for the Fiscal Year 1899-1900.

Month.	Timber Dues.	Grazing Lands.	Hay Lands.	Mining Fees.	Dredging, Yukon.	Hydraulic, Yukon.	Royalty on Gold.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Amount.
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	2,652 53		464 00	17,851 00		1,375 00	45,582 49	18,390 00	87,065 02
August	5,727 30		711 00	19,069 00		2,100 00	121,338 13	13,540 00	161,385 43
September	4,643 47		101 50	20,491 50		750 00	73,749 31	10,916 00	110,681 78
October	4,751 68		64 00	15,372 00			31,089 73	9,422 00	60,819 41
November	3,297 01			8,092 50		753 15	14,901 40	7,636 00	35,680 06
December	814 80			11,241 25			5,255 55	4,792 00	22,103 00
1900.									
January	1,136 70			13,423 50		725 00		3,816 00	19,101 20
February	3,636 70			7,721 00	500 00		2,284 64	4,048 00	14,680 34
March	3,336 07			8,943 00		100 00	5,446 79	12,344 00	30,169 86
April	3,765 58	100 00	2,541 50	7,357 30	500 00	375 00	3,817 19	16,092 00	34,388 77
May	2,884 37		2,014 25	9,889 70			48,322 30	11,105 80	73,216 68
June	3,912 05		1,210 50	12,034 79		150 00	381,163 45	14,578 00	413,948 75
Total.	35,468 46	100 00	7,596 75	154,386 70	1,000 00	6,868 15	733,041 04	126,769 80	1,063,170 90

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 10, 1900.

REVENUE ON ACCOUNT THE YUKON TERRITORY.

F.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM TIMBER, GRAZING, HAY, HYDRAULIC MINING, ROYALTY ON GOLD AND MINING FEES FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1900, INCLUSIVE.

Revenue from	Revenue from				Totals.
	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	
Timber Dues	\$ cts.	%	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grazing Lands			43,911 71	54,997 64	35,468 46
Hay Lands			29 30	1,733 50	100 00
Gold Dredging Leases			132,505 50	3,500 00	7,596 75
Hydraulic Mining Leases			500 00	8,025 00	1,000 00
Royalty on Gold			287,423 55	575,812 79	137,005 50
Mining Fees—					15,893 15
Grants—Placer Claims			1,140 00		733,941 04
Renewals			108,386 00	179,415 00	390,501 00
Relocations			33,524 94	64,980 10	160,785 04
Grants—Quartz.			17,625 00	11,070 00	28,695 00
Certificate of Work			243 00	3,270 00	4,585 00
Assignments.	5 00	22 00		115 00	8,185 00
Abstracts			3,060 00	28,419 00	3,531 50
Abandonments				3,750 55	39,123 50
Bad Rock Flumes				205 00	9,301 90
Certificate of Partnership				1,400 00	205 00
Ferretures.				2 50	1,400 00
Lay Overs			20 00	789 00	324 00
Payment in lieu of assessment work				507 50	1,430 00
Payment in lieu of assessment work with penalty..				100 00	507 50
Registration of documents.					7,600 00
Water Rights			633 00	7,985 60	3,000 00
Sale of Government Reserve on Hunter Creek.				100 00	8,032 50
Sale of Government Claims on Dominion Creek.					16,691 10
Infringements					922 50
Changing the name of a Claim.					130 00
					13,563 20
					525 00
					25 00
	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	947,334 58	2,497,009 88
Free Miner's Certificates issued up to June 30, 1900					470,307 82
Grand total					2,967,317 70

Free Miner's Certificates issued up to June 30, 1990

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 12, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

YUKON REVENUE.

I.—STATEMENT showing the total Gold production, the total exemption, the total amount upon which the 10 p. c. royalty was collected and the amount of royalty paid as shown by returns from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Total Gold Production.	Total Exemption.	Royalty 10 p.c. collected on	Royalty 10 p.c. Paid.
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July....	664,205 72	208,380 82	455,824 90	45,582 49
August.....	1,521,708 96	311,740 16	1,209,968 80	120,996 88
September.....	924,907 09	187,413 99	737,493 10	73,749 31
October.....	371,947 82	63,863 02	308,084 80	30,808 48
November.....	176,599 48	29,088 48	147,511 00	14,751 10
December.....	84,531 76	31,976 26	52,555 50	52,555 55
1900.				
January.....				
February.....	42,179 62	19,333 22	22,846 40	2,284 64
March.....	96,968 23	42,500 23	54,467 90	5,446 79
April.....	56,839 70	21,667 80	38,171 90	3,817 19
May.....	796,866 25	313,642 65	483,223 60	48,322 36
June.....	5,069,710 61	1,272,137 91	3,797,572 10	379,757 21
	9,869,464 64	2,501,744 64	7,367,720 00	730,772 00
Trespass on government claims.....				2,968 65
				733,040 65

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 21, 1900.

J.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected on Free Miners' Certificates issued at the following places in Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal years 1897-1898; 1898-1899 and 1899-1900.

Agency.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agents of Dominion Lands:				
Brandon, Man.....		10 00	30 00	40 00
Calgary, Alta.....	650 00	100 00	260 00	1,010 00
Dauphin, Man.....		10 00		10 00
Edmonton, Alta.....	8,394 00	490 00	1,000 00	9,884 00
Kamloops, B.C.....	50 00	20 00	10 00	80 00
Lethbridge, Alta.....			10 00	10 00
New Westminster, B.C.....	130 00		30 00	160 00
Prince Albert, Sask.....	710 00	10 00	10 00	730 00
Winnipeg, Man.....	570 00	900 00	320 00	1,790 00
Agencies within the Yukon:—				
Dawson.....		169,152 00	79,526 00	248,678 00
Dalton Trail.....		710 00	300 00	1,010 00
Dominion Creek.....		3,950 00	8,284 00	12,234 00
Fort Cudahy.....		350 00	1,140 00	1,490 00
Grand Forks.....		27,502 00	18,298 00	45,800 00
Gold Run.....			170 00	170 00
Hunker Creek.....			3,850 00	3,850 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

REPORTS OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, September 10, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900, to be read in connection with schedules A and B appended hereto.

As has been customary in past years, I have added such other information, obtained from outside sources, relating to the timber trade within the province, as I thought would be of public interest.

The demand for lumber and timber material was exceedingly heavy during the summer and autumn months of last year and up to the time this year when it was foreseen that the crops, which gave such good promise in the spring, would be short, on account of the continuance of drought.

The trade in the cities and towns, however, remained active, building operations at many points, exceeding in extent those of former years.

Owing to the dry season, many of the lumbermen also met with disappointment and loss, in not being able to get their cut of logs down to their mills, in consequence of low water, and a number of them were, as a result, compelled to suspend operations.

SPRUCE LUMBER.

The quantity of spruce lumber manufactured by the mills operated under license on Dominion lands during the departmental year just closed, amounted to 23,692,680 feet, B. M., being an increase over the preceding year's cut of upwards of 3,000,000 feet. This lumber was, for the greater part, cut on Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, and the tract of country opened up by the Canadian Northern Railway lying to the west of the last named lake.

The timber comprising the vast spruce and tamarack forests said to exist along the Winnipeg and English rivers and streams tributary thereto, will shortly be made accessible to market by the completion of the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Molson Station to Lac du Bonnet (an expansion of the Winnipeg River).

The Lac du Bonnet Mining, Developing and Manufacturing Company have already a saw-mill at the last named point, where a considerable amount of lumber has already been manufactured and which is being held awaiting means of shipment.

The timber operations in South Eastern Manitoba, along the line of the Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway, continue to increase in extent. Last winter the following quantities of timber material were cut, namely: 31,000 cords of fire-wood, 80,000 railway ties, 14,000 fence posts and 500,000 feet B. M. of lumber.

The sales of spruce lumber for the year, cut under Dominion license, amounted to 24,207,324 feet B.M., and, it is estimated, 5,000,000 feet more was cut under settlers' permits.

The prices at which spruce lumber sold were about the same as last year, viz.: from \$14 to \$20 per thousand feet at the mill.

PINE LUMBER.

The greatest part of the pine sold in the province during the year came from the mills at Lake of the Woods and Rainy River. The shipments in from the United States still continue large, but show a falling off compared with last year's business.

The trade in cedar and fir with British Columbia shows a little better than last year. The coast material is chiefly used for interior finishings.

The following is a statement of the total sales of lumber in Manitoba and the Territories east of Regina, as accurately as it could possibly be obtained :—

Red and white pine from Ontario, manufactured at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Rainy River	40,000,000
Red and white pine, manufactured from timber brought from the State of Minnesota	14,000,000
Red and white pine, manufactured from Canadian logs at mills between Rat Portage and Lake Superior	15,500,000
Canadian spruce, manufactured from timber cut on Dominion lands in province of Manitoba	23,692,680
United States pine shipped in from Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin	23,806,402
Minnesota and Wisconsin oak	670,000
Cedar and fir lumber brought in from British Columbia	15,000,000
	<hr/>
	132,669,082

In low grade stocks pine and cedar lumber show a slight advance over last year's prices, while the higher grades remain about the same. The prices ranged from \$19 to \$36 per thousand feet. Spruce lumber brought from \$17 to \$20 per thousand feet.

LUMBER IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the imports of timber products from the United States during the years 1897-98-99 to June 30, 1900 :—

Oct. 31, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898		Oct. 31, 1898, to Oct. 31, 1899		June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900	
Dressed Pine.	Undressed Pine.	Dressed Pine.	Undressed Pine.	Dressed Pine.	Undressed Pine.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
4,219,438	71,582,322	4,703,796	28,114,228	3,320,402	20,286,000
			Oak.		Oak.
			533,827		670,000

In addition to the above there was during the year ending June 30, 1900, brought in 10,235 thousand shingles, 1,090 laths and 2,164 cords of firewood.

A noticeable falling off in shipments is shown all round, but particularly in respect to shingles and lath.

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FUEL.

The following statement of the consumption of coal and wood at points in Manitoba and the Territories, as far west as Regina, can be said to be approximately correct :—

American anthracite :.....	32,700	tons
American bituminous	3,500	"
Canadian anthracite	11,000	"
Canadian bituminous (Galt)	9,500	"
Canadian Lignite (Souris)	34,000	"
Canadian cordwood (Winnipeg only)	120,000	cords
United States cordwood (Winnipeg only)	2,164	"

The following prices were obtained during the years 1899 and 1900, as shown hereunder :

American anthracite coal at Winnipeg, f.o.b.....	\$9 50	ton
American bituminous coal at Winnipeg, f.o.b.	7 00	"
Canadian anthracite coal at Winnipeg, f.o.b.	9 00	"
Canadian bituminous coal at Winnipeg, f.o.b.	7 50	"
Canadian lignite coal at Souris, f.o.b.	3 75	"
Canadian lignite coal at Melita, f.o.b.	2 60	"
Canadian lignite coal at Brandon, f.o.b.	3 20	"
Canadian lignite coal at Regina, f.o.b.	3 30	"
Canadian lignite coal at Moosejaw, f.o.b.	3 10	"
Canadian cordwood, poplar, f.o.b. at Winnipeg....	\$2 50 to \$2 75	
Canadian cordwood, tamarack, f.o.b. at Winnipeg..	4 00 to 4 75	
Canadian cordwood, spruce, f.o.b. at Winnipeg..	3 00 to 3 50	
Canadian cordwood, Jack pine, f.o.b. at Winnipeg..	3 50 to 4 00	
American cordwood, oak, f.o.b. at Winnipeg....	4 25 to 4 75	
American cordwood, maple, f.o.b. at Winnipeg ..	5 00 to 5 50	

FOREST FIRES.

Owing to the exceptionally dry season, fires were of frequent occurrence in different parts of the province.

The district which probably suffered most thereby was that tract of country in Eastern Manitoba between Ranges 8 and 13, and extending north to the Winnipeg River. The areas of timber land set apart as permanent reserves suffered but little, which is to be attributed to the watchfulness and prompt actions of the fire guardian service.

The steps taken by the Government, in appointing a large force of fire guardians to guard the timber interests of the country, are highly appreciated by the people ; and it is expected that, through their efforts, fires will be of less frequent occurrence in the future.

RECEIPTS.

The collections for the year proved satisfactory, amounting to \$43,000.27, and being an increase over the preceding year of about \$2,500.

ROUTINE WORK.

The office has had an exceptionally busy year. I am pleased to report a great interest taken on the part of the members of the staff in keeping the work up, which at times could only be done by their putting in long hours of overtime.

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The statement of work done at the respective offices following my report made as inspector of agencies, shows the volume of business transacted during the year.

While the business of the lands and timber branches are kept separate, in as far as possible, the staff deals with it as a whole.

The number of letters received at the office during the year amount to 14,908, those written (practically by one operator) being 13,794.

The total collections from all sources on account of the combined offices during the year, amount to \$73,659.96, being a substantial increase in the revenue over the previous year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mining Lands, collected at Winnipeg Agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Month.	TIMBER DUES.					GRAZING LANDS.			HAY LANDS.		Mining Fees.	Totals.
	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permits.	Seizures.	School Lands.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.		
			\$ cts.								\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1899.												
July.....		308 53	97 05	257 04	7 40				361 50	995 35	95 00	2,210 90
August.....		247 26	1,153 35	1,224 25	2 00	2 50		18 20	57 70	75 20	17 50	2,797 96
September.....		238 58	2,044 22	1,368 89	7 00				4 00	1 50	87 50	3,692 29
October.....		405 00	977 60	301 16	19 55	2 50			1 50	6 25	62 75	1,446 31
November.....		547 38	945 93	4,274 27	78 97	24 50			0 90		7 50	5,879 45
December.....		407 14	1,872 47	1,563 80	148 95	34 50	1 60	9 60		1 20	10 00	3,989 26
1900.												
January.....		1,395 78	3,931 71	1,149 25	10 00	96 75	3 30		1 00	4 00	60 00	6,651 79
February.....		77 09	801 98	1,717 99	27 00	241 75					60 00	2,925 81
March.....			7 46	947 25	52 00	15 50				0 80		1,073 01
April.....		54 68	1,156 92	1,289 06	31 90	47 00	4 50		136 50		37 50	2,758 06
May.....		420 06	513 75	2,520 10	44 00	22 78			49 30		137 50	3,708 00
June.....		493 49	580 49	779 63	22 00		4 53		212 90		275 00	2,370 04
Totals.....		4,257 59	14,082 93	17,272 69	536 77	487 78	22 96	27 80	825 90	1,084 30	900 25	39,492 97
Payments at H. O.	2,832 00	524 80		150 50								3,507 30
Grand totals.....	2,832 00	4,782 39	14,082 93	17,423 19	530 77	487 78	22 96	27 80	825 90	1,084 30	900 25	43,000 27

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

WINNIPEG, September 14, 1900.

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SCHEDULE

SHOWING number of Saw-Mills in Province of Manitoba and District of Assiniboia, operat

Name.	Situation of Mill.	Location of Limit	Lumber manufactured	Lumber sold, from quantity manufactured and from that on hand from the previous year.	Lumber on hand.
Peter McArthur.	Lake Winnipegosis.	Steam Lake Winnipegosis.	1,732,285	1,060,653	850,200
Reimer Loewen & Co.	Steinbach	" Tp. 4, R. 9, E.			
Wm. Robinson.	Selkirk	" Lake Winnipeg	2,231,500	2,231,500	
Jas. Drake & Co.	Bad Throat River	" Bad Throat River.	1,289,941	1,289,941	
Asessippi Milling Co.	Asessippi	" Duck Mountain.			
Dauphin Lumber Co.	Riding Mountain	" Riding Mountain.	527,921	288,497	202,375
Kriston Finnson.	Icelandic River.	" Icelandic River.	171,664	231,664	
Jas. A. Christie.	Brandon	" Riding Mountain.			
J. Hanbury.	"	" Duck Mountain.	2,005,316	2,663,719	381,597
Middleton & Aske.	Tp. 22, R. 25 W. 1 M.	" Riding Mountain			
J. D. McArthur.	Birtle	" " "	1,406,254	1,656,254	
Hooker & Co.	Pt. Grande Marais	" Pt. Grande Marais.	641,993	603,138	77,757
H. B. Mitchell.	Selkirk	" Lake Winnipeg	781,740	1,063,721	
Thomas & Co.	Tp. 18, R. 3 E.	" Tp. 18, R. 3 E.	19,436	79,436	
F. L. Engman.	Scandinavia	" Tp. 18, R. 17 W.			
T. L. Morton.	Riding Mountain.	" Riding Mountain.	1,956,605	1,671,967	324,695
A. L. Wells.	Washow Bay	" Lake Winnipeg	908,272	908,272	
W. J. Manning.	Tp. 19, R. 1 E.	" Tp. 19, R. 1 E.	342,077	342,077	
Wm. Peden.	Rosburn	" Riding Mountain	231,140	161,210	69,930
Jas. Shaw.	Riding Mountain.	" " "			
Chas. Geekie.	"	" " "	1,023,912	1,023,912	
F. A. Fairchild.	Rapid City	" " "	12,000	12,000	
D. H. Harrison.	Riding Mountain.	" " "	1,176,011	1,066,698	109,313
D. E. Sprague.	Winnipeg	" Rosseau River.	759,000	1,750,521	1,561,918
David Ross.	Whitemouth.	" Whitemouth River	606,600	1,441,226	157,326
Mackenzie, Mann & Co.	"	" Sinclair River.	1,296,687	1,206,687	
T. A. Burrows.	Sifton	" " "	3,673,275	2,822,787	850,488
S. & W. Pollock.	Ft. Pelly	" Tp. 34, R. 3 W. 2nd	39,575	39,575	
Jos. T. Thomas.	Pleasant Home.	" Tp. 18, R. 3 E.	46,143	46,143	
"	"	" Tp. 18, R. 3 E.	110,000	110,000	
Jas. Drake.	Bad Throat River.	" Lake Winnipeg.	400,000	345,786	54,786
Lac du Bonnet, M. D. & Mfg Co.	Lac du Bonnet.	" Winnipeg River.	53,333		53,333
Thos. Fulton.	Tp. 38, R. 5 W. 2nd.	" Tp. 38, R. 5, W 2nd	259,000		259,000
Knox Bros.	Tp. 22, R. 17 W. 1st.	" Tp. 22, R. 17, W. 1st			
			23,692,680	24,207,324	4,952,718

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B.

ing under Government License, for the year between June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900.

Shingles manufactured.	Shingles sold.	Shingles on hand.	Lath manufactured.	Lath sold.	Lath on hand.	Ry. ties manufactured.	Ry. ties sold.	Last Return.	Remarks.
								June 30, 1900.	
								June 30, 1900.	Returns made under permit
								" "	
								" "	Not operating.
								March 31, 1900	
								" "	Not operating.
						81,821	81,821	June 30, 1900.	
								Dec. 31, 1899.	License cancelled.
								March 31, 1900	
								June 30, 1900	Assigned to J. D. McArthur
1,250	1,250							" "	
								" "	Not operating.
								" "	
								March 31, 1900	
								June 30, 1900	
322,000	259,500	62,500	170,000	142,330	26,700			" "	Not operating.
								" "	
70,000	70,250	2,000						" "	
						9,247	9,247	March 31, 1900	
								" "	
						90,828	90,828	Dec. 31, 1899.	
461,750	97,500	364,250	471,200	176,000	295,200	158,737	158,737	June 30, 1900.	
								Aug. 14, 1900.	
45,000	45,000							June 30, 1900.	
								March 31, 1900	Returns made under permit
								June 30, 1900.	
								March 31, 1900	
								Aug. 1, 1900.	
									No operations as yet.
900,000	473,500	428,750	641,200	318,330	321,900	340,633	340,633		

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., October 2, 1900.

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in departmental letter of September 13 last, I beg to submit my annual report for the twelve months which ended on June 30, 1900.

The receipts of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to \$28,075.55.

The receipts of this agency have been lessened by the granting of free timber to the settlers.

The timber business has decreased very considerably during the past year, owing to the shortness of crops in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the export business has fallen off in like manner, owing to the war in China, but the lumbermen of this province are looking forward to better times when the threshing will have been completed in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, as the opinion is that the reports of the short crop are considerably exaggerated; likewise they hope to have a better export trade when the war will have terminated in South Africa and China.

There is considerable inquiry as to timber lands during the past two or three months, and a number of parties are cruising for timber in the belt.

I inclose you schedule of mills situated within the Dominion belt of British Columbia, as requested, which gives the usual statistics respecting the lumber market.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

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STATEMENT of Receipts of New Westminster Crown Timber Agency for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1900.

Month.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permit Dues.	Seizure Dues.	Total.
1899	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	1,511 02	811 80	421 20	115 98	2,860 00
August.....	75 05	1,563 52	10 00		1,648 57
September.....	158 10	45 44	88 53	281 49	573 56
October.....	64 95	6,156 83	35 50	58 32	6,315 00
November.....	0 48	903 02	237 15		1,140 65
December.....	104 40	271 65	160 02		542 07
1900.					
January.....	111 83	597 24	86 60	5 00	890 67
February.....	70 35	646 40	105 25	6 07	828 07
March.....	7 00	284 94	111 75		403 69
April.....		215 38	34 50	4 00	253 88
May.....	1,750 19	1,129 92	183 33	3 50	3,066 94
June.....	216 29	114 12	283 67	80 00	694 08
	4,069 66	12,740 26	1,763 50	554 36	19,127 78
Head Office—Payments made at Head Office.....					8,947 77
Total.....					28,075 55

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List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia
ended June

Name of Owner	Where situated.	Capacity of Mill.	Kind of Power.	Operating on Limit No.	Where situated.	Quantity of lumber manu- factured.
		Ft.				Ft.
I. R. & T. S. Reilly	Ottertail	7,000	Steam	5	Kicking Horse river.	217,350
W. C. Wells	Palliser	30,000	"	8 & 29	" & Tp. 25, 19,	
Columbia River Lumber					W. 5 M.	3,063,583
Co.	Golden	40,000	"	16 & 17	Columbia river.	4,429,578
"	Beaver	100,000	"	14, 15, 66	" & Tp. 20, 10,	
					W. 6 M.	5,732,929
Fred. Robinson	Revelstoke	25,000	"	116 & 117		
P. Genelle & Co.	Nakusp	30,000	"	Not opertg		
Fred. Robinson Lumber	Revelstoke	25,000	"	49, 207, 118,	Columbia river.	2,314,455
Co.	Lardeau	20,000	"	123		
Columbia River Lumber						
Co.	Kualt	25,000	"	71, 72, 78	Tuppen Sid'g, Notch	
					Hill	1,971,485
Shuswap Milling Co.	Kamloops	10,000	"	171	Tp. 20, 13, W. 6 M.,	193,249
Harrison River Mills T.						
& T. Co.	Harrison River	75,000	"	Not opertg		865,768
Wm. Sulley	Ruskin	25,000	"	"		9,582,546
McLaren & Ross	Millside Station	120,000	"	"		
Brunette Saw-Mill Co.	Sapperton	70,000	"	33, 138	Stave river & lake	878,946
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co.	Westminster	90,000	"	B & 176	Mud bay	
"	Vancouver	225,000	"	O	Lake Beautiful	
Grant & Kerr	Ladner	20,000	"	M	Stave river	413,914
Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	Lulu Island	40,000	"	Not opertg		
Can. Pacific Lumber Co.	Port Moody	75,000	"	111	Port Moody	
E. H. Heaps & Co.	Vancouver	75,000	"	96	Stave river	
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co.	"	"	"	52	Port Moody	
Shuswap Milling Co.	Greely Creek	75,000	Water	64	Greely creek	
Can. Pacific Lumber Co.	Port Moody	75,000	Steam	Not opertg	Port Moody	
G. W. Phipps	Vancouver	"	"	69 & 209	Deer lake	
Job Bowyer	Agassiz	"	"	226	Agassiz	20,000
Ashcroft Water, Electric and Improvement Co.	Kamloops	50,000	"			
						29,684,003

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and Statement showing Quantity of Timber manufactured during fiscal year 30, 1900.

Quantity of lumber sold.	Quantity of lumber on hand.	Quantity of shingles manu- factured.	Quantity of shingles sold.	Quantity of laths manu- factured.	Quantity of laths sold.	Quantity of railway ties manufactured.	Quantity of railway ties sold.	No. of mill returns received.	Date of Last Return.
Ft.	Ft.	M.	M.			Pcs.	Pcs.		
225,550	70,000							4	June 30, 1900
2,103,599	1,626,547							8	" "
4,560,945	479,980					44,814	44,814	9	" "
3,764,989	3,193,406					49,148	55,574	14	" "
								8	" "
								4	" "
2,293,976	229,569	593,000	593,000	344 $\frac{7}{10}$	344 $\frac{7}{10}$			16	" "
1,475,613	807,078					74,115	132,283	12	" "
157,825	35,424							4	" "
								4	" "
865,768								6	" "
5,115,325	6,904,047							8	" "
								4	" "
878,946								4	" "
								4	" "
								4	" "
363,036	50,878							2	" "
		3,811,250	3,811,250					3	" "
								2	" "
								4	" "
649,714								4	" "
20,000						9,000	9,000	7	" "
									" "
22,475,286	13,396,929	4,404,250	4,404,250	344 $\frac{7}{10}$	344 $\frac{7}{10}$	177,077	241,671	135	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

CALGARY, September 6, 1900.

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the following statements for the 12 months ending June 30, 1900 :—

Schedule 'A.'—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber covering the period referred to, amounting to \$5,876.06.

Schedule 'B.'—General office work.

Schedule 'C.'—Showing the saw-mills within the Crown timber agency operating under government license, to June 30, 1900.

The lumber trade, I understand, has been very good this year, the mills not having been able to supply the demand.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts for Calgary Agency, from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mining Fees, for the fiscal year of 1899 and 1900.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July ..	704 55	87 46	792 01
August ..	386 84	43 40	440 24
September.....	125 80	13 10	138 90
October ..	411 69	25 60	437 29
November ..	160 68	25 60	186 28
December.....	103 21	41 64	144 85
1900.			
January.....	284 22	2 00	286 22
February ..	1,112 19	6 40	1,118 59
March.....	612 55		612 55
April ..	380 52	10 00	390 52
May ..	574 40	10 00	584 40
June ..	664 95	23 79	688 65
	5,531 60	288 90	5,820 50
Payments received at Head Office.....			2,184 62
Total.....			8,005 12

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return of the Calgary Crown Timber Agency, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Description of Return.	Number.	COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR'S REPORT.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of letters written (including Dominion lands).	3,640		204	This decrease may be explained by the fact that a different system in issuing hay notices was adopted this year.
" " received (including Dominion lands).	6,234	2,492		
" of permits issued subject to dues.....	10		2	Cancelled 3.
" of free permits issued.....	163	3		
" of mill returns received and verified.....	22		2	

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SCHEDULE C.

SHOWING the Saw-mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency operating under Government Licenses for the year ending June 30, 1900.

No.	Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Mill Where Situate.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Commenced operations.	Description of Timber.	Location of Limit.	Quantity of lumber manufactured during year ended June 30, 1900.	Quantity sold from amount manufactured in 1899-1900, and on hand July 1, 1899.	(Quantity of lumber on hand June 30, 1900.	Date of last return.	No. of Return.	Remarks.
1	Hon. Peter McLaren Mountain Mill.	Mill Creek.	Water	20	1882 S and F		Mill Creek.	108,160	145,363	84,643	1900 June 30.	4	(680 logs sold. By ties & 2 logs sold Ship timber and knees \$85.
2	Hon. Peter McLaren McLeod Mill.		Steam	40	1888 S and F		Old Man's River.	2,758,165	2,402,186	602,928	June 30.	4	
3	Ean Claire and Bow River Calgary Lumber Co.		Steam	65 u.s.d. can wk 175	1887 Fir, spruce and Cypress pine.		Kananaskis Riv.	2,151,012	405,665	1,745,347	June 30.	1	
4	R. G. Belvedere, owner. Operated by C. Ferry.	Cardston	Steam	25	1891 S and F		St. Mary's River				1899 June 30.	2	
5	John Linham	Dawdney.	Steam	50	1880 S and F		Sheep Creek	1,204,250	1,048,737	585,886	March 31.	3	
6	H. B. DeWolf	North Fork	Steam	25	1868 S and F		Old Man's River.	189,406	167,470	27,013	June 30.	4	
7	Wm. Smithert	Cypress Hills.	Steam					228,342	261,300	29,500	June 30.	4	(45,000 laths man'd 20,000 " sold 15,000 " on hand
							Total.	6,707,215	4,430,721	3,066,387		22	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, September 5, 1900.

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the year ending June 30, 1900 :—

Schedule 'A.'—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, grazing, mining and hay.

Schedule 'B.'—Statement showing saw-mills operating under government license.

Schedule 'C.'—Statement showing general official work during the year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay lands at the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1900.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1899.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.
July.....	592 15	9 50	601 65
August.....	448 43	4 00	452 43
September.....	4 60		4 60
October.....	529 86		529 86
November.....	81 10		81 10
December.....	28 40		28 40
1900.			
January.....	762 78	15 50	778 28
February.....	444 60		444 60
March.....	1,406 37	6 50	1,412 87
April.....	1,338 61	2 50	1,341 11
May.....	39 01	2 50	41 50
June.....	390 91	13 20	404 11
Total.....	\$6,066 82	\$53 70	\$6,120 52
Revenue collected at Head Office...			2,021 17
Total..			\$8,141 69

JOHN McTAGGART,
*Crown Timber Agent.*CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 23, 1900.

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SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing Saw-mills in the Prince Albert district operating under Government License, during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Name of owner.	Horse power.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of timber.	Kind of power.	Logs, where cut.	Quantity of lumber manufactured during the year.	Quantity of shingles manufactured during the year.	Quantity of shingles sold during the year.	Quantity of lumber factured during the year.	Quantity of shingles sold during the year.	Quantity of lumber factured during the year.	Quantity of shingles sold during the year.	Date of last return.
Jas. Sanderson	50	25,000	1890	Spruce, jackpine, tamarack and poplar.	Steam.	Limits, north of Sturgeon Lake.	1,936,625	2704 M	279 M	1,656,652	2704 M	279 M	279 M	June 30, 1900
Wm. Cowan & Co	50	25,000	1890		"	Limits up Little Red River.	1,351,669	744 M	63½ M	710,630	744 M	63½ M	63½ M	"
Alex. McBeath	30	10,000	1899		"	Limits, berth No. 848.	328,632			253,858				"
							3,616,926	344,500	342,500	2,621,140	344,500	342,500	342,500	"

JOHN McTAGGART,
*Crown Timber Agent.*CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 25, 1900.

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SCHEDULE C.

General return of the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for the year ending
June 30, 1900 :—

Timber permits issued.....	353
Hay permits issued.....	88
Timber seizures....	4
Free miners' certificates issued.....	1
Mill returns received.....	27

JOHN McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 23, 1900.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, August 23, 1900.

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith statements 'A' and 'B' relating to the transactions of the timber branch of the work of my agency for the year ending June 30, last.

The revenue collected at this office, not including payments at head office, on account of this agency was \$5,439.09.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. RUTTAN,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mining, at the Edmonton office, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1900.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
1899.	\$ cts.	1900.	\$ cts.
July	233 14	January	544 38
August	237 28	February	345 00
September	399 40	March	744 57
October	1,582 23	April	836 43
November	115 75	May	237 43
December	105 15	June	58 30
		Total	5,439 09

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SCHEDULE B.

RETURN of Saw-Mills in the Edmonton Timber Agency under Government License during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Name of Owner or Owner and assignee.	Where situated.	Kind of power.	No. of horse power.	Operation begun.	Logs cut, — No. of ft. cut.	Quantity of lumber manufactured in period.	Quantity of lumber sold in period.	Date of last return forwarded H. O.	Kind of timber.	No. of returns made.
D. R. Fraser.....	Edmonton..	Steam	30	1880	627,788	1,206,765	759,883	July, 1900	Spruce..	8
Walter & Humberstone	Strathcona..	"	80	1895	799	1,467,173	1,029,546	Aug., 1900	"	4
G. I. Clink.....	Lacombe..	"	15	1898	800	82,206	82,206	April, 1900	"	2
Bourchier & Gouin...	Stony Plain.	"	25	1899	887	305,002	305,002	May, 1900	"	1
Leopold E. Benz.....	Wetaskiwin.	"	15	1899	860	2,500 logs estimated at 125,000 ft B. M. not yet manufactured.		July, 1900	"	2
						3,186,146	2,376,637			17

No. 5.

REPORT ON ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the usual report on the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The statements annexed are :—

(A) Statement of sales made since the preparation of the last report. This includes lots redeemed by Ottawa tenants in accordance with the provisions contained in the leases originally granted by the Imperial authorities. Total amount, \$7,780.90, of which sum \$4,805.65 has been received on account.

In Dalhousie, N.B., 18 lots, averaging 29,476 superficial feet, were sold by public auction for the total sum of \$810.75 (of which amount \$490.50 was paid at the time of sale) on the following terms, namely : one-fourth down and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent per annum. The price realized was \$45.04 per lot, or \$66.65 per acre, a considerable advance on the upset price.

On the completion of the International Bridge over Niagara River at Fort Erie, the Buffalo, Brantford & Lake Huron Railway Company abandoned its line across the Garrison Reserve at that place, and the abandoned track has since been used as a public road. In 1891, in exchange for Leopold Street—no longer needed—extending from Albert Street to Mary Street, the municipalities of the county of Welland and the village of Fort Erie were granted the whole road bed (66 feet wide) on the Garrison Reserve in the Township of Bertie, and 25 feet on either side of the centre of the abandoned track (here 99 feet wide) from the westerly limit of Fort Erie to the Garrison Road, also a strip of land one chain wide extending in a south-easterly direction from the main line to the Lake Shore Road. This exchange, or arrangement, had the effect of vesting in the Interior Department narrow strips of land on either side of Albany Street, the south side of Hurontario Street, Fort Erie, and the north side of Albany Street, Township of Bertie, across which it was necessary for the owners of adjoining lands to pass to reach the street. These strips of land, therefore, were surveyed off into small lots, the side lines of which were a continuation of the side lines of adjacent lots, the owners of which were allowed to purchase the small lots in front of their property at the average price per acre paid for the lots they now hold, together with a proportionate part of the cost of survey. Twenty-nine small lots were thus sold for the sum of \$431.66 cash.

In the Township of Nepean a triangular shaped piece of land, containing 9.60 acres, part of Lot L, Concession B, was sold at public auction for \$1,728, or at a value of \$180 per acre, and a lot 200x100 feet—also part of said Lot L—for \$450, or at the rate of \$980.10 per acre, while 18 lots, forming part of Lot K, Concession B., Nepean, were sold for \$1,140, or an average price of \$63.33½ per lot or \$1,219.18 per acre, a large advance on the upset price. The total amount of these sales was \$3,318, of which

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one-fifth, or \$663.60 was paid at the time of the sale, and the balance is to be paid in four equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent per annum.

At Ottawa the consideration money for 17 lots in the city amounting to \$2,491.83 has been paid and Letters-patent therefor have been issued in accordance with the terms of the original leases granted by the Imperial authorities.

The Seigniorial rents payable on two lots in Sorel, P.Q., were commuted on a six per cent basis (the interest charged tenants of Ordnance lands) into a capitalized payment of \$166.67, which has accordingly been paid. In the Township of South Crosby 11.10 acres of land, part of Lot 18, Concession 8, were sold for \$66.60 cash.

The claim which this department had to 2.42 acres of land, part of the Garrison Reserve in the city of Toronto, was sold to the Canada Land Security Company for the sum of \$662.06 cash. The land in question was formerly occupied by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, and more recently by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from whom the Land Security Company bought the said land in good faith, and thereon erected expensive buildings.

The north-easterly and south-easterly portions (140 acres 2 rods) of Isle de Grace were leased to Damase Lavallee for 10 years, and 5.80 acres on the Ordnance Reserve at Grand Falls, N.B., was leased to James Burgess for 21 years.

The Longueuil Farm, containing 190 acres, at Longueuil, P.Q., was surveyed into 869 building lots preparatory to being sold, and in order to simplify the subdivision, the Protestant school commissioners and the school commissioners of St. Jean Baptiste, both of Montreal South, surrendered their leases of parts of the said farm, and each were granted a 99 year lease of a similar amount (3 acres) of the said farm lying between the streets as laid down on the plan of subdivision, whereas the former pieces of land leased to them lay across and obstructed the streets.

(B) Statement showing localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year. Total amount \$11,003.53.

The contingent expenses of the branch for the corresponding period were \$1,367.09. Of this amount \$557.03 were paid for surveys, \$380 for salaries, \$303.22 for professional services, and \$126.84 for advertising.

(C) Statement showing the receipts, month by month, divided into principal, rent or interest, and fees.

(D) Statement showing the amounts due and remaining unpaid, June 30, 1900, in the several localities where Ordnance Lands are situated, classified as rent or interest, and principal moneys. The total amount shown to be due is \$29,370.26, a decrease when compared with 1899, of \$919.67. Of the amount remaining due and unpaid by tenants \$16,952.32 is due by the government of the province of Quebec, and \$5,357.92 by lessees of Ordnance Lands in the city of Ottawa. During the year 526 letters were received, 600 letters were written, and upwards of 1,200 notices and statements of accounts mailed to tenants and purchasers in arrears; 31 assignments were examined and regeistered; 54 drafts of letters-patent were prepared, and 107 warrants issued for the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa to receive moneys. In addition to this upwards of 600 accounts now open with the respective purchasers and tenants of Ordnance Lands have been carefully kept.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge.

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A.—STATEMENT of Sales made during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Locality.	Number of Lots Sold or Redeemed.	Amount.	Amount Received on Account.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Crosby South.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, part of Lot 18, Con. 8.....	66 60	66 60
Dalhousie.....	18 lots.....	810 75	490 50
Fort Erie.....	29 lots.....	431 66	431 66
Nepean.....	20 lots, parts of lots K. and L., cons. B. and C. .	3,318 00	663 60
Ottawa.....	17 lots redeemed.....	2,491 83	2,491 83
Toronto.....	2 $\frac{42}{100}$ acres.....	662 06	662 06
	Total.....	7,780 90	4,806 25

J. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1900.

B.—STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Beaver Harbour.....	2 00	Brought forward..	8,370 17
Burlington Beach.....	20 00		
Charlottetown.....	18 70	Oxford.....	4 00
Crosby South.....	66 60	Point Pelee.....	400 00
Dalhousie.....	738 24	Prescott.....	1 00
Elmsley.....	10 20	Queenston.....	1 00
Edmundston.....	9 30	Sarnia.....	40 00
Fort Erie.....	452 86	Sorel.....	202 44
Grand Falls.....	226 81	St. Joseph's Island.....	2 10
Grenville.....	4 40	Toronto.....	1,442 06
Kingston.....	959 65	Shelburne.....	30 00
Longueuil.....	2 00	Vespra.....	377 96
Montreal.....	1 00	Walford.....	106 80
Nepean.....	969 28	Registration Fees.....	66 00
Niagara.....	50 00		
Ottawa.....	4,826 88		11,043 53
Owen Sound.....	11 50	Refund.....	40 00
Oronoto.....	0 75		
Carried forward	8,370 17	Net receipts.....	811,003 53

J. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1900.

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C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Date.	Fees.	Rent or interest.	Principal.	Total.
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	2 00	585 48	5 52	594 00
August.....	16 00	451 02	486 93	953 95
September.....	4 00	154 67	735 00	893 67
October.....		933 40	1,202 06	2,135 46
November.....		166 52	1,337 55	1,504 07
December.....	8 00	95 46	360 42	463 88
1900.				
January.....	4 00	219 44	318 88	542 32
February.....	2 00	535 94	113 49	651 43
March.....	8 00	287 81	510 00	805 81
April.....	12 00	292 47	195 00	499 47
May.....	10 00	148 94	354 80	513 74
June.....		644 42	841 31	1,485 73
	66 00	4,516 57	6,460 96	11,043 53
Less refund.....				40 00
				11,003 53

J. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1900.

D.—STATEMENT showing the Amount due and remaining unpaid June 30, 1900, on account of rent and instalments of purchase money and interest.

Locality.	Rent or interest due and unpaid June 30, 1900.	Amount of instalments due and unpaid June 30, 1900.	Total due.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Burlington Beach	120 00		120 00
Carillon	3 40		3 40
Chamblé	934 82	984 93	1,919 75
Edmunston	106 49	312 38	418 87
Fort Cumberland	287 00		287 00
Fort Erie	23 00		23 00
Grand Falls	544 42	586 99	1,131 41
Kingston	241 91	400 96	642 87
Marlborough	46 00		46 00
Montreal	1 00		1 00
Nepean	136 36	388 00	524 36
Niagara	10 00		10 00
Ottawa	4,965 92	392 00	5,357 92
Owen Sound	69 50		69 50
Oxford	14 60		14 60
Prescott	23 76	132 00	155 76
Point Pelee	600 00		600 00
Pomroy Bridge	4 75		4 75
Pittsburg	2 16	6 00	8 16
Quebec	16,826 32	126 00	16,952 32
Queenston	1 00		1 00
Sorel	175 29		175 29
Ste. Croix	4 30		4 30
Shelburne	60 00		60 00
Toronto	780 00		780 00
Wolford	59 00		59 00
	26,041 00	3,329 26	29,370 26

J. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1900.

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No. 6.

REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November, 7, 1900.

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following statements necessary in the preparation of the Departmental Report for the six months ending June 30 last, and which are as follows:—

A. Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands made at head office.

B. Statement showing number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to province of Manitoba.

C. Statement showing number of patents forwarded to the several registrars; and the number of notifications mailed to patentees.

D. Statement showing number of deeds of transfer recorded at head office.

E. Statement showing number of entries cancelled.

F. Statement abstract of letters-patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, North-west Territories, British Columbia and Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the calendar year 1899, and during the first six months of 1900, respectively.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Land Patents Branch.

A.—STATEMENT of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Special Grants.		Hudson's Bay Co.		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.		Manitoba & N. W. Ry. Co.		Manitoba S. W. Col. Ry. Co.		Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.		Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. R. & S. Co.		Railway Right of Way.		Total.	
No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
95	29,114	1	64	456	94,613	98	18,532	114	25,147	57	3,501	20	6,865	16	185,857	178	921

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 6, 1900.

B.—STATEMENT showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the Province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1900.

Date of Order in Council.	Acres.
April 21, 1884.....	104,740
April 16, 1888.....	52,600
June 7, 1888.....	60,335
August 25, 1891.....	105,635
December 7, 1891.....	36,479
April 22, 1893.....	69,680
October 21, 1893.....	13,040
" 4, 1895.....	50,602
" 31, 1896.....	53,520
" 31, 1896.....	6,960
November 10, 1896.....	137,016
December 1, 1896.....	117,250
June 18, 1897.....	151,985
" 27, 1898.....	3,129
December 1, 1899.....	148,811
February 17, 1899.....	48,470
August 18, 1899.....	
May 26, 1900.....	
Total	1,160,243

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 6, 1900.

C.—STATEMENT showing the number of patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the North-west Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Registration Districts.	Number of Patents sent to Registrars.	Number of Notifications mailed to Patentees
Assiniboina.....	1,028	1,186
East Saskatchewan.....	202	224
West Saskatchewan.....	6	9
North Alberta.....	608	695
South Alberta.....	308	366
Totals	2,152	2,480

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 6, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

D.—STATEMENT showing the number of Deeds of Transfer recorded at Head Office' during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Number of deeds registered.....	221
Fees received in connection therewith.....	\$441 90

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 6, 1900.

E.—STATEMENT showing the number of entries cancelled during the first six months of the year 1900, and the year in which such entries were made.

Year.	Homestead.	Preemptions.	Preemption sales.	Time sales.	Sales.
1873.....	3				
1875.....	1				
1878.....	1				
1879.....	2	2		1	
1880.....				6	
1881.....		1		1	
1882.....	5	16			
1883.....	13	34		1	
1884.....	6	25	1		
1885.....	5	9	1		
1886.....	7	9	3		
1887.....	5	7	2		
1888.....	8	12			
1889.....	37	40	1		
1890.....	24			5	1
1891.....	29			5	
1892.....	123		4	3	
1893.....	61			1	
1894.....	36				
1895.....	32				
1896.....	27			1	
1897.....	47				
1898.....	193				
1899.....	374			2	
1900.....	57				
	1,096	155	12	26	1

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 29, 1900.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

F.—Abstract of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the calendar year 1899, and during the first six months of 1900.

No.	Nature of Grant.	From January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1900.		From January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Homesteads	1,176	183,166	2,575	401,589
2	Sales	160	30,234	241	49,972
3	British Columbia homesteads.	13	1,792	33	4,773
4	" sales	12	1,848	16	771
5	Canadian Pacific Railway nominees	219	46,251	228	40,690
6	" grants	62	11,823	42	9,748
7	Canadian Pacific Railway road bed and station grounds	4	166	1	150
8	Half-breed allotments	2	250		
9	North-west Half-breed grants	8	1,278	5	872
10	Manitoba Act grants	5	298	5	226
11	Special grants	24	9,372	143	4,000
12	Commutation grants	6	530	13	1,768
13	Manitoba North-western Railway	11	2,391	169	76,166
14	Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway			92	24,070
15	Hudson's Bay Co.	1	64	2	12,085
16	Military homesteads	14	4,474	29	9,558
17	School land sales	9	1,684	67	7,209
18	Parish sales	7	1,916	14	1,201
19	Coal lands sales	2	20		
20	Foreshore rights			1	
21	Assignment of Mortgage				
22	North-western Coal and Navigation Company, Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	8	4,048	5	56,213
23	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	18	3,671	35	3,280
24	Mineral rights	2	130	4	1,030
25	Mining lands sales			1	
26	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	11	3,791	68	8,437
27	The University of Manitoba	1		1	320
28	Fruit tree culture				
29	Leases	1	82	2	
30	Free wood lot			1	20
31	License of occupation	14		3	
32	Yukon Territory sale	147		114	
33	" special	31			
34	Great North-west Central Railway Co.	2	1,280		
Totals		1,970	310,501	3,904	714,748

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, November 6, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 12, 1900.JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1899-1900, as follows :—

A.—Dominion lands, including Yukon Territory....	\$1,503,743.00
B.—Ordnance lands	11,043.53
C.—School lands	220,874.78
D.—Registration fees, N.W.T.....	24,711.69
E.—Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T.....	1,452.92
F.—Casual revenue.....	3,664.00
G.—Seed grain repayments.....	15,271.84

A statement of the revenue on account of Dominion lands (marked H) shows the receipts monthly, classified under sub-heads.

Statement (marked I) shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion lands for 1899-1900 as compared with the revenue of the previous fiscal year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,

Accountant.

A—DOMINION Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip), for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Particulars.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
<i>Yukon Territory</i>	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.
Sales of lands	50,574 20	1,081 61	51,655 81
Rentals of lands	22,258 51	..	22,258 51
Survey fees	215 00	..	215 00
Liquor permits	30 00	..	30 00
Timber dues	35,468 46	..	35,468 46
Hay lands	7,596 75	..	7,596 75
Grazing lands	100 00	..	100 00
Mining fees	154,386 70	..	154,386 70
Royalty on gold	733,041 04	..	733,041 04
Hydraulic	6,868 15	..	6,868 15
Dredging leases	1,000 00	..	1,000 00
Free miners' certificates ..	126,709 80	..	126,709 80
	1,138,248 61	1,081 61	1,139,330 22
Net loss by assay ..	7,283 12	..	7,283 12
	1,130,965 49	1,081 61	1,132,047 10
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies—</i>			
Alameda	12,684 10	5,857 47	18,541 57
Battleford	131 06	..	131 06
Brandon	16,435 93	20,332 97	36,768 90
Calgary	8,409 42	7,580 86	15,990 28

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

A—DOMINION Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip), for fiscal year ended June 30,
1900—*Continued.*

Particulars.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies—Concluded.</i>			
Dauphin.....	8,735 68	1,760 00	10,495 68
Edmonton.....	12,865 29	4,153 00	17,018 29
Kamloops.....	7,236 25	1,634 67	8,890 90
Lethbridge.....	19,509 26	10,117 93	29,627 19
Minnedosa.....	5,035 08	2,229 78	7,324 86
New Westminster.....	3,617 60	256 40	3,874 00
Prince Albert.....	4,101 34	368 00	4,469 34
Regina.....	17,471 59	8,816 68	26,288 27
Red Deer.....	9,136 80	2,100 00	11,236 80
Yorkton.....	6,801 67	800 83	7,602 50
Winnipeg.....	13,967 38	21,646 02	35,613 40
<i>Crown Timber Agencies</i>			
Alameda.....	35 25		35 25
Battleford.....	124 00		124 00
Brandon.....	565 81		565 81
Calgary.....	4,841 83		4,841 83
Dauphin.....	3,967 33		3,967 33
Edmonton.....	3,859 29		3,859 29
Lethbridge.....	165 30		165 30
Minnedosa.....	866 17		866 17
New Westminster.....	28,075 55		28,075 55
Prince Albert.....	7,906 93		7,906 93
Regina.....	333 95		333 95
Red Deer.....	165 12		165 12
Winnipeg.....	39,741 28		39,741 28
Yorkton.....	229 55		229 55
Rocky Mountains Park.....	2,727 60		2,727 60
Irrigation fees.....	167 50		167 50
Map sales, &c.....	1,029 85		1,029 85
Fees re applications for patents.....	5,737 50		5,737 50
Survey fees.....	8,466 99		8,466 99
Patent fees.....	210 00		210 00
Rentals.....	74 00		74 00
Examination, D. L. S.....	190 00		190 00
Overdeposits.....	10 45		10 45
Commission on collections.....	51 66		51 66
Refund of refunds.....	17 75		17 75
Mining fees.....	1,241 50		1,241 50
Hay lands.....	7,612 95	20 00	7,632 95
Dredging.....	6,800 00		6,800 00
Grazing.....	8,282 86	4,083 30	12,366 16
Stone quarries.....	72 50		72 50
Coal lands.....	149 15		149 15
Refunds.....	1,410,883 48	92,859 52	1,503,743 00
	22,859 70	202 58	23,062 28
Total.....	1,388,023 78	92,656 94	1,480,680 72

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,

*Accountant.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ORDNANCE LANDS REVENUE.

B.—STATEMENT showing Ordnance Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1900.

Month.	Receipts.	Remarks.
1899.	\$ cts.	
July.....	594 00	
August.....	953 95	
September.....	893 67	
October.....	2,135 46	
November.....	1,504 07	
December.....	463 88	
1900.		
January.....	542 32	
February.....	651 43	
March.....	805 81	
April.....	499 47	
May.....	513 74	
June.....	1,485 73	
	11,043 53	
Refunds.....	40 00	
Total.....	11,003 53	

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of School Lands for the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1900.

School District.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba.....	208,097 51	
Assiniboia.....	10,790 60	
Alberta.....	1,992 17	
Saskatchewan.....	84 50	
		220,874 78

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

D.—STATEMENT of Registration Fees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

District.	Registrar.	Total Registration Fees.
		\$ cts.
Assiniboia	H. W. Newlands	11,222 65
North Alberta.	George Roy	5,395 50
South Alberta.	W. R. Winter	4,678 40
East Saskatchewan	S. Brewster	1,354 10
West Saskatchewan	R. F. Chisholm	189 15
Yukon Territory	J. E. Girouard	2,471 85
		24,711 69

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

E.—STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, North-west Territories, collected under Dominion Statutes (except 'The Indian Act' and 'The Fisheries Act') for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Date of Bank Receipt	Name.	Amount.	Total.
1899,		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Oct. 24.....	The Attorney General	525 82	
1900,			
Jan. 30, ...	North-west Government, Regina.....	404 33	
April 9, ...	"	203 93	
July 10, ...	"	318 84	
			1,452 92

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1904

G.—STATEMENT showing Seed Grain and Relief Mortgage Repayments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Seed Grain Advances, 1898.	Seed Grain Advances, 1896.	Seed Grain Advances, 1895.	Seed Grain Advances, 1894.	Seed Grain to Settlers' Account. 1890.	Territorial Account of 1886-87-88.	Relief Mortgages of 1876.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
21 15	2,637 59	4,765 89	2,897 83	1,264 46	1,555 95	2,128 97	15,271 84

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

I.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1899-1900 compared with the previous fiscal year, 1898-9.

Particulars.	Fiscal year 1899-1900.	Fiscal year 1898-9.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net decrease
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands agencies.....	233,872 98	170,703 32	63,169 66		
Crown Timber agencies.....	90,877 36	101,262 99		10,385 63	
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....	2,727 60	2,924 16		266 56	
Hay, mining, coal, stone and grazing lands.....	28,262 26	17,557 12	10,705 14		
Miscellaneous.....	15,955 70	29,964 43		14,038 73	
	371,695 90	322,512 02	73,874 80	24,690 92	
Yukon Territory.....	1,132,047 10	1,261,816 30		129,769 20	
	1,503,743 00	1,584,328 32	73,874 80	154,460 12	80,585 32

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

H.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1900.

Month.	Homestead Fees.		Inspection Fees, &c.		Cancellation Fees.		Improvements.		General Sales of Lands.		Timber Dues.		Rents from Grazing Lands.		Hay Permits, Mining Fees, Coal Lands and Stone Quarries.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.		Surveyors' Examination Fees.		Map Sales, Office Fees, &c.		Survey Fees.		Fees re applications for Patents.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
1899.																															
July	6,280 00	340 00	1,065 00	313 50	10,492 16	7,898 17	787 81	87,039 53	333 93	40 00	131 12	709 66	497 50	198 50	116,137 88																
August	5,295 00	350 00	759 00	369 90	13,774 09	9,437 58	606 09	158,283 49	369 50		70 43	401 26	330 00	5,166 25	195,253 59																
September	4,295 00	324 50	625 00	295 25	5,266 46	9,102 72	249 88	106,748 06	480 75		100 00	270 22	310 00	66 50	128,104 34																
October	5,260 00	405 00	815 00	393 55	7,335 32	14,788 10	272 52	57,712 18	211 75		66 65	96 67	370 00	70 00	87,878 74																
November	6,010 00	290 00	800 00	369 62	13,316 74	11,948 63	554 81	33,916 16	84 00		132 13	3,892 96	575 00	1,944 11	73,683 62																
December	5,055 00	339 00	840 00	425 13	12,815 89	8,407 95	515 44	23,415 00	109 75		92 28	164 62	575 00	4,610 00	57,416 06																
1900.																															
January	3,575 00	285 00	745 00	249 06	7,632 98	14,392 01	1,494 76	19,310 40	347 17		133 36	368 91	715 00	4,586 00	53,835 25																
February	3,190 00	260 00	640 00	493 85	17,562 72	8,121 76	1,480 21	14,275 31	139 00	90 00	81 75	147 34	490 00	1,637 15	48,062 92																
March	4,405 00	280 00	812 50	372 83	3,495 06	9,112 01	652 21	27,763 79	113 75	30 00	159 24	75 00	395 00	3,733 50	51,250 79																
April	8,430 00	495 00	1,115 00	626 90	3,468 80	11,496 40	828 94	31,920 19	79 50		99 49	480 44	590 00	196 23	59,829 53																
May	9,845 00	415 00	1,380 00	478 77	6,378 33	13,813 24	415 39	73,026 41	332 50		81 05	1,339 54	425 00	137 25	108,067 68																
June	11,050 00	305 00	1,339 00	622 80	1,758 83	7,706 24	525 30	411,987 35	84 00	30 00	119 85	834 37	490 00	1,292 56	438,136 90																
Deduct assay charges	72,690 00	4,019 50	10,917 50	4,835 81	103,247 58	126,345 82	8,382 86	1,045,478 54	2,737 60	190 00	1,258 85	8,681 99	5,762 50	23,628 05	1,418,166 60																
Scrap	72,690 00	4,019 50	10,917 50	4,835 81	103,247 58	126,345 82	8,382 86	1,038,193 42	2,737 60	190 00	1,258 85	8,681 99	5,762 50	23,628 05	1,410,883 48																
					88,756 22		4,083 30	20 00							92,859 52																
	72,690 00	4,019 50	10,917 50	4,835 81	192,003 80	126,345 82	12,406 16	1,038,215 42	2,737 60	190 00	1,258 85	8,681 99	5,762 50	23,628 05	1,503,743 00																

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 8, 1900.

No. 8.

REPORT ON SCHOOL LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, November 3, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to report as follows in regard to the business of the School Lands Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and in connection therewith to submit the appended statements, namely :—

(a) Statement of auction sales of school lands in the provisional district of Assiniboia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

(b) Statement of auction sales of school lands held in the province of Manitoba during the month of June, 1900.

(c) Revenue and expenditure statement showing the position of the School Lands Funds of Manitoba and the several provisional districts of the North-west Territories, on June 30, 1900.

SALES.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

In October, 1899, the Honourable F. W. G. Haultain, Premier of the North-west Territories, submitted to the department a list of school lands in the district of Assiniboia, which he recommended should be offered for sale by public auction during the coming winter. The lands recommended for sale by Mr. Haultain are situated in the Qu'Appelle District lying, generally speaking, between ranges 10 and 15, both inclusive, and townships 18 and 20, also both inclusive, west of the 2nd meridian. Mr. Haultain also suggested that the lands should be subject to a uniform upset price of \$7 per acre.

In view of the good harvest of that year, and of the greatly increased demand for school lands in that part of the Territories, it was decided that it would be in the interest of the School Lands Endowment Fund to offer the lands recommended by the North-west government. The necessary authority was given by Order in Council of February 12, 1900, and arrangements were made to hold the auction sales at three different points in the district of Assiniboia, namely, at Indian Head, Sentaluta and Qu'Appelle Station, on the 21st, 23rd and 27th March, respectively, these places being centrally situated with respect to the lands to be offered.

Mr. J. R. Bunn, of Qu'Appelle, was appointed auctioneer, his commission being fixed at one half of one per cent on the total proceeds of the sale, with the proviso, that it should not exceed \$200. Mr. J. W. Greenway, Inspector of School Lands, was instructed to act as clerk of sale, and to take general charge.

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The lands were scheduled by quarter sections, which were made subject to an upset price of \$7 per acre. The sales were well advertised in the Assiniboia newspapers, and also by means of posters, one of which was sent to each Postmaster in the district, to be displayed in his office. A supply was also furnished to the local Agent of Dominion Lands, and to the auctioneer, for distribution. A copy of the sales list, with full particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale was also sent to each person who had applied for lands in that portion of the Territories. The sales took place as advertised, and with most satisfactory results, as shown by statement 'A' hereto appended. Of the total area of 19,680 acres offered at the three sales, 7,417.41 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$83,577.57, the cash payments at the time of sale amounting to \$9,110.22. The average price obtained at the Indian Head sale was \$12.88 per acre; at the Sintaluta sale \$9.87 per acre, and at Qu'Appelle Station \$7.66 per acre, or an average price at the three sales of \$11.27 per acre.

As you are aware a change was made in the terms of payment for school lands by clause 1 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Act of August 11, 1899, 62-63 Victoria, Chapter 16, which provides that one-tenth of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, in place of one fifth in cash and the balance in four years, as heretofore. It was also arranged, so as to give purchasers an opportunity of obtaining a crop from the land before the second instalment became due, that the payment of the second instalment should not be required before November 1, 1901, thus enabling the purchaser to break the land in 1900 and to obtain a crop from it in 1901.

The total revenue from sales of school lands in the North-west Territories for the fiscal year was \$9,340.29, all of which was from Assiniboia.

MANITOBA.

In March last it was decided to hold during the coming summer the auction sales of the Manitoba school lands which were to have taken place in 1899, but which were postponed, and the necessary authority for this purpose was given by Order in Council of May 1, 1900.

The lands it was proposed to offer for sale were those selected for the auction sales which were to have been held in 1899, that is to say, the available school lands, as far as they had been inspected and valued, lying within eight miles of any railway in the province, as well as a certain number outside that radius for which applications had been received and which had also been inspected. The value placed upon each parcel by the inspector was adopted as the upset price at which it would be offered, it being provided, however, that in no case should any parcel be offered at a lower upset price than \$5 per acre, this having been fixed some years ago as the minimum price at which school lands would be sold. It had been the practice heretofore where a parcel had been valued by the inspector at less than \$5 per acre to withhold it from sale, but it was considered advisable in regard to these sales to offer at an upset price of \$5 per acre all lands inspected and valued below that price, so as to afford any one who wished to do so, an opportunity of acquiring the land.

In order that the auction sales should be within as easy reach as possible, of the settlers in the vicinity of the lands to be offered, it was decided to hold the sales at twenty-two different points in the province during the month of June, the dates and places of sale and the names of the auctioneers and record clerks being as follows :—

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Place.	Date.	Auctioneer.	Record Clerk.
Brandon.	June 1.	R. D. Evans.	D. Shirriff.
Virden.	" 4.	T. C. Norris.	D. Shirriff.
Carberry.	" 4.	W. Walker.	J. D. Hunt.
Oak Lake.	" 5.	T. C. Norris.	D. Shirriff.
McGregor.	" 5.	W. Walker.	J. D. Hunt.
Morden.	" 5.	G. Walton.	J. W. Greenway.
Portage la Prairie.	" 6.	R. H. Home.	D. Smith.
Miami.	" 6.	G. Walton.	J. W. Greenway.
Souris.	" 8.	T. C. Norris.	J. W. Breakey.
Gladstone.	" 8.	R. H. Home.	D. Smith.
Emerson.	" 8.	G. Walton.	J. W. Greenway.
Birtle.	" 11.	F. A. Wilcocks.	J. D. Hunt.
Minnedosa.	" 12.	Angus Reeves.	H. B. Robinson.
Crystal City.	" 12.	F. T. Smith.	J. W. Greenway.
Rapid City.	" 13.	H. C. Clay.	H. B. Robinson.
Killarney.	" 14.	T. T. Smith.	J. W. Greenway.
Boissevain.	" 16.	T. T. Smith.	J. W. Greenway.
Deloraine.	" 19.	J. L. Nelson.	J. W. Greenway.
Melita.	" 21.	Jas. F. Hay.	J. W. Greenway.
Baldur.	" 25.	James Laidlaw.	J. W. Greenway.
Holland.	" 27.	A. K. Berry.	J. W. Greenway.
Winnipeg.	" 29.	W. G. Styles.	J. W. Greenway.

The auctioneer's commission was fixed at one-half of one per cent on the total proceeds of the sale, with the proviso that it should not exceed \$200 for any sale. The auctioneers paid their own expenses. The record clerks were allowed \$10 per day and their expenses, with the exception, of course, of Mr. J. W. Greenway, who is under regular salary as inspector of school lands. The sales were well advertised in the Manitoba papers and also by means of posters, one of which was sent to every postmaster in the province with the request that he would display it in his office. A supply was also furnished to Dominion lands agents, homestead inspectors, auctioneers and record clerks for distribution. Printed lists of the lands to be offered for sale were also widely distributed. Before the sales took place Mr. J. W. Greenway met the record clerks and instructed them as to their duties.

The sales were held as advertised and as will be seen from statement 'B' hereto appended, with very satisfactory results.

Of the total area of 445,599.44 acres offered, 189,975.88 acres were sold for the sum of \$1,540,600.28, or an average price of \$8.11 per acre. In addition to this some town lots at Rapid City were sold for \$1,150.20, making a total of \$1,541,750.48.

You will see from this statement that the highest average price was obtained at the Carberry sale, namely, \$15.94 per acre, the next being Emerson, \$10.80 per acre, and Morden, \$10.43 per acre.

In considering the proportion of the area of the lands sold to the area of the lands offered, it must be remembered that of the lands offered, a great many were valued at very much less than \$5 per acre, but, as before stated, were offered at that price so as to afford any one who wished to do so the chance of acquiring them, and only very few of these lands were sold.

In addition to the lands disposed of at the auction sales before referred to, 7½ acres of the north-west quarter of section 11, township 6, range 23, west of the first meridian, were offered at public auction on February 22, and sold to the Prairie View Cemetery Company for \$12 per acre. This parcel was offered separately so as to afford the company an opportunity of acquiring it, they agreeing to pay the cost of advertising.

The net revenue received during the fiscal year from sales of Manitoba school lands was \$200,516.91.

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CULTIVATION PERMITS.

The demand for permits to cultivate the portions of school sections which had previously been under cultivation was as strong as in previous seasons and permits were issued on the same terms as heretofore, that is to say, subject to a rental of 50 cents per acre per annum. When, however, it was decided to hold the auction sales in June, it became necessary to stop the issue of the permits, except in cases where the applicants could show that they had already prepared the land for the season's crop, in which case the permit was issued and the sale of the quarter section was made subject to the right of the permittee to harvest and remove his crop. The permits already issued were, of course, allowed to stand.

Four hundred and eighty applications for cultivation permits were received from Manitoba and 206 permits were issued covering 7,151 acres.

The gross amount received as rental under these permits for Manitoba, during the fiscal year, was \$4,581.38, but when the issue of permits was stopped on account of sales, the moneys received for permits not yet issued were refunded, except in the cases before referred to, leaving the net revenue from permits actually issued \$3,659.13.

Twelve cultivation permits were issued for school lands in the Territories, covering 564 acres.

The revenue from cultivation permits issued for school lands in the Territories was \$287.

From statement 'C' hereto appended, it will be seen that the balance to the credit of the Manitoba School Lands Fund on June 30, 1900, was \$728,266.41.

On the same date the balance to the credit of the North-west Territories School Lands Fund was as follows:—

Assiniboia.....	\$ 15,472 97
Alberta.....	49,806 54
Saskatchewan.....	1,055 84
Total.....	\$ 66,335 35

During the fiscal year \$17,624.27 was paid to the North-west government as the accrued interest on the school lands fund to date.

The auction sales held in March and June last have, of course, greatly increased the volume of work in the office, some 1,300 new accounts being added to those now running.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,

Clerk in Charge of School Lands.

A.—STATEMENT showing results of Auction Sales of School Lands held in the District of Assiniboia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Place of sale.	Area offered.	Area sold.	Amt. of purchase money.	Cash instalment.	Average price per acre.
	Ac.	Ac.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Indian Head.....	8,534 97	4,377 41	56,398 37	6,367 10	12 88
Sintaluta.....	6,240 00	1,760 00	17,379 20	1,763 12	9 87
Qu'Appelle Station.....	4,905 04	1,280 00	9,800 00	980 00	7 66
	19,680 01	7,417 41	83,577 57	9,110 22	11 27

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B.—STATEMENT of Auction Sales of School Lands held in Manitoba during the month of June, 1900.

Place of sale.	Date.	Area offered in acres.	Area sold in acres.	Amount realized.	Average price per acre realized.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brandon.....	June 1.....	17,776 27	12,414 45	110,794 32	8 92
Virden.....	" 4.....	34,992 00	9,348 95	61,584 16	6 58
Carberry.....	" 4.....	8,160 00	5,600 00	89,239 00	15 94
Oak Lake.....	" 5.....	14,006 80	4,882 96	37,289 88	7 63
McGregor.....	" 5.....	13,438 00	5,281 00	43,680 00	8 27
Morden.....	" 5.....	13,113 94	11,513 94	120,097 88	10 43
Portage la Prairie.....	" 6.....	20,839 62	6,061 35	49,968 27	8 24
Miami.....	" 6.....	29,193 93	18,131 61	175,235 41	9 65
Souris.....	" 8.....	12,365 51	8,627 91	80,863 99	9 37
Gladstone.....	" 8.....	19,467 34	5,746 88	37,365 69	6 50
Emerson.....	" 8.....	13,107 53	8,147 53	87,965 35	10 80
Birtle.....	" 11.....	36,417 27	3,311 00	18,295 00	5 52
Minnedosa.....	" 12.....	23,840 71	6,351 08	46,683 40	7 35
Crystal City.....	" 12.....	21,573 32	12,619 63	89,954 15	7 13
Rapid City.....	" 13.....	14,067 07	9,107 07	55,892 98	6 14*
Killarney.....	" 14.....	19,172 22	7,028 72	43,343 60	6 17
Boissevain.....	" 16.....	15,200 00	9,129 00	76,865 25	8 43
Deloraine.....	" 19.....	15,287 37	7,720 19	56,155 87	7 37
Melita.....	" 21.....	31,308 74	9,436 87	39,175 62	6 27
Baldur.....	" 25.....	20,592 60	8,274 65	56,199 96	6 80
Holland.....	" 27.....	10,321 28	6,173 01	46,125 38	7 47
Winnipeg.....	" 29.....	41,358 52	15,057 08	97,805 12	6 50
Total.....		445,599 44	189,975 88	1,540,600 28	8 11
			Town lots.....	1,150 20	
				1,541,750 48	

* Exclusive of town lots.

STATEMENT C.

MANITOBA School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1899.....		527,763 38
Sales, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		200,516 91
Timber, hay and grazing, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		2,688 91
Rental for cultivation purposes, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		3,659 13
Interest, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		16,261 85
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....	825 00	
Expenses, being examination, valuation, auctioneer's fees, printing, advertising, etc., 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....	5,282 10	
Interest paid to Manitoba Government to June 30, 1900.....	16,516 67	
Balance, June 30, 1900.....	728,266 41	
	750,890 18	750,890 18

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STATEMENT C—*Concluded.*

ASSINIBOIA School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1899.....		7,385 86
Sales, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		9,340 29
Rental for cultivation purposes, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		221 00
Timber, hay and grazing, 12 months ended June, 30 1900.....		1,198 54
Interest, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		260 09
Interest paid Government of the North-west Territories.....	2,052 19	
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....	412 50	
Expenses, being examination, valuation, auctioneer's fees, printing, advertising, etc., 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....	428 12	
Balance, June 30, 1900.....	15,472 97	
	18,405 78	18,405 78

ALBERTA School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1899.....		61,969 96
Rental for cultivation purposes, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		56 00
Timber, hay and grazing, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		1,914 15
Interest, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		1,595 79
Interest paid Government of the North-west Territories.....	15,316 86	
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....	412 50	
Balance, June 30, 1900.....	49,806 54	
	65,535 90	65,535 90

SASKATCHEWAN School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1900.....		1,155 54
Rental for cultivation purposes, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		10 00
Timber, hay and grazing, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		74 50
Interest, 12 months ended June 30, 1900.....		31 02
Interest paid Government of the North-west Territories.....	215 22	
Balance, June 30, 1900.....	1,055 84	
	1,271 06	1,271 06

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No. 9.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF CORRESPONDENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

OTTAWA, November 9, 1900

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the work of this branch for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

The amalgamating of the files brought to headquarters by the late Commissioner of Dominion Lands with those of the department still continues, with the result that over 43,000 have been so dealt with.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. J. HENRY,

Registrar.

STATEMENT of work done in the Correspondence Registration Branch during the year ended June 30, 1900.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
Letters received.....	48,663
Letters sent.....	72,686
Registered letters received.....	3,091
Registered letters sent.....	12,809
Total	137,249

Moneys received.

	July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
	8 cts.
Cash.....	11,435 85
Cheques.....	115,972 91
Script.....	36,962 10
Money orders...	16,460 85
Total	200,831 71

K. J. HENRY,

Registrar.

PART II

IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, October 31, 1900.

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you for publication in the annual report of the Department of the Interior for 1900, my own report and the reports of the several immigration agencies in Canada, the United States and Europe, for the six months ending June 30, 1900. These reports, some seventy in number, enter fully into the details of our immigration work both at home and abroad during that period of time.

WORK PERFORMED AT HEADQUARTERS.

The attachments made to our files during the six months were 16,683, as compared with 13,798 for the same period in 1899.

The applications for information numbered 20,473. Each of the applicants was supplied with immigration literature from the department, and the total number of pamphlets, maps, etc., sent out in this way was 102,365.

Inquiries have been received from all parts of the globe concerning Canada as a place for settlement, all of which inquiries have been promptly answered, and where advisable and practicable, the personal attention of our agents has been given to the inquirers.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE.

During the six months the following literature has been issued from the office for general distribution : 154 cases containing 264,745 pamphlets, maps, etc., to the agents in Great Britain, the United States and Canada ; 31,500 copies of a pamphlet entitled 'Going to Western Canada,' mailed to addresses on general lists furnished the department. A total of 398,710 pamphlets, etc.

PUBLICATIONS ORDERED.

The following literature was ordered for distribution during the six months, namely :—

Western Canada Pamphlet	100,000
Delegates' Reports	50,000
Western Canada Pamphlet (French edition)	20,000
British Settlers in Western Canada	40,000
Hints to Settlers	20,000
Descriptive Atlas of Canada (large)	200,000
Descriptive Atlas of Canada (small)	200,000

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Prosperity Follows Settlement	60,000
School Book 'Canada'	100,000
Hungarian Pamphlet	5,000
Swedish Handbook	10,000
Norwegian Pamphlet	20,000
Canadian Year Book	5,000
Copy Book	100,000

Making a total of 950,000

In addition to the above, special editions of newspapers containing immigration material were secured and distributed to the extent of 100,500, making a grand total of 1,050,500.

RESULTS.

The results of the advertising carried on by the department, both in the United States and Europe, are of a highly satisfactory character, and the numerous inquiries received by our agents and the department are traceable directly and indirectly to this source.

The advertising is under control of the High Commissioner in Europe, and is dealt with in his report, and in the United States is under the supervision of Mr. W. J. White, whose report is appended herewith.

WORK AT FAIRS.

During the period covered by this report, preparations were made for making an exhibit at the proper time at the different county and state fairs in the United States, of Canadian farm products, and quite a number of exhibits were shipped to the High Commissioner for similar use in Europe.

DELEGATES.

The number of delegates visiting Manitoba and the North-west who received transportation from this office is 107, and an endeavour has been made during the year to see that the expense connected with the visits of these delegates has been kept down to the lowest possible amount consistent with allowing them a fair view of the country.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The immigrant arrivals from January 1 to June 30, 1900, are as follows :—

United States	8,543
English and Welsh	4,129
Scotch	669
Irish	343
	<hr/> 5,141
Galicians, etc.	4,992
Germans	476
Scandinavians	714
French and Belgian	253
Miscellaneous nationalities	3,776
	<hr/>
Total	23,595

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WELSH DELEGATES' REPORT.

The report of the Welsh delegates, Messrs. Lloyd George, Rees and Williams, who visited Canada in the Autumn of last year, is forwarded with the High Commissioner's report, and bears favourable testimony to the suitability of Manitoba, the North-west and British Columbia, which they visited particularly, for the settlement of their countrymen who desire to engage either in agriculture or mining.

THE FINNISH DELEGATION.

In my last report I called attention to the visit last year to this country of several delegates from Finland. Before leaving Canada these delegates made a report to the department, setting forth their favourable impressions of the country, and since they left here correspondence has taken place indicating that Canada has been well spoken of by these delegates at home as a place for settlement, and that in so far as it can be done without violation of the laws of the country, the Finnish people are having laid before them the facts necessary to induce settlement here.

ALL AGENCIES ACTIVE.

During the period covered by this report the agencies under the control of this branch showed marked activity in the prosecution of their work both at home and abroad, and the results of the half year's operations are extremely satisfactory.

Reports from the agents in the North-west show that the arrivals this year are of a superior class, and few, if any, complaints have been received by the department as to their physical or mental condition.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Superintendent of Immigration.

REPORTS OF HIGH COMMISSIONER AND EUROPEAN AGENTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W.,
September 19, 1900.

The Honourable
THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the reports of the agents of your Department in the United Kingdom, and at Antwerp, for the six months ended June 30 last.

AGENTS AND THEIR WORK.

These reports speak for themselves. I believe that all the agents are imbued with the importance of directing as much attention as possible to the advantages which the different provinces of the Dominion offer to desirable settlers; and that they do their utmost to bring them to the notice of the public. No preference is shown to one province over another, but it will be readily recognized that, in the case of some emigrants, a particular part of the Dominion may be more suitable than another; and naturally, in such cases, the agent uses his discretion in the advice which he may give.

While the agents make their headquarters nominally at particular places, much of their time is spent in travelling in different parts of the country. At Liverpool, where there is a large amount of office work, and other interests besides those connected with emigration to deal with, there is also an assistant government agent.

ADVERTISING.

During the autumn and winter months, the advantages offered to Canada, and the names and addresses of the government agents, are advertised. A considerable correspondence results, and in this way the agents are placed in communication with a large number of people, who are directly interested in the question of emigration to Canada, in so far that they write for information on the subject.

Then, again, a handbill about Canada is displayed in every post office. This details briefly and attractively the advantages of Canada, and gives also the names and addresses of the government agents.

Pamphlets are also distributed among the free and public libraries, mechanics' and other institutes, in different parts of the country.

CO-OPERATION OF STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

In every town and village in the United Kingdom there are agents of the steamship companies, who are interested in disseminating information about Canada, and in booking passengers to the different parts of the country. I am not satisfied that

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all the steamship agents work as actively for Canada as we would like them to do, but the steamship companies, in their own interests, presumably secure the best men they can for the purpose, as they are dependent upon their efforts for getting passengers for their steamers.

C. P. R. AGENTS.

We have also the active co-operation of the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who advertise the country largely, and who distribute quantities of pamphlets dealing with the subject of emigration.

All these things serve to indicate, in a measure, the publicity that is given to the Government offices of the United Kingdom, and the endeavours that are made to stimulate inquiry about Canada, and to open up desirable channels for the distribution of our pamphlets.

LECTURES AND THE SCHOOLS.

During the past few years special attention has also been devoted to the dissemination of information by means of lectures in the rural districts, and by endeavours to induce schoolmasters and others connected with the training of the rising generation, to give greater attention to the history, geography and resources of Canada than has hitherto been done.

In both these directions, I think, considerable success has been attained. Over a thousand lectures are delivered annually, as the result of the work at the High Commissioner's Office; and numbers of lectures are also arranged through the efforts of the government agents, in addition to those that are delivered by the agents themselves. We have between 20 and 30 sets of lantern slides in constant use, illustrating the different provinces of the Dominion, and the demand for the slides is usually greater than we can meet.

The copy books prepared for use in the schools by your Department have been distributed. The large edition with which you furnished me is nearly exhausted, and applications are continually coming in for further supplies. The constant use of the copy books by the children cannot fail to impress upon their minds the facts relating to Canada that they are copying day by day, and we hope also that the introduction of these books into many homes in the different parts of the United Kingdom will be attended with the best results.

COMPETITION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The special reader and atlas which have been prepared for use in the schools are also attracting much attention. The following letter, which I addressed to the papers on the subject, will serve to show the means that were adopted to secure publicity to the interesting proposal which you have formulated :—

‘The Canadian Government is very desirous of encouraging the study of the history, geography and resources of Canada in the schools of the United Kingdom, and with this object in view has had prepared two books for use in schools, one an atlas and the other a reader, about Canada. Copies are enclosed herewith.

‘The books will be supplied in sufficient numbers to schools prepared to take the matter up after the summer holidays. The offer will be confined, in the first place, to schools in the rural districts, and in the smaller towns and villages—the centres of agricultural neighbourhoods.

‘It is intended to present a bronze medal for competition in each school. The medal will be given to the boy or girl who proves to be the most proficient in the subjects when the schools close for the Christmas holidays. An examination should be held about the time specified, and the best two papers in each school forwarded to

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me, when I shall decide, as soon as possible after they are received, to which of the papers the medal is to be awarded.

'The adoption of the proposal cannot fail to be of advantage from an Imperial as well as from a Canadian point of view, and nothing but good results can follow a better knowledge of Canada among the rising generation. Both directly and indirectly it ought to be beneficial in a commercial sense in making the products of Canada better known than at present; and, again, the more the rising generation know about Canada and the colonies, the more likely are those of them who may decide upon emigration in the future to remain within the limits of the empire.

'I shall be glad to hear from schoolmasters who view the suggestion favourably, and will furnish them with atlases and readers on learning the numbers required; and the date on which they will be needed.

'The applications will be recorded in order of priority, and will be dealt with on the lines mentioned, until the available supply of the books is exhausted.'

So far, nearly two thousand letters have been received from schools in different parts of the United Kingdom, and I am glad to notice that greater attention has been paid to the subject in Ireland than in the case of any previous proposal for the circulation of information about Canada, in that part of the United Kingdom.

I look forward to the examination papers that are to be submitted to me in December next with a great deal of interest. As you are aware, it is not always possible for a special subject like Canada to be taken up in one particular term by all the schools. I propose, therefore, to repeat the offer to those schools which have not, up to the present, accepted it, so that an examination may be held in such school in the Easter term in 1901. In this way we shall secure wide publicity for Canada over a further period, and I quite anticipate that the replies will be equally as numerous as those which have already been received in regard to the examinations to be held before the Christmas holidays.

MR. PRESTON.

With regard to the work of the agencies, and, indeed, to emigration work generally, I anticipate the best results from the appointment of Mr. Preston as inspector of emigration agencies. I am very glad that my suggestion for a special appointment, somewhat on the lines of that which has been adopted, was favourably received, and I am sure that nothing but good can result from the constant and intelligent supervision of the work of the different agencies, which Mr. Preston is exercising.

ADDITIONAL AGENTS RECOMMENDED.

I am rather inclined to the opinion that one or two additional agents could, with advantage, be stationed in the United Kingdom—whose headquarters might be arranged, one in the west of England, and one in the Midlands—who would devote greater attention to the work in those parts of the country.

This is important, as most of the detailed work that is done in those districts is arranged by correspondence through my office. And, further, it would afford the means which do not exist at present, for stimulating the activity of the steamship agents, and it would enable the agents to attend agricultural shows and fairs, and take that opportunity of bringing Canada personally and prominently before the notice of the farming community, which is being done in other parts of the United Kingdom. In many other ways the appointments would, I am sure, be beneficial to the interests of Canada.

The necessity will be better understood when I state that there is practically only one agent for England (population, 31,000,000), as compared with one in Wales (population, 1,500,000), three in Scotland (population, 4,300,000), and three in Ireland (population, 4,500,000).

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THIS YEAR'S WORK AND RESULTS.

Upon the whole, our work this year has been more successful than I anticipated. The emigration returns show an increased movement in the direction of Canada, both of British subjects, and of foreigners travelling by way of the United Kingdom to Canada.

In view of the war in South Africa, and the large number of reservists, volunteers and yeomanry who have gone there, and of the fact that, in consequence, things generally have prospered in the United Kingdom, and that there are now no unemployed, I did not expect either so many inquiries this year, or anything like our usual emigration. My anticipations, however, have turned out to be not well founded, and I am glad to think that it has arisen from the additional prominence Canada is yearly receiving, and to the increased efficacy of the measures that are taken to make known the advantages which Canada offers to desirable settlers.

CANADA MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

Canada has loomed largely in Imperial affairs in the last few years. Its action with regard to preferential trade, the penny postage, and the Pacific cable, the enthusiasm and loyalty of Canada, and its contribution of men and money in the struggle that is taking place in South Africa, have been the subject of frequent comment in the papers, and have much impressed the general public. And there is, in addition, the excellent display of Canada's products and resources at the Paris exhibition. All this helps to bring Canada into prominence. The resources of such a country, which takes so prominent a part in the affairs of the empire, naturally command increased attention; and the fact that so comparatively small a population has been able to do so much, is sure to have its legitimate effect, not only in bringing Canadian trade into greater prominence, but in stimulating inquiry as to the resources of the Dominion.

Then, again, the gallantry of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, which they have displayed equally with the troops from the other portions of the empire, has been the subject of general conversation; and I doubt not that our gallant boys in South Africa will have done much, in talking of their beloved country, to stimulate inquiry on the subject, both on the part of the reservists, the yeomanry, the volunteers, and the troops from the other portions of the empire, the results of which must be forthcoming in the future.

SOUTH AFRICA.

I do not think for a moment that there is any likelihood of Canadians remaining in any numbers in South Africa. Great as that country will undoubtedly become, and important as are its resources, the impression I have formed from my conversations with the Canadians is, that they will go back to the Dominion more in love with their own country and more impressed with its magnitude and with its resources than ever they were before. Therefore, from these points of view, I do not anticipate that the endeavours that are being made to induce some of the colonial troops to remain in Africa will have much effect.

DELEGATES FROM WALES.

I append to this report a copy of the report made by the Welsh delegates who visited the Dominion last year. It has already secured considerable publicity in the principality, and I hope will do a great deal towards directing the attention of the inhabitants of that part of the United Kingdom, who make such desirable settlers, to the opportunities the Dominion affords to those prepared to make their homes there.

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MINISTER'S VISIT.

I also take the opportunity of writing, to refer to your own visit to this country, and to that of your deputy minister, which are sure to be productive of much good. You now know, from personal knowledge, the conditions obtaining in the countries from which we invite emigration, and the steps that are being taken to attract publicity to the requirements of Canada ; and I am certain you will agree with me that we must keep our work consistently going, both when emigration is indifferent, and when it is good ; and that the money spent in attracting attention to Canada is useful in many ways besides that of promoting emigration.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

Our emigration from the continent has not been so large as in some previous years. This has resulted, not from any falling off in interest, but from the endeavours that have been made to discourage emigrants who might not be desirable. At the same time, however, the success of the foreign emigrants in Canada has attracted the attention of the people of the different countries of Europe, and I look forward to an increased movement in the near future. Active measures are being taken in most of the European countries for the supply of information about Canada, to those who desire it, but, at the same time, care is taken to ensure that the laws of the different countries in regard to emigration are not in any way infringed.

Your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA,

High Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE WELSH DELEGATION.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

To the Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
Canadian High Commissioner.

MY LORD,—In accordance with the invitation extended to us by the government of the Dominion of Canada, through your lordship and Mr. Griffith, the government agent in Wales, we visited British North America this autumn, and we beg to submit to your lordship this report of the impressions we formed of the country. We were not hampered in any way by instructions or suggestions from the government as to the form and character of our report, and as we were only in the country from September 2nd till October 7th, our report must be necessarily incomplete and inadequate ; nor can we claim for our views in many respects the merit of perfect accuracy. All that we can pretend to is that we made every effort, during the short time at our disposal, to arrive honestly at the facts and to draw from them, to the best of our ability, true and just conclusions.

We wish, also, to place upon record our grateful sense of the kindness and hospitality which were everywhere accorded to us, and of the readiness with which all the government officials, with whom we came into contact, afforded us every faci-

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lily necessary for the purposes of our inquiry. In this connection we would wish specially to mention Mr. Frank Pedley, the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, who treated us with the greatest consideration; Mr. Speers, of Griswold, who personally conducted us in our visits to Brandon, Rapid City, Whitewood, and the Moose Mountain District; and Mr. Hierhermer, Regina, the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, of whose kindness and courtesy we retain the most grateful recollection. We left Canada with most pleasant feelings towards her people and government. We liked the land, the climate, the institutions, and the people; and nothing was left undone which could have conduced to our enjoyment or instruction.

The greater portion of our time was spent in Manitoba, the North-west provinces, and British Columbia. The agricultural districts visited were Brandon and Rapid City in Manitoba; and Whitewood, Cannington Manor, Carlyle, the Moose Mountain, and the unsettled portion north and west of it; and Regina, in Assiniboia.

Before starting on our visit to the prairie, we were shown over the government's experimental farm at Brandon. We were greatly struck with the care and minuteness of its cultivation, its fine appointments, especially the ensilage, and its splendid arrangements generally. The exhibition room, full as it was of samples of the various grasses, grains, bush, fruit, and root crops, grown in Manitoba, impressed us with the richness and fertility of the soil. The samples we saw of the 'No. 1 Manitoba hard' wheat convinced us that there is no country better adapted for grain-growing.

In the districts around Brandon, Rapid City, Whitewood, Cannington Manor, Carlyle and Regina there is no room for large colonies of settlers, as a good deal of the land has already been taken up. But in all these districts there are still plenty of quarter and half and whole sections (of 160, 320 and 640 acres respectively), the freehold of which can be acquired at prices varying from \$3 to \$10 or \$16 per acre, and which can be paid for by instalments running over ten years. To the north and west of the Moose Mountain, however, there lies an extensive tract of prairie, which is almost entirely unsettled. Owing to its present remoteness from railways, and the hardships which are inseparable from pioneer life in new districts, we would hesitate to suggest the formation there of a large colony of settlers, as experience has shown that greater success is attained when the new settlers locate amongst those acquainted with the country, the climate and the style of agriculture.

Short though our stay was, we enjoyed opportunities of interviewing scores of old and new settlers, and perhaps we cannot do better than to give here a brief record of the experiences of a few of them. We have no reason to believe that any one of these is exceptional or extraordinary. Their real value arises from the fact that they seem to us to be typical.

Mr. Benjamin James, late of Clarboston Road, Pembrokeshire, emigrated to Canada in June, 1898. He bought a section of 640 acres, near Rapid City, Manitoba (where there are a number of thriving Welsh settlers), 320 acres at \$5 per acre, and 320 acres at \$4 per acre, or \$2,880 (about £600) in all. The homestead is situate about a mile from the Saskatchewan River, where there is good fishing. The land is clean, and free from stones. A little 'bluff' or grove of maple and other trees affords a pleasant shelter to the house, but otherwise the farm is treeless, and the wood for the house had to be brought from Rapid City. The maple trees, however, will grow readily wherever planted. The air is dry, there is little or no wet, though the cold is intense for at least four months in winter. We were warned everywhere, however, against concluding that the intensity of cold could be fairly estimated by the thermometer. As a fact, the dryness of the atmosphere is such that on the coldest winter's day, when the thermometer shows 30 to 40 below zero, the discomfort is no greater than during a severe English winter. Indeed, winter is the 'gay' season of social converse and enjoyment.

In addition to buying his homestead, Mr. James has already spent the following sums as initial outlay :—

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New wooden house	\$500
3 teams horses	600
2 ploughs	36
1 harrow	12
1 binder and reaper	130
1 wagon	60
2 cows	60
Sow and litter of pigs	30
Poultry	5
Grain sacks, &c.	40
Seed (100 bushels)	75
Taxes	10
Sundries	15
Total	\$1,673

Or about £320. This, added to the price of the farm, gives an initial capital expenditure of £920.

This year—which it must be remembered, is his first year on the farm—there were 100 acres under crops, and 60 acres of summer fallow, 160 in all; 65 acres are under wheat, 35 under oats and barley. The average yield per acre was estimated at 30 bushels. Wheat is sold at about 60 cents, and oats and barley at about 30 cents per bushel. The latter, however, are kept by Mr. James for stock-feeding, and the produce of his farm this year will, therefore, yield about £250.

Mr. James employs no hired help. He has three sons working on the farm, and lately two daughters have also joined him. As a strong serving man will earn \$180 per annum and his board, a sum of \$540 should be deducted from the gross returns in order to arrive at the net profit. Leaving out of account, for the present, the capital expenditure involved in buying the section, building the house, and buying the stock, and allowing the three sons wages of \$180 a year, the figures show an expenditure during the year of \$565. Spreading the capital expenditure already alluded to of about \$4,500 over a period of about ten years—or \$450 a year—the total expenditure amounts to \$1,015 as against a gross profit of \$1,250. So that on the first year's working, after an expenditure such as is neither usual nor necessary for a man of small capital, a small profit has been realized.

Next year 200 acres will be under cultivation, of which 165 will bear wheat. Under conditions similar to those obtaining this year, the produce next year will be worth \$2,970, while the working expenses will be the same, so that the net profit will be about £390. The following year, if another 100 acres is by that time brought under cultivation, the profits will be increased by £300 or more; and so on, until the limit of possible cultivation will have been reached.

The sons, who work on the farm, are satisfied with their new life, though they felt lonely during their first winter. The two daughters—one of whom is only 16—came out as recently as last June. They complained of home-sickness; they were lonely, knew nobody, and said they were determined to go back to their mother in Pembroke-shire.

Another settler, whose story is worth giving, is Mr. Archibald, of Poplar Grove, a homestead about 20 miles to the south of Moosomin station. He came to Assiniboia from Nova Scotia 13 years ago. He first of all took a quarter-section of free grant government land (160 acres). Neither his wife nor he had had any previous agricultural training—he had been a storekeeper in the eastern provinces—and they experienced reverses—mainly through frost—during the first two or three years. At one time, indeed, they had spent all their little capital and suffered great privation. Mrs. Archibald especially complained of the awful loneliness and suffering of their life during those years, and said that she would not go through it again

at any price. Now, however, the tide has turned. Their nearest railway station is now only 20 miles distant—when they first settled their nearest station was Winnipeg, over 200 miles away. They own and farm a whole section of 640 acres, and they hold, besides, a large ranche, four miles to the south of the homestead, with 250 head of cattle, from yearlings to four year olds. (These cattle we saw, and they were as fine as anything that could be produced in England.) The children are growing up; a school and a chapel have been erected near the homestead; and the country around is being gradually settled. Spite of the early difficulties which deprived him of the whole of his capital, this settler is now worth at least from \$15,000 to \$20,000, or about £4,000—all of which has been made in the course of the last ten years.

Another settler, whom we interviewed, was a man named Gilbert, who lives about five miles north of Cannington Manor, in Assiniboia. His nearest railway station is Moosomin, about 25 or 30 miles to the north. Gilbert was at one time a policeman in Lancashire, and emigrated about six years ago to St. Anne's, Ontario, when he was 48 years of age. After remaining with some relatives in Ontario for a year, he went out to the west and settled in his present habitation. He was twice burnt out by prairie fires, by which he lost everything that he possessed. Nevertheless, to-day he owns a quarter-section farm (of free grant land), of which 27 acres are this year under wheat, two cows, three horses, some pigs, and poultry. When he came out west he had only a dollar in his possession on leaving the train, and so he has, and has had, to work as a labourer on neighbouring homesteads to eke out a livelihood. He has to cultivate his own farm on off days and generally in his spare time, which accounts for the smallness of the number of acres under cultivation. He estimated that his crop this year would yield about 25 bushels to the acre, and this, at 60 cents per bushel, would give him about £80. With this money he intends to bring his wife and daughter from the old country. In addition to the wheat crop his possessions consist of:—

Three horses.....	\$200 00
Harness.....	30 00
Plough.....	27 00
Harrows.....	17 00
Mower.....	52 00
Builder.....	150 00
Rake.....	28 00
Sleighs.....	27 00
Wagon.....	75 00
Frame house, 16 x 24.....	200 00
Pigs and poultry.....	20 00
Furniture.....	50 00
Two cows.....	60 00
Total.....	\$936 00=£187

(The prices given are somewhat higher than those quoted to us by implement dealers, &c., but Gilbert, who started with no capital, had to buy on the hire-purchase system, and he has now finished paying.)

Thus, in five years, a man who had but little previous knowledge of farming, already in his 49th year, severely handicapped by lack of capital, tempted, according to his own admission, to neglect work owing to the profusion of wild duck and other game in the district, and in spite of two disastrous prairie fires, has actually saved over £250 (which is, of course, mostly invested in the cultivation of his farm), and is besides the owner in fee simple of 160 acres. As he himself said, he had already saved more than he hoped to have by him in his old age, had he remained a police-

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man. Naturally, also, with the opening up of the country, the nearer approach of railways, and his ability to devote more time to the cultivation of the homestead, the farm will grow yearly in value.

We shall content ourselves with recording one more interview with a settler, Mr. Dermondy, who lives at Montgomery, situate 15 miles to the north of the Moose Mountain, and 25 miles south of Whitewood, in Assiniboia. Though Dermondy, who was one of the 'pioneers' of the district, settled there from Ontario 18 years ago, the country around is still only sparsely settled. Dermondy owns a whole section of 640 acres. He stated that during the first few years he also suffered great privations, mainly owing to his ignorance of the character of the country and the style of the farming, and his remoteness from a railway, which has now been brought within easier distance. For example, in 1885 he had a record crop of wheat. He neglected to cut it in time, expecting the straw as well as the ear to ripen. At the end of August he had three nights of frost, which destroyed the wheat. At that time he had no stock, and the frost-bitten wheat was useless and valueless. Now, however, if he experienced such a calamity, he could use the wheat for feeding purposes, or he could dispose of it to neighbours or grain buyers for 40 cents (instead of 60 cents) per bushel. But in 1885 it was a dead loss. This year, Dermondy has about 250 acres under wheat, and he expects the crop to realize from \$3,000 to \$4,000, or between £600 and £800. He gave it as his opinion that a settler with \$500 could confidently take a quarter-section of free grant land, and an adjoining quarter-section of Canadian Pacific Railway land at \$3 per acre, spread over ten yearly instalments. But if a new-comer had less than \$500 capital, the best thing for him would be to work on the neighbouring farms during the harvest (when he could earn on an average \$30 and his keep a month for two or three months), and content himself with working on his own homestead at his leisure. He advised settlers to come out in the month of April, when they would have ample time to fix up a house for the winter, and prepare about 30 or 50 acres for the next year's crop. He thought the best thing an 'old countryman' could do would be to hire himself out to a settler for a year, by the end of which time he would be conversant with the country, and the style of farming suitable to it. An ordinarily good farmer, he added, could plough three acres a day, cut up one acre, back set one acre, harrow 15 acres, and drill 12 acres. (Back setting, however, he explained, is now superseded by cutting with a disc-harrow, which can be done at a rate of eight acres a day.) Dermondy himself summer fallowed his land after three crops in order to keep it clear of weeds—ploughing the stubble growth in June.

We spent a day, also, at Regina, and drove round the country near the town in company with Mr. Commissioner Herchmer, the head of the North-west Mounted Police, and Mr. Paul, a retired farmer who was for 14 years engaged in agriculture in the district. The soil around Regina is exceedingly rich and fertile, but somewhat heavy. A settler in this district would require a strong team of horses, and generally he would have to provide himself with more capital than would be necessary in the lighter soil we had seen in Manitoba and around the Moose Mountain. On the other hand Mr. Paul assured us that he had only known crops to be interfered with by frost in that district once during his experience, and even then the damage was slight. About six miles from the town there are large portions of unsettled country, and tracts of ten miles square can be had in plenty, suitable for mixed farming. Water is abundant, but there is little or no wood.

Of the country which we actually saw, i.e., from Brandon to Rapid City and back to Kemnay Station, from Whitewood to Cannington Manor and Carlyle, and to the south, north and north-west of the Moose Mountain, we cannot speak too highly. The only drawbacks seem to be:—

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(I.) The liability of crops to be damaged by frost, but

- (a.) The risk seems, if we may believe the universal testimony of settlers, to be diminishing as the country becomes more settled and cultivated.
- (b.) Frost-bitten wheat is not now a total loss, as a ready cash market is obtainable at a reduction of 20 cents per bushel. The frost does not, of course, as the returns show, affect the standing of the country as one of the greatest wheat-producing areas in the world.
- (c.) Only parts of the country are so affected, e.g., the corn grown on the northern or north-eastern side of a ridge is, we were informed, safer than that grown on the southern or south-eastern side. The reason given was that the frost comes from the north-west and settles on the 'still' (i.e., the south) side of the ridge. Moreover, at Regina we were told that frost was almost unknown. The Bishop of Qu'Appelle gave us some remarkable instances of the eccentricities of the frost, which in one case attacked a garden, and passed another within 50 yards of it, in Indian Head.
- (d.) Farmers, by going in for mixed farming, can avoid being entirely dependent on their crops.

(II.) Prairie fires, but

- (a.) Naturally the danger is rapidly decreasing as the country becomes settled, and
- (b.) The stipulations as to fire-guards, &c., are being more rigidly enforced.

(III.) The loneliness, which is, of course, inseparable from pioneer life in a new country, especially where farms often run to an area of a mile square.

(IV.) The absence of 'home comforts' during the first few years is no doubt severely felt by a poor settler who starts with little or no capital.

(V.) The shortness of the summer entails a period of hard and even feverish work. All the work of ploughing, sowing and harvesting is compressed between the end of the second week in April and the second week in November. But

- (a.) Though the season is short it is sufficient ; and
- (b.) It leaves the farmer plenty of leisure for the remainder of the year.

(VI.) The scarcity of fuel and of wood and stone for building, though these can be purchased at the railway station. On the other hand, the evidence is, in our opinion, overwhelming that, given

- (1.) Sufficient capital, which would seem to be about £100 to every quarter-section of 160 acres ;
- (2.) A practical knowledge of farming, and acquaintance with the style of agriculture suitable to the country ;
- (3.) Health, strength, capacity and willingness to work, and
- (4.) A fair and reasonable amount of prudence,

these districts offer great and generous inducements to settlers. The land yields good crops without the necessity of manuring. Taxes are light, laws are equitable, administration is pure, institutions are free and liberal, educational facilities are excellent, a school being provided by government in every settled district within three miles of furthest homestead. Railways are enterprising (in fact, the energy and public spirit of all the railway companies from the Canadian Pacific

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Railway downwards struck us as being one of the most remarkable features in the development of Canada), and as long as a settler does not go too far ahead of a railway—not more, say, than 30 miles from a station—he is certain of a ready cash market for grain and stock. The instances we have already given, which are in no sense exceptional, and which could be rivalled and surpassed by others of which we have heard from trustworthy sources, but which we do not give here because our knowledge of them is not at first hand, sufficiently attest the material prosperity of the ordinary settler. We may add that we purposely avoided the parts of the country which are the best settled, e.g., Portage la Prairie and Indian Head, and generally the oldest established districts in Manitoba.

We also heard that in Saskatchewan Territory, between Yorkton and Prince Albert, and in the Beaver Mountain district, there is a vast tract of unsettled land, which was described to me by one who had recently visited it as a paradise, and as the best land in Canada. We received excellent accounts also of the district around Perley in Assiniboia (where there are some Welshmen already settled and flourishing); of the Dauphin country, which is still largely unsettled, the land around Edmonton in the North-West Territories, and the Rainy River, and other unsettled districts of Ontario. We had no time, however, to visit these districts personally, and we can do no more than mention these statements, made to us on what we regard as unimpeachable authority, for what they are worth. We found the settlers everywhere pleased with their own immediate district, which was almost invariably described as the best in Canada. We can only recall to mind one settler who was dissatisfied with his bargain. Life in Canada, said this gentleman, combined all the characteristics of peral servitude, viz., transportation, solitary confinement, and hard labour. We subsequently discovered that this gentleman had recently been dismissed from his post at the emigration department.

During our visit to British Columbia we were greatly impressed with the immense and seemingly inexhaustible mineral resources of the province. Coal and iron ore, gold and copper, silver and lead, mica and marble, there seems to be no limit to the marvellous natural mineral wealth of the country. At Ferney, near the Crow's Nest Pass, a coal mine which was only opened last year now outputs 1,000 tons of excellent coal per day. Already three seams of coal each 30 feet thick have been discovered, and we were assured by the managing director and the general manager that in another year the output will at least be doubled. We found that there were several Welsh miners at Ferney, one of whom, David John Roberts, late of Tony-pandy, South Wales, together with his wife and child we saw. Roberts spoke very highly of the place and its prospects. He earns \$3 or 12s. 6d. in a day of eight hours. Though neither Roberts nor the officials were favourable to anything like a wholesale emigration of Welsh miners, they said there was plenty of work for expert miners who came out in small batches, and that, indeed, no one who was able and willing to work need be afraid of emigrating to Canada. There are Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Ferney, but it is a fact which intending Welsh emigrants will have to bear in mind that neither here nor in any town or district in Canada—with, we believe, the solitary exception of the coal mining district of Nanaimo, in Vancouver Island, are there religious services conducted in the Welsh language.

The fact that British Columbia, with a climate similar to that of Great Britain, is so rich in mineral resources, which are being rapidly developed, must necessarily have, and as a fact is already having a great effect on the value of agricultural land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. At present, practically the only market for the grain and produce of the fertile belt of Canada is Great Britain. The development of British Columbia, and the consequent congregation of a teeming population in that province, will place a ready market for their produce at the door of the Canadian farmers. We were informed that British Columbia already con-

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sumes a great quantity of Canadian butter, and the smaller cattle which are not exported to England are sold in that province.

The Canadian farmers will, in the near future, have, in addition to the English market which is free to all, a near market where they will have, to all intents and purposes, no competition.

D. LLOYD GEORGE,

W. J. REES,

W. LLEWELYN WILLIAMS.

December 31, 1899.

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No. 2.

REPORT OF W. T. R. PRESTON, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, September 14, 1900.

To the Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

MY LORD,—Although not many months have elapsed since I had the honour of presenting to your lordship a report for transmission to the Department of the Interior upon the emigration outlook in Great Britain and Europe, it cannot be said that the situation now is identical with that existing in the closing weeks of last year.

The opportunity has not yet been afforded of putting into operation in Great Britain suggestions partially outlined in my previous report, and which were accentuated on the occasion of my examination before the Committee of Immigration of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, in the month of May.

The events growing out of and connected with the war in South Africa have had a material influence upon the emigrating population, and will, I am inclined to think, exercise a still greater influence in all emigrating centres. The withdrawal of fifty or sixty thousand reserves from the ordinary avocations of life to military experiences upon another continent could not but have a disturbing influence with almost every class of labour. So much is this proved to be the case that from all sides is heard a demand for a greater supply of labour, and more especially in the circles from whence the emigrating population to Canada has been drawn during the last few years. Statistics that have been carefully compiled of the number of farm labourers in Great Britain show a marked decrease in comparison with other years. When the decennial census was taken nine years ago, there were only one million and fifty thousand engaged in agricultural pursuits in this country. At that time apparently the demand for labourers did not materially exceed the supply, and farm assistance could be secured for what was then regarded as a reasonable wage. Now the circumstances have changed, and the demand far exceeds the supply, and, naturally, wages have been increased, so that the farm labourer does not find the occasion forced upon him for considering the advisability of emigrating, in order to better his condition, as he did nine or ten years ago. Notwithstanding the increase in wages, however, it is doubtful if the subject of these comments is in as good a position, financially, to emigrate as he was ten years ago. It is generally accepted as a fact that living is more extravagant in that class than formerly, so that those who might even be inclined to emigrate find themselves unable to do so from want of the necessary means. These circumstances, apart from others of a far-reaching character, render emigration work in Great Britain much more difficult than in previous years.

Notwithstanding the very large expenditure of public money by the Dominion during the last twenty years or more, with a view to educating the English people upon the climatic conditions and resources of Canada, astonishing ignorance is to be met with on every side. The agents of the government have not only to face this fact to begin with, but, in addition, they also find not a little difficulty in overcoming prejudices which have been instilled into the minds of prospective emigrants by misapprehensions, growing out of misstatements in the public press from correspon-

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dents who, from time to time, give publicity to their views for the benefit of the community in which they live. The following is an extract of a fair sample of communications which occasionally appear in the English press in regard to Manitoba and the North-west :—

‘The wheat grows with great rapidity, and with immense promise, until—well, until one fine day in the midst of the harvesting the wind will drop, and to-morrow all wheat not cut, by binders racing around against time, will be practically ruined by a terribly severe frost. Hence the expression out there that “farming is like gambling,” and the established fact that four-fifths of the 431,000 farms of Canada are mortgaged.’

This is from a letter evidently written by one who had been in Canada and had not been successful. It appeared in the *London Standard* on August 27, and incidentally reached my hands on my return from the continent about two weeks afterwards. A reply from me correcting the evident misstatements was given a place in the *Standard* immediately.

The correspondent probably had been induced to go to Canada with false expectations of an easy road to success awaiting him there, and since his return, no doubt, has done Canada incalculable harm, with the frequent use of just such expressions as are given currency to in this letter. An incident of this character should prove a warning to agents working in the interests of Canada, that it will not do to minimise the difficulties which settlers in the new part of Canada may have to face. One dissatisfied settler returning to England can, through disappointment, do more harm than can be righted by years of persistent work.

The war in South Africa, however, in its far-reaching possibilities, is likely to have a much more detrimental effect upon the emigration movement to Canada than anything that has occurred for many years. The first step in that direction was the removal of such a large number of the reserves and volunteers from the active duties of life, and the filling of the vacancies caused thereby by those who remained at home. This diminished the number to a very considerable extent of those who might be disposed to start life in one of the colonies. The probable retention of thirty or forty thousand of the reserves and volunteers in South Africa at the conclusion of the war will certainly diminish the class from whom an emigration movement might be expected to emanate. I have only to present this aspect of the case to your lordship in order to carry conviction that the much-to-be-desired, as has been so frequently expressed in Canada, emigration in considerable numbers from Great Britain to the Dominion, is to-day surrounded with difficulties of such a character that one is compelled to take a pessimistic view of the outlook.

The character of the conditions under which emigration work on behalf of either the Dominion of Canada, or the Commonwealth of Australia, might have to be carried on in Great Britain, was revealed in an issue of the *London Times* in the month of June. Canadians and Australians, interested in emigration work for their respective countries, were startled to find in the journal in question a communication from a correspondent in Cape Town, outlining a scheme for ‘State aided colonization to South Africa ;’ a letter from a very prominent member of the House of Commons, who is believed to have not a little influence in political circles, approving of a move in that direction ; and a strongly-worded editorial, earnestly advocating an expenditure of at least £10,000,000 sterling to recruit the disaffected districts in South Africa with a population from Great Britain, alleging as the reason for doing so, the impossibility of governing the newly-acquired colonies unless a majority of loyalists were resident therein. The belief that the adoption of the scheme in question could not avoid having a most unfortunate effect upon emigration to Canada from the British Isles, to say nothing of many more serious aspects of the question, prompted action on my part in the form of the following communication to the *Times*, which the editor was kind enough to give a prominent place in the columns of that newspaper :—

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STATE-AIDED COLONIZATION—A PROTEST FROM CANADA.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR.—It is safe in venturing the assertion that not a few Canadians and Australian colonists in London read with surprise the communications and editorial in your columns on the 25th inst., in respect to the proposal for State-aided colonization in South Africa.

Stripped of the glamour of the desirability of an influx of English-speaking people in South Africa, at the conclusion of the war, the suggestion simply means that all the powerful resources of Great Britain shall be turned to force a British population on the veldt of South Africa, at the expense of the other great colonizing governments of the empire.

It is not necessary that the question be discussed here as to whether a majority of voters in sympathy with the British government should, in the near future, control the civil administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River State. No one will question the desirability of such a state of affairs, provided it is not brought about in such a way as to place the conquered in the light of being overcome by a forced majority. It is, therefore, not my purpose at this moment to enter into a discussion of that phase of the question.

But I would like to ask whether the colonies of Canada and Australia have no claim upon the British people? Is it not equally desirable that the uncultivated and fertile fields of Canada and Australia should be settled by as hardy a race as the veldts of the soon-to-be-acquired lands in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony?

For many years, speaking for my own country, notwithstanding the political changes incident to popular government, Canada has expended large sums of money in endeavouring to promote emigration from Great Britain to her fertile fields. At the present time the Dominion is doing so to a greater extent than formerly. We are offering to the surplus population of Great Britain locations in free-grant territories, or homes in the older and more settled provinces, according to the means which intending emigrants may have at their disposal. The view is not optimistic that tens of thousands of the population of this country could go to Canada and better their condition in every respect.

In the face of such efforts by Canada, and by the Australian colonies as well, the proposal is now calmly and seriously made that five or ten millions of money shall be expended by the government of Great Britain with a view of entering into competition with the efforts of these colonies, and the attempted diversion of the tide of emigration from their fertile and unoccupied lands to South Africa. This, I respectfully submit, opens the door for complications of a serious character.

The people of Canada desire their vacant lands shall be occupied. They naturally believe that nothing should be done by a British government to prevent the consummation they look forward to with so much hope. They have vast financial and commercial interests at stake in the confident expectation of an annual increase in the immigrating population. What will be the effect upon them if they shall be told that, at the seat of the British empire, every effort is being made to crush their ambition and paralyse their monetary interests in this respect, and that the resources of the empire are being used to divert a population from them to another newly acquired colony?

It is certainly the propounding of a new policy that England cannot rule a country or colony unless a majority of the population are of English origin. The secret of England's greatness is found in that contention being utterly without foundation. The only colony England ever lost was one where the vast majority of the people were of British origin. The genius of government in ruling with a kindly hand an adverse majority has not departed from British statesmen, as events in South Africa will soon prove; therefore, for the pessimism of which we read so much in the English press I have no place.

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In my own country, I think I am safe in saying, the majority of the population are not of British origin. I have not the figures of the foreign arrivals in Canada during the last decade, but only last year 50,000 immigrants came to us, a large number of whom were foreigners; yet Canadians have no fear of not being able to make them all loyal and true to the British crown. Will anyone in England question the loyalty of the Dominion? Too many evidences of loyalty in the Canadian contingents that have gone to South Africa, and the preferential tariff that the Canadian Parliament has given to British products, have been furnished by the Canadian people to need, at my hands, an extended argument in that direction.

But while the pendulum of loyalty in Canada has swung to what I might term the extreme, I will be pardoned for questioning whether it will long remain at the same point if the news shall be carried there that the British people care so little for Canadian affairs, and the prosperity and progress of the Dominion, that they are prepared to trample upon all colonial interests other than those of South Africa, in the carrying out of an extensive state-aided colonization scheme for the newly-acquired territory.

I submit, with much respect, that there is room for a state-aided colonization scheme which will embrace all the colonies in the British Empire. No one can compare the surplus population of Great Britain with that of continental Europe without being forced to the conclusion that, sooner or later, assistance can be profitably rendered to emigrants from these shores, who, if given a chance in a new country like Canada, Australia or South Africa, would better their condition. Amid new avenues of life tens of thousands of an unproductive population would work their way to competence and independence, whose only prospects to-day are that they and their descendants will be a charge upon the charity or philanthropy of England. A scheme for imperial and colonial financial assistance, worked out on business principles, in the interest of any colony to which an emigrant desired to go, would prove, more than in any other way, that an active interest is being taken by the English government in the prosperity and success of colonial development. But to select one particular colony for such favour as is proposed will cause a natural bitterness to spring up in colonial minds, from which in the near future unpleasant surprises will be in store for the British people.

Yes, let there be a conference of imperial and colonial representatives to work out a scheme of state-aided colonization for all. Great Britain has everything to gain, judging by recent events, in the moral and material assistance rendered by Canada and Australia, by a pronounced increase in the population of the colonies. England need then look for no alliances. Her own people will assist in keeping peace in the world. With the use of one million pounds for twenty years, two million souls can be added to the population of Canada, and the principal secured and returned, in fact with interest added. By all means have state-aided colonization, but not at the expense of one colony for the purpose of benefiting another.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON.

Canadian Government Office,
June 26, 1900.

I fear that I was trenching upon what may be termed dangerous ground from the standpoint of official life in England, but looking at the question from a purely Canadian standpoint I had less delicacy in entering upon the discussion of this subject. I do not know whether the advocacy of 'State-aided colonization to South Africa' by the *Times* was inspired by official circles, or whether the influences at work were those having a particular interest in the material prosperity of South Africa, regardless of the effect the carrying out of their policy might have upon the other dependencies. Nevertheless, the proposal, by a great organ of public opinion

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like the *Times*, that the Imperial government should enter into competition with Canada and Australia in the emigration fields of Great Britain as the particular advocate and assistant for settlement in South Africa, and the fear lest the vast resources of the empire might be thus used to divert intending emigrants from Canada to other British possessions, presented possibilities of such serious complications, that I ventured to direct the attention of the British public to what might be termed a 'colonial aspect' of the question. And in so doing, I dated my letter as coming from the office of the government of Canada, and, therefore, written by an official of the Canadian Government. I think I can claim that the presentation of a colonial view of the proposition had not a little to do with heading off the agitation of the scheme, as it is certain that from that day to the present, not a suggestion has been made in any English journal that a proposal of that character should be adopted.

But while the imperial authorities have not openly countenanced the proposal made by the *Times*, I think it must not be supposed that the danger is altogether passed. It is no secret that powerful influences are at work to secure action, in some form or other, by the authorities, with a view to aiding in the retention, or emigration, of an English population in South Africa. Although apparently nothing is being done directly, the idea is being furthered indirectly by inducements presented to volunteers and reservists to remain in South Africa and become permanent settlers there. Not only are they being offered special consideration in the way of grants of land, but the promise is being made that the members of their families will be taken to South Africa free of charge, or in other words, at the public expense. Taking this, in connection with the efforts that were made by the Chartered Company of South Africa, to induce the colonial contingents to settle in South Africa, forces one to the conclusion that, in one form or another, the influences at work with the authorities here is upon the side of assistance to South African emigration.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit to your lordship, that an emigration policy for Canada should be carried out without recognising any of the restrictive influences which may, from time to time, be evident in connection with a suggested imperial policy. I think we cannot afford in any respect whatever to have the Canadian work interfered with or overshadowed by what might be termed 'Officialism' in Great Britain. If the time ever comes, which I trust it will not, when the authorities here regard the claim of one of the other colonies to a share of the surplus population of Great Britain as stronger than that of Canada, the Dominion must be prepared to protect her own interests, in the press and otherwise, with energy and dignity. The emigration work, I respectfully submit, cannot be allowed to experience the restrictive influences to which I have referred. I know in giving expression to this thought that your lordship will not misunderstand my attitude, but will appreciate that my view on this subject is due entirely to my anxiety to see the emigration work occupying no secondary place in the office of the Canadian Government in London.

There has been a discussion lately in the Canadian press in respect to alleged pauper emigration which it is claimed has taken place from Europe during the last year or two, and in this connection particular reference is made to Galicians and Roumanian Jews who went to Canada. First, as to the Galicians, your lordship will, I am sure, allow me to point out, that the negotiations for a movement from Galicia were commenced previous to your lordship's appointment as High Commissioner for Canada. Under the proposals that were then made a bonus was to be paid upon all adults, as this had been the policy in respect to European emigration for several years, and no restrictions were suggested as to the necessity for any of the emigrants being possessed of sufficient means to ensure their success in Canada. Under your lordship's approval, however, last year a change was made in this respect, so that it was an absolute necessity that no Galicians should be counted as bonus earning unless the head of the family possessed at least one hundred dollars over and above the cost for

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transportation to the intended destination. In addition, it was still further provided that an emigrant reaching Canada, who might be classed as undesirable, could be transported to the country from whence he came at the expense of those instrumental in sending him to Canada. The financial proviso has been amended since then, so that the head of an ordinary family must now be possessed of at least two hundred dollars upon arriving in Canada after paying all charges for transportation to the Dominion. Special directions were given all through Europe last year to prospective emigrants that on no account whatever must they go to Canada unless they could comply with the regulations referred to. How far these directions proved effective might be problematical had not inquiries revealed the fact that about 900 heads of families and single persons, Galicians, sailing from Hamburg direct to Halifax in the months of April, May and June, disposed of Austrian money at exchange offices in Hamburg, realizing \$175,000 in currency which they took with them. I submit that furnishes reasonable ground for claiming that the charges referred to in respect to Galician emigrants are not well founded.

As regards the emigration of the Roumanian Jews, I need hardly say that through the directions of your lordship, which the official records in the department will prove, the most energetic steps were taken, immediately upon the fear being expressed that the exodus from Roumania might be directed to Canada, to warn these people against going to Canada unless,—first, they were prepared to enter agricultural life, and secondly, unless each person possessed at least \$200 after paying cost of transportation. And although the warning did not prove entirely effective, I think I am entirely within the mark in claiming that, but for the energetic action that was taken under the direction of your lordship and the suggestions that were made by the Department of the Interior, a very much larger number would have gone to Canada.

It is well known that the policy of the emigration department has been more especially directed in Great Britain to a presentation of Manitoba and the Northwest, as affording fields for successful settlement. In a sense this was a natural proceeding, as it was only in the west that the Dominion Government possessed lands which they could offer as free grants to settlers. At the same time, however, it is only fair to note that the literature circulated in Great Britain dealt very fully with the other provinces as offering inducements to those possessed of sufficient means to purchase lands and homesteads. I am inclined to believe that profitable emigration work can be done by directing more attention to the older provinces. In this connection, it will be interesting, I am sure, for the people of Canada to know that the province of New Brunswick has started an active propaganda for emigration to that part of the Dominion. Mr. Hickman has been appointed a commissioner of emigration, to act under the direction of the agent general of the province. Previous to coming to England he spent nearly a year in travelling through New Brunswick, making himself thoroughly acquainted with its resources and possibilities, and during his tour he secured several hundred photographs, most of which he has had arranged for lantern slides. He has also a list of a large number of agricultural holdings which are in the market, so that he is enabled to direct attention to those desiring information in this particular, and at the same time is prepared to show photographic views of farm buildings, fields and properties which are offered for sale. Mr. Hickman has been meeting with considerable success in inducing a most desirable class to emigrate to New Brunswick, viz., young men with means, or whose relatives are willing to advance considerable sums of money with a view to getting them settled in the more populated parts of Canada. He has succeeded in getting an attendance at his meetings, and inciting an interest in New Brunswick, in marked contrast to the almost utter failure of meetings that have been held in many localities in the interest of the Dominion.

The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that emigration to Canada can be readily undertaken and with but slight expense. It may not be uninteresting to

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your lordship, and to the department, to learn from the following schedule the expenses that an emigrant from Europe must incur in starting for Canada. The figures are given showing the cost from stated points in Europe :

From Hamburg to Winnipeg, via Halifax (in spring only) ..	\$45 50
From Rotterdam to Winnipeg, via New York	54 20
From Rotterdam to Winnipeg, via Liverpool.....	40 75
From Libau to Winnipeg, via Liverpool.....	48 25
From Odessa to Winnipeg, via Liverpool	55 00
From Lemberg, to Winnipeg, via Liverpool	52 00
From Vienna to Winnipeg, via Liverpool..	47 85

These figures simply show the cost for one emigrant. When it is borne in mind that the great majority consist of families numbering from six to eight, your lordship will see that but few of these so-called pauper families can emigrate to Canada without in the first case incurring an expenditure of from \$300 to \$400. I think this effectively disposes of any reasonable contention that pauper emigration from Europe either has taken place, or is at all likely, so long as the care that is now being exercised forms a part of the policy of the department.

The transportation problem in respect to emigration from Canada to Europe has reached that point when, I respectfully submit to your lordship, action should be taken. Your lordship is aware that by a conference arrangement between the steamship companies, Canada is placed at rather a serious disadvantage. This has already been a subject to which the attention of the department has been called, and I desire now to accentuate my recommendation that something should be done with a view to providing for possible difficulties in the near future. So far, happily, those fears previously expressed have not been fulfilled, but incident to the fact, however, that a large number of transports have been engaged by various governments for South Africa and China, the possibility of reaching the point when this difficulty must be faced necessitates the serious consideration of the department.

I have referred upon other occasions to the appalling ignorance existing in England in respect to Canada. Its cereal possibilities, its mineral resources, its immense timber possessions, are far from being properly understood. A reasonable realization of what Canada has in these respects would go a long way towards removing the ignorance to which I have referred. In this connection I respectfully submit to your lordship that one of the greatest necessities is for increased accommodation in the London office, so as to provide for a permanent and creditable display of Canadian products. I am free to admit that in my opinion the office is not properly situated for effective emigration or commercial work—that in some other parts of London more frequented by prospective emigrants and those desirous of securing commercial information about Canada, advantages would be gained which are altogether lost on account of the present location. But whether my view in that respect agrees with that of your lordship or otherwise, I think there cannot be two opinions upon the absolute necessity of such a rearrangement of the office accommodation as that a portion of it might be devoted exclusively to emigration and commercial work, by the display of many phases of the natural products and enormous resources and commercial prospects of the Dominion. The expense that would be entailed in fitting a portion of the office for that purpose, would, I am sure, amply repay the country in a very short while. At present, inquiring and prospective emigrants cannot see anything at the official headquarters of the Canadian Government in London giving an adequate idea of the resources of the country, and those desiring information in respect to trade relations with Canada are placed at an equal disadvantage.

I take it for granted that the people of Canada desire their unoccupied lands to be settled upon by a hardy, thrifty and industrious population. I am well aware that the desideratum of the people of Canada, in the first place, is Anglo-Saxon immigra-

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tion. The outlook, I fear, is not favourable for their wishes in that particular to be very largely fulfilled. The class that might be disposed to emigrate from Great Britain is not possessed of the means which events have proved that the peasant emigrating class of Europe possess. Notwithstanding, however, that the prospects are not exceedingly favourable in Great Britain, yet I am sure your lordship will agree with me that no reasonable expense should be spared to secure as many emigrants from Great Britain as can possibly be had; and yet while untiring energy may be exercised, it will be found that the larger proportion of emigration must come from the continent and Scandinavia. Europe is being thoroughly worked by agents for other countries, and colonization companies, whose interests are located in the United States and South America, are exceedingly active, so that if we are to get a fair proportion of those who sail from Europe every year seeking new homes, it can only be done by the most persistent and systematic work in our emigration propaganda, and a most vigilant oversight as to possibilities in every emigrating centre or section or class in Europe. I am pleased to be able to inform your lordship that, from private advices received within the last few weeks, I am assured that there is a turning to Canada in localities where, until twelve months ago, we had not been able to secure a solitary emigrant. I am hopeful that the present movement will prove the forerunner of a large number who will find suitable homes in Canada, and who, I am sure, by their industry and thrift, will eventually be merged into a population of which Canada will have no cause whatever to be ashamed.

Your lordship will be pleased to learn that the officials of the government connected with the emigration work continue to manifest an active and conscientious interest in the responsibilities attached to their positions in the public service.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON.

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No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY AT LIVERPOOL.

15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, September 3, 1900.

The Right Honourable

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

MY LORD,—In compliance with instructions, I beg to submit the following report as to the work at this agency during the six months ending June 30.

At the close of last year newspaper advertising was commenced in this district and was continued on a more than usually liberal scale until the end of May. Considering the prosperous conditions prevailing, the abundance of employment and the high rate of wages, I think the response was satisfactory; the number of inquiries was encouraging and a good proportion of them was from people who had more or less capital. No opportunity was omitted to try and arrange interviews with inquirers who seemed likely to make desirable emigrants, and every legitimate means was used to induce an emigration of the classes most wanted in Canada—those with capital and those desiring to take up agriculture. In my mind there is not the least doubt that extensive and persistent advertising is one of the best methods that can be adopted to attract attention and to secure us those openings which will enable us, without offence, to personally approach desirable people with a suggestion of emigration. The experience of commercial firms proves that advertising pays and nothing could be better than to follow their successful example. The letters necessary to arrange interviews, lectures, exhibits at agricultural shows and the loan of lantern slides, the sending of supplies of pamphlets to steamship agents, schools, &c., in addition to the replies to individual inquiries and official communications have made in the aggregate a very large correspondence, a return for the six months recently prepared for the inspector of agencies showing that 5,891 letters were received and 6,739 sent out, and from this statement it will be apparent that the time of myself and the staff was fully occupied.

As was anticipated, the board of trade returns for last year showed a slight decrease in the number of British emigrants sailing direct to Canadian points, and to Australasia a moderate increase, owing no doubt to the free passage system put in operation by the Queensland Government. Work under this scheme has been continued, a further vote of \$250,000 having been made for the purpose, and the authorities are said to be very well satisfied with the results.

The emigration from the port of Liverpool to Canada and the United States for the two periods of six months ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows :—

TO CANADIAN PORTS—SIX MONTHS, 1899.

Year.	Saloon.	Steerage and Second-class.	
		British.	Foreign.
1899	1,684	5,541	7,926
1900.....	1,563	6,023	18,825

TO THE UNITED STATES.

1899.....	6,674	10,728	16,688
1900.....	6,705	12,758	17,749

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This is more favourable for the present than for the preceding year, but the abnormal increase in the number of foreigners does not, I am afraid, indicate a larger emigration of people from the continent to Canada, but is rather due to a greater proportion of the traffic to the United States being secured by one of the Liverpool-Canadian lines. The increase in the British emigration is not much, but it is satisfactory to be able to show an increase at all in view of the influence exercised by events in South Africa, the competition of Queensland on lines which we cannot follow, and the scarcity of labour, the high wages and cheap living which prevail here. It may be interesting to mention that an analysis of figures relating to British emigration to Manitoba and the North-west Territories shows that the bulk of the emigrants come from Lancashire and Yorkshire, which counties furnish nearly one-half of the whole English bonus emigration and more than that from all Scotland, Ireland and Wales put together.

During the six months I examined and issued certificates to 27 parties, comprising 942 children sent out by philanthropic societies under the regulations of the department.

There was again a very great demand for the loan of the lantern slides, and the three sets attached to this office were exhibited oftener than was ever the case before in any one season.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

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No. 4.

REPORT OF ALFRED F. JURY, CANADIAN EMIGRATION AGENT FOR
THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, September 4, 1900.

The Right Honourable

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

MY LORD,—In presenting my report for the half year just closed I have very little to say that is new as to work done or in the way of suggestion as to future efforts. My work during that period has largely been a repetition of that of previous years, and has consisted of attending agricultural shows and fairs, delivering lectures, visiting intending emigrants and meeting people at this office requiring information about Canada. In my opinion the prospects of getting settlers from this country for Canada have not in any way improved since I last reported on the subject, as all the circumstances which then operated against our country are still in existence, namely, the good times prevailing among all classes of the community here, the intense love of this country and the belief of its superiority to any other country, in the mind of the ordinary Englishman; the expectation that there will be openings in South Africa when the war is over, the prejudice against the Canadian climate and the competition of other countries and colonies. In my opinion the most important work that I have done or that can be done, for Canada in this country, outside of advertising, is attending agricultural shows; it is a work in which you must kill two birds with one stone; in addition to being the best place to meet and talk with the agricultural class, the agricultural show presents an opportunity for our products to be examined by large numbers of commercial men, and if a larger and more complete exhibit were made, I am satisfied, that a great amount of new trade would result therefrom. Exhibits of all kinds of food products among other things, are made at these shows and they are consequently attended by grain dealers, provision dealers, grocers and seedsmen. These shows, therefore, are not only the best places at which to meet the people most desired in Canada, but also the handlers of food products similar to those raised in the Dominion. Moreover, the present is the most opportune time there ever has been to get a good hold on the English market; the kindly feeling of this country towards Canada on account of her sending soldiers to South Africa and the preference given to British goods in our markets should be utilized to the fullest advantage. Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, churns, washers, wringers, &c., have made the experiment for the purpose of doing business, and I believe in almost every case with gratifying success.

With the consent of the department I shall always be pleased to place prominently on my stand samples of any Canadian products that may be supplied to me by Canadians desiring to introduce their goods to this market.

The most constant objection I hear to Canada from those who talk of emigrating to the colonies is the severity of the winter climate; there have been too many pictures of the ice palaces, and too few pictures of summer scenes distributed in this country in the past, the consequence being that the people here have the idea that Canada is ice-bound for about seven months in the year; this erroneous opinion can be best rectified by exhibiting such Canadian products as require a warm climate for their growth, and I would respectfully suggest that the agents in the United Kingdom be

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kept supplied with good samples of choice fruits in bottles, corn, &c. I am pleased to be able to report that I have been assisted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in making my exhibit as complete as possible.

In view of the severe competition we are meeting with from other quarters, I think it is impossible to be too persistent with our advertising, which should cover at least eight months of the year, because after all this opens up our greatest channel of work.

In addition to the assistance already acknowledged, I am indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a large supply of literature for distribution at the shows, and to the steamship companies for giving me all the help in their power in the prosecution of my work.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF W. L. GRIFFITH, AGENT IN WALES.

OTTAWA, October 10, 1900.

To the Right Honourable
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London.

MY LORD,—As my records are not available here, it is impossible that I should deal fully with the result of the work in Wales during the six months for which a report is asked.

Up to the end of June the movement from Wales to Canada was about the same as that of the same period last year, the class of settlers leaving being those most likely to succeed in this country.

I visited some of the Welsh settlers when in Manitoba and found they were satisfied and likely to succeed.

The means used to promote emigration were largely those of the preceding year. The press of Wales has again given considerable prominence to Canada.

In the month of June the Hon. Clifford Sifton visited Cardiff, and this has assisted in placing the agency on a distinctly better basis.

While the present wave of prosperity continues in the old country, no great increase in emigration may be expected.

There has been a remarkable accession of good feeling towards Canada in Great Britain, which has been manifested by the increased interest and sympathy shown by the public in all matters Canadian.

There is every indication of the satisfactory movement from Wales to Canada continuing and increasing.

Your obedient servant,

WM. L. GRIFFITH.

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No. 6.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY, PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR SCOTLAND.

52 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,

GLASGOW, September 4, 1900.

The Right Honourable

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London, S.W.

MY LORD,—In accordance with your lordship's instructions, I have the honour to submit my report on emigration matters for the first six months of the year 1900.

Contrary to the opinion I held at the beginning of the year, that, owing to the many adverse circumstances then prevailing at home and abroad—more especially the state of war between Great Britain and the late South African Republics—a serious decrease in the emigration of desirable Scottish settlers was bound to follow, this has not, at least to the extent feared, taken place. In fact, comparing the first six months of 1900 with the same period in 1899, the numbers show but a slight decrease. Many of our farmers and farm labourers, being members of either the yeomanry or militia, have been called upon to join their respective regiments, either at home or abroad. This has, to a great extent, seriously interfered with the home supply of agricultural labour, and, as the natural result, wages have risen, and the advantages and temptations to go abroad must, to the farm servant, have appeared less inviting. It is, therefore, most gratifying that our numbers have kept up so well as they have.

The government of Queensland still continue to offer free and assisted passages to farmers, farm servants and domestic servants, but no great numbers have gone out this year from Scotland, the same deterrents having, doubtless, operated to even a greater extent in that case also.

I would again respectfully submit my opinion that a well restricted and guarded system of assisted emigration to Canada would secure for the Dominion a larger proportion of the men and women who are now either taking advantage of the Queensland government's scheme, or else are waiting at home, endeavouring by hard work and frugal living to scrape together the necessary means to take them to Canada or some other British colony. This condition of things applies more particularly to married men with families, and also domestic servants. It takes a girl at home, earning from fifteen to twenty pounds sterling per annum, with perhaps a father and mother to assist, a long time to gather together the means necessary to transport herself to the Dominion. Of course, there are many exceptions. Scarcely a steamer leaves the Clyde for Canada but what has on board two or three domestics. These girls, however, seldom venture west of Montreal. I will still continue to hope that the department will, in the near future, formulate a scheme, not to grant absolutely free passages, but to afford assistance in some shape or other that will not only be a security to the government, but relieve the emigrant from the stigma attached to pauperism.

I have again much pleasure in reporting upon the satisfactory character of the emigrants who went out this year. Many of them had large families and were possessed of considerable means, which would enable them, on arrival, to at once start homesteading, or breaking up land purchased from the railway companies.

So far, no complaints have been received, all who have gone out having apparently succeeded in doing well for themselves.

The spreading of knowledge of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Dominion by means of lantern lectures, was efficiently carried out during the winter

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by Messrs. Duncan and Grant, your agents in the west and north of Scotland, as also by Mrs. Marr, who, as I specially reported to your lordship, delivered in different parts of Scotland a series of lectures, also assisted by limelight views, showing the various characteristics and resources of the cities, towns and prairie lands of the Dominion. As usual, at these lectures, good audiences were the rule, and large numbers of pamphlets were judiciously distributed. In this respect I would say that the copy-books lately issued by the department have been received with marked appreciation by school children and heads of families. Schoolmasters themselves and members of council have not, however, been as anxious to distribute them among their pupils as hoped for, the reason given being the style of the different headings; I cannot, however, see much in this, as I have examined many specimens of handwriting used in our schools, but failed to notice much discrepancy between them and those issued by the department.

Agricultural shows continue to receive the most direct attention; from the months of March until the end of September two or three meetings are attended weekly, and, as in the past, our exhibits of grain, grasses, woods and minerals have elicited much admiration and attention. Here also, large quantities of reading matter are distributed with care, and many personal interviews held with parties who, otherwise, might never have thought of Canada as a future home. At these shows I continue to carry out the system recommended by your lordship last year, viz., that of distributing samples of our dairy products, such as cheese, butter, eggs, &c., always impressing upon the visitor that when purchasing these particular goods, Canadian products should be asked for.

I am glad to say that the press of Scotland continues to give me every facility for ventilating the claims of Canada upon the population of Great Britain. Many flattering notices have been given, extracts from our various blue-books and bulletins have been inserted and favourably commented upon, as also many admirable notices regarding our exhibits at the various agricultural meetings.

The buildings in connection with the Glasgow International Exhibition are rapidly approaching completion. Canada, it is pleasing to know, will be fitly represented, not only by its manufactures, its agricultural and mineral wealth, but also by a cold storage and creamery. This exhibit will, I am certain, prove a grand advertisement, and be the means, not only of materially advancing the settlement of many more people on our eastern and north-western productive lands, but will also increase, to a great extent, the growing trade, and more than friendly relations, at present existing between the mother country and the Dominion.

As in the past, my relationship with the different steamship companies continues to be of the most favourable nature. The Allan Line, from Glasgow, gives every attention to our emigrants. On inspecting their vessels, previous to their departure from the Clyde, I have always found the accommodation of the best, and above all things, sweet and clean.

The number of Scotch passengers who sailed from Glasgow direct to Canada from January to June, 1900, was 540, and from Liverpool 241, making a total for the six months of 781, as against the same period of 1899, 830, a decrease of 49.

I hope that the latter part of this year will not show any appreciable reduction in the numbers. Every effort will be put forth to keep Canada and its many possibilities before the Scottish farming population, and as time goes on, there is no doubt but that Canada will become better known and utilized as a home by our Scottish agriculturists.

As usual, I have received the greatest courtesy and assistance from Mr. Colmer and the staff of your lordship's office. Every kindness, attention and advice have also been given to the emigrants who have passed through the commissioner's office at Winnipeg.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

Principal Agent for Scotland.

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No. 7.

REPORT OF JOHN GRANT, AGENT IN SCOTLAND.

PARKHURST, DUMFRIES, August 25, 1900.

The Right Honourable
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the work of this agency for the half year, January 1 to June 30, 1900.

During the first three months of the year, which, as in former seasons, were devoted to lecturing, I addressed several meetings weekly in the southern counties of Scotland and the northern counties of England. Having already lectured in most of the towns and villages near the railways, I arranged my meetings for the beginning of the present year so as to get in touch, so far as possible, with the outlying villages in the purely agricultural districts of this agency. The winter was rather a severe one for lecturing purposes, the roads for a considerable time being blocked with snow, and the low temperature in many instances preventing people from turning out in large numbers; but on the whole I was able to do good work in this way, my audiences varying from about 50 up to 500. All these meetings were well reported in the local press of the various counties I lectured in.

On the close of the lecture season the work of attending agricultural shows, fairs and markets was at once energetically taken up. At all the leading agricultural shows in the south of Scotland and north of England the tent was used for the purpose of exhibiting Canadian products; details of these fixtures and of my lecture meetings have been fully given in my monthly reports.

A welcome addition to our stock of exhibits has been the very complete set of 50 specimens of minerals and metals received this summer. These samples are representative of the mineral wealth of the whole Dominion, and are continually attracting the attention of mining experts from all parts of the world, besides proving a great attraction to the other visitors to the tent.

Under favourable weather conditions our exhibits never fail in drawing the attention of the farming and other classes attending these shows. I had therefore many opportunities of doing good work for Canada, which were fully taken advantage of. In this connection it is most gratifying to note that our exhibits are becoming better known and more popular. Perhaps the gallant behaviour of our Canadian troops in South Africa may account in some measure for this increasing popularity, but I also think some credit is due to the energetic way in which Canada is kept so much in evidence in this country.

My correspondence embraces letters of inquiry from all parts of the country, one correspondent writing from South Africa. These letters are carefully replied to, and an interview arranged when desired. With regard to our pamphlets, I would venture to point out that there is great need for an up-to-date, brightly written pamphlet, somewhat on the same lines as the letterpress of the new 'Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada,' just issued by the department; this book should be illustrated with good photographic views of Canadian life and scenery, and need not be bulky.

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It would be of great service for distribution at shows, lecture meetings and for postal purposes, to be afterwards supplemented by any parts of the 'Official Handbook' desired by correspondents.

The white covers at present in use in the 'Official Handbook' are not serviceable in this country, being easily soiled. They consequently entail a considerable amount of waste ; the pale blue cover on the new 'Descriptive Atlas' appears to me to be much more attractive and at the same time more serviceable.

In concluding this report, I would say that our summer work in Scotland is being vigorously carried on, and I trust our efforts to send desirable settlers to Canada may have good results.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GRANT.

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No. 8.

REPORT OF THOMAS DUNCAN, AGENT IN SCOTLAND.

CARNOUSTIE, August 24, 1900.

The Right Honourable
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to present to you the following report of my work for the half year ending June 30, 1900.

In taking up emigration work in this country I was strongly of the opinion that the proper field of labour for the agent was the rural districts, including the small towns and villages, where the population are almost all accustomed to out-door work, either as farm servants or labourers, and after my experience in the work, I am still of the opinion that every effort should be devoted to the circulating of knowledge concerning Canada and its resources, especially from an agricultural point of view, to that class of people.

My work during the half year covered by this report has extended over the counties of Fife, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen and Banff. And I am pleased to be able to say that I have had the pleasure of seeing a number of settlers, chiefly young men, leave for Canada; and by keeping in touch with their people in this country I find that without exception their letters home speak of Canada in the highest terms, and will, in some cases, be the means in the near future of their whole families going out to join them.

During the winter months I lectured through the district in school-houses or public halls, and as a rule I had very good audiences to whom, at the close of lecture, I distributed pamphlets. I also gave a number of lectures under the auspices of school boards. Those lectures were presided over by a member of the school board, or by the school principal, and members of the teaching staff distributed pamphlets among the scholars and others who attended. This, I think, is a splendid means of circulating information about our country, and one but requires to be present at some of these lectures to realize the ignorance of the people of this country as far as Canada is concerned.

I look upon my work as lecturer during the past winter as very successful, only having one or two poor audiences during the whole season. Of course in some of the outlying districts the attendance was not very large, but the people were of the right kind.

I think it far better to have a few interested listeners, some of whom are likely to take advantage of the knowledge one is trying to impart, than a crowd who come only to take in the show, which I find to be often the case in the larger towns.

Since the season for the holding of agricultural society shows opened, I have attended all the principal ones in my district, showing my exhibit of Canadian produce and distributing pamphlets.

Outside of lecturing and attending shows much of my time has been spent in making personal calls upon parties who have written for information about Canada with a view to emigrating, also in attending hiring fairs, horse and cattle fairs, and sales where there are large gatherings of country people, with whom I endeavour to mix so that I may make an opportunity to introduce the object of my work.

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In closing my report I may say that I think the season's work has been very satisfactory considering the difficulties that we have had to contend with.

The people have been very much taken up with South African affairs, many of them thinking of going there as soon as the war is over. And then many of the booking agents have been doing their utmost to persuade people to go to Queensland under the free passage system adopted by that colony, the commission being larger than on passages for Canada. Lastly, it must be remembered, that for workingmen times are good in this country, work is plentiful and wages are good, so that at present the only inducement that we can hold out is the land, which ought, however, to be enough, if we could get them to understand properly the advantages that arise from owning land in Canada.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. DUNCAN.

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No. 9.

REPORT OF C. R. DEVLIN, CANADIAN COMMISSIONER, IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 20, 1900.

The Right Honourable
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London.

MY LORD,—As directed, I beg to submit a short report of my work during half-year ending June 30 last.

Our correspondence has largely increased, the number of letters received during that period amounting to 2,285; the number of letters sent, 2,856. There are those who measure the value of an office of this kind by the number of emigrants annually sent out. This is hardly a fair test, although indeed I am prepared to accept it—so gratifying have been the results. An excellent method of ascertaining the services rendered is to examine the nature of the correspondence passing through the office. You have the business man with his inquiries in regard to trade and all matters connected with it; you have the investor anxious to learn something about Canadian securities, companies, investments, &c.; you have the Canadian passing through Ireland and calling at the office for his correspondence, for information; you have, of course, the intending settler who writes, who calls—perhaps many times before he takes the great step of his life. Anyway, our correspondence is of such a nature, extending so rapidly and covering so many subjects as to justify the expectation that the services already rendered by this agency are soon destined to become more manifest and more important.

It may not be uninteresting to observe that certain letters received have brought about splendid results. I may be asked, for instance, what possible advantage can accrue to Canada by attention to letters seeking information about friends or relatives of whom the writers have not heard for many years. Some, however, have been found and have gone to settle in Canada.

Now, with respect to the methods employed to place before the public the advantages Canada offers, I have followed the same lines and the same policy as indicated in previous reports. Little can be effectively done without money, and as this commodity is carefully guarded, as the desire is that economy should as much as possible prevail, quite naturally we have to work within limits. Nevertheless, we have had results. Let those who complain and who find fault because of the existence of the office bear in mind that at the very least the Irishman is as desirable an immigrant as any other—in my humble judgment, much more so—let them bear in mind that the creation of a Dublin agency—and especially the existence of such—confers upon the Irish-Canadian visiting Ireland the same benefits as are derived by Canadians visiting English, Scotch and French agencies—and if it is a question of expenditure that alarms the critic, let him also bear in mind that my total expenditure for rent, postage, travelling, fairs, shows, in one word that all my expenditure during the last three years is less than the salary voted by the city council of Dublin to the mayor during one year. I merely mention this matter to clear the atmosphere and, if possible, to put an end to small fault-finding, which can have no other effect than that of lowering us in the eyes of the circles in which we work and wherein we are accustomed to mention our country and its people as great, grand and generous.

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With respect to the happy results and to the successful work which have been witnessed by Canadians acquainted with the facts, it is only fair that I should place to the credit of my co-workers, Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Webster, their full share. They have displayed tact, skill, patience, perseverance and industry.

A word about our methods. During the first four months of the half-year we accepted invitations to lecture on Canada. I am happy to be able to report that in almost every instance the audience has been large. Such lectures have been delivered in the four provinces of Ireland. The means at our disposal rendered it impossible to accept all the invitations received, but we filled as many engagements as possible. After the lecture, questions would be answered, literature distributed, and we would make it a point to meet those desirous of having a personal interview.

I have frequently written to the papers, supplying them also with departmental reports and interesting Canadian publications, upon which they have commented. We owe indeed a debt of gratitude to more than one newspaper whose columns have been open to correspondents writing upon Canada, and here it is only fair to mention the excellent letters of Mr. James Johnson which have appeared from time to time in the Dublin and Belfast papers.

On the occasion of the recent fire which did so much damage in Ottawa and Hull, nothing could exceed the tender sympathy of feeling and of language evinced by the Irish press.

We maintained our work of advertising and supplemented this by means of a wide distribution of literature, supplying with Canadian papers and pamphlets schools, reading-rooms, clubs, societies, institutes, commercial bodies, &c.

During the spring, exhibits of Canadian agricultural products were made at the Dublin, Cork and other shows. This work will be continued throughout the summer. Exception may be taken to the fact that we do not exhibit more frequently. We have no other excuse to offer than the desire to keep down expenditure. The exhibit is a more costly undertaking than is generally imagined. Freight, the preparation of the stand, rent of space, travelling expenses soon create a bill. The value, however, of this branch of work cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. Direct attention is drawn to the wonderful resources of our country, and an immediate opportunity is afforded the agent of explaining to those examining the exhibit the prosperity and wealth of Canada, the success of its inhabitants, as well as the advantages which are still held out.

It may here be remarked that there is a decided difference between a show and a fair. At the latter exhibits are not made and the fair is usually held in the street. It is merely a sale of cattle or horses. There are few shows in the year; there are many fairs every day of the year. Hence the misconception formed by the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Commons with respect to a paragraph which appeared in my last report and which stated that I did not usually follow the fairs. You understand, my lord, that my office duties do not allow me this leisure.

In our work we employ many other methods, but as I have already detailed them in other reports, it may not be necessary to repeat them.

I am glad to be able to state that we have been favoured with the visit of a large number of Canadians, who avail themselves of the offices and who have been good enough to assure us that they have found them most useful.

The question is sometimes asked: 'How many emigrants have you been instrumental in sending to Canada?' It would be difficult to compute the exact number. Consider the number who go and with whom we have no direct communication. The emigrant may have attended a lecture, read a pamphlet, been impressed by an exhibit at a show—and then without writing to us, proceed to Canada; or the inducements moving the settler may have come from Canada. Then there is the man who may call upon us and tell us that he is going. Shortly afterwards, however, it is possible that he will abandon the idea. Suffice to say that the official statement of the Board of Trade records the fact that in one month of this year 129 Irish emigrants proceeded

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to Canada—having embarked at Irish ports. In this category is any account kept of the Irish emigrant who crosses to Liverpool with the view of there taking the steamer? How about those embarking at Queenstown? Is it not possible that their destination—in many cases Canada—does not appear so?

I am positive that not the slightest entry is made with respect to the settler who travels saloon or second cabin, and yet we have many such. As a matter of fact, in one month most of our emigrants went saloon and second cabin. So that it is difficult to accurately estimate the number going. That account could be better kept on the Canadian side of the Atlantic.

With our knowledge of what is transpiring, and despite the obstacles placed in the way by the war, we have every reason to feel satisfied with the measure of success obtained, and we may safely affirm that the Irishman who contemplates a change of residence has an eye open in the direction of Canada.

Your obedient servant,

C. R. DEVLIN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 10.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY, AGENT IN IRELAND.

LONDONDERRY, August 24, 1900.

The Right Honourable
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London.

MY LORD,—In compliance with instructions I now forward to your lordship my report relating to emigration for the first six months of the present year. The correspondence dealing with emigration to Canada during the period to which this report refers was fully forty per cent in excess of that for the corresponding months in the preceding year. Personal interviews with correspondents are always to be desired, and such in the first six months of this year were more numerous than ever before. To some extent I attribute the increase in the number of my visitors to my having arranged for an office day in Belfast every week, mostly on fair or market days, the forenoons of which I passed amongst the people at these gatherings, and attended at my office in the afternoon, where my interviewers and correspondents knew they could find me. The number that left my district for Canada for the six months ending June 30 must have exceeded the number leaving in the corresponding months of last year, though, owing to the war in South Africa, the season opened very badly. I found having pamphlets intended for distribution in Ireland printed in Belfast caused many able and friendly articles on Canada to appear in the Belfast *Evening Telegraph*, articles often referred to in my presence in hotel, railway carriage, market and fair. In County Antrim fairs and markets I was constantly meeting some members of the 400 families who will have to surrender their farms to the Belfast water commissioners. I have referred to these people in many of my monthly reports, of which this is necessarily a summary. That these farmers will mostly have to emigrate is a foregone conclusion; that they are a thrifty, hardworking and loyal people is equally certain, and that those admirable qualities, combined with ample capital, will aid to their rapid success in their new homes I have no doubt. Taking as precedents some decisions made by a jury in their cases, a few of which have been heard, each family will average one thousand pounds capital. The Australian, Queensland and New Zealand governments have had agents distributing quantities of literature amongst those people since the act dispossessing them was passed, and friends of theirs settled in the United States will naturally do their best to induce such well-to-do people to join them.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, as well as the hold the possession of these people would give the Dominion over the same class in the province of Ulster, would it not be wise to offer them some special inducements to make Canada their future home? I am satisfied that the solicitors acting for the farmers are most friendly to me, also their clergy and the people themselves; at the same time I purpose extending my influence amongst them during the coming months.

In the many years I have spent amongst the Irish people in Ireland I never found them so restless and anxious to leave Ireland as I have done since the South African war broke out; but I regret to say that, chiefly owing to prepaid passages, the United States still claims eighty per cent of those leaving.

I still find that our exhibits at agricultural shows, of the splendid specimens we have of what can be raised in Canada, do more to encourage intending emigrants to

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go there than any other mode of approaching them.

The copybooks sent to me for distribution amongst the schools are very welcome to those not under the Board of National Education, which only allow their own literature to be used.

In conclusion I may say that farming in Ireland is paying badly at present, and the outlook for the coming season is most gloomy; hence I expect a very large emigration from the country, which the Imperial Government are heavily censured for not directing towards their own colonies.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 11.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER, AGENT IN IRELAND.

14 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN, August 20, 1900.

To the Right Honourable
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
London.

MY LORD,—In accordance with instructions received, I beg to submit a report of my work for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

During the months of January, February and March my time was much occupied filling lecturing engagements throughout Ireland, sometimes having five engagements for the same week. I consider that lecturing is a most useful medium for spreading the light regarding Canada. Some of my lectures are delivered in the large halls of important towns, but as far as possible my endeavour is to get appointments in the rural districts, where I have the opportunity of addressing tenant farmers and agricultural labourers, as these are the classes whom we are most anxious to reach, and who make the most desirable settlers for Canada.

I always, when speaking to a rural audience, dwell principally on the farming industry as carried on in Canada. The information which I give, is listened to with great interest, as it is based on long practical experience in the country. These lectures are illustrated by means of a powerful acetyline lantern which I carry along with me.

The slides, with which we are supplied by the London office, are at times borrowed by private parties who require them for lecturing purposes, and this does useful work.

April, May and June have been principally devoted to attendance at fairs, making displays at agricultural shows, and looking after my correspondence. I find the fairs most desirable places for meeting the small tenant farmers, and distributing literature amongst them. We have made good displays of Canadian products at important annual agricultural shows, notably at Dublin and Cork; these exhibitions make a splendid advertising medium for Canada. It is most important that we should be kept supplied with the very best material for these exhibits. I trust that at the conclusion of the Paris Exhibition, where Canada is so splendidly represented, a considerable amount of the exhibits there may be distributed among the various government agents for further advertisement purposes.

We have a large correspondence to attend to. I find that while the advertisements in the newspapers are running, the number of letters received is very appreciably increased.

The utility of the Dublin office has been demonstrated during the past six months, not only as a very useful institution for people seeking information about Canada, but also as a convenience to Canadians, numbers of whom have visited Dublin this year.

It is an impossibility to get reliable information regarding the number of those who emigrate to Canada from Ireland, as the larger proportion of those who leave, book from Liverpool. Indeed I almost invariably recommend Liverpool as the port for departure. I am told by the passenger managers for the various lines that parties who purchase their tickets in Liverpool are classed as English emigrants; this being so, Ireland is not credited with all the emigrants which she sends to Canada.

I think we may look with satisfaction on the result of our work during the first six months of this year, and trust that the remainder of 1900 may make a good showing.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

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No. 12.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CËLL, AGENT IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, August 25, 1900.

The Right Honourable LORD STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

MY LORD,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my report for the first six months of 1900.

Between January 1 and May 1 I gave twenty-four lectures, illustrated by views, and in every case the attendance was above expectation, and a keen interest was displayed. Owing to the general elections, which took place in the middle of May, all lectures had to give way before electoral discussions, and it was the middle of June before people seemed to turn their thoughts again to Canada and I had the opportunity of attending agricultural shows and fairs, where I distributed our literature and was always ready to answer any inquiries made.

During the lectures I had called the attention of my hearers to the display of our Canadian products at the Paris Exhibition, and I am pleased to state that I met a great number of people who attended said exhibition and who declared that they had been surprised to see the Canadian pavilion so well filled with products which they did not suppose could be produced in Canada.

Allow me to suggest here, that after the close of the Paris Exhibition, it would be a good measure if I could receive a few samples of Canadian products, as this would enable me to represent in a better way the resources of the Dominion.

The delegation which visited Canada, in order to satisfy the Belgian syndicate as to the capabilities of the country, has returned, and I understand that Mr. Louis Barcel, who is making out the report, has been impressed in the most favourable way. I have no doubt but that in the near future Belgian emigrants will chose Canada in preference to the Argentine Republic or Brazil.

Early in the season (March) families whose sons had left last year went to Alberta or Deloraine, while others directed their steps to the Alma district. I have received several flattering letters, expressing satisfaction with the new country to which they went.

The ignorance of even the existence of Canada is rapidly disappearing, and the great number of inquiries is an ample proof that the idea of many is to choose Canada as their future home. The disposal on advantageous terms of their property is what keeps a great number back against their will.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CËLL.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN EASTERN CANADA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

(J. V. LANTALUM.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1900.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the arrival of passengers at this agency for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

The total number arriving has been:

Cabin.....	89
Steerage....	3,386
Total.....	3,475

their destinations being as follows:—

Cabin, Canada.....	87
“ United States....	2
Steerage, Canada.....	564
“ United States.....	2,822

while they were divided as to sexes as shown below:—

Cabin, Canada, males.....	54
“ “ females.....	26
“ “ children.....	7
Cabin, United States, males.....	2
“ “ females.....	....
“ “ children.....	....
Steerage, Canada, males.....	482
“ “ females.....	38
“ “ children.....	44
Steerage, United States, males.....	1,892
“ “ females.....	431
“ “ children.....	499

The steamships of the International Line, plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N.B., landed 2,254 passengers, men women and children, being principally returned Canadians and tourists.

There has been a large correspondence from parties in want of boys and girls, particularly in relation to the latter; also from parties in the United States wishing to settle in New Brunswick.

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Statements are annexed hereto, as follows :—

Statement A—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

"	B	"	"	"	United States.
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"	C	"	steerage	"	Canada.
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"	D	"	"	"	United States.
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"	E	Showing	sexes, occupations and destinations of the different nationalities remaining in Canada.
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"	F	"	sexes and occupations of the different nationalities for the United States.
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Your obedient servant,

JAMES V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT A.

Showing monthly arrivals of Cabin Passengers for Canada and Sexes of Nationalities.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				Months.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.				DESTINATIONS.											
	Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.		Returned Canadians.	Germans.	Tourists.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																
1900.																									
English	20	9	3	1	33	11	4	1	15	3	12	1	15	15	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15		
Returned Canadians.	28	17	1	2	48	11	8	1	21	10	6	1	21	21	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	21		
Germans	5	1	1	1	8	11	7	3	23	13	8	1	23	23	6	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	23		
Tourists	1	1	1	1	4	16	7	1	23	5	18	1	23	23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23		
						5			5	2	2		5	5									5		
Totals	54	26	4	3	87	54	26	4	87	33	48	1	87	87	23	7	6	3	3	7	7	36	5	87	

JAMES V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1900.

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STATEMENT B.

SHOWING Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers for the United States and Sexes of Nationalities.

Months.	ENGLISH.				FRENCH.				CANADIAN.				U. S. CITIZENS.			
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1900.																
January.....																
February.....	2															
March.....																
April.....																
May.....																
June.....																
Total.....	2															

JAMES V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1900.

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STATEMENT D.
Showing monthly Steerage Passengers for United States.

Months.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.													OCCUPATIONS.							Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Adults.		Children		English.	German and Dutch.	French.	Scandinavian.	Russian and Finnish.	Italians.	Austrians.	Poles.	Other Countries.	Totals.	Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1900.

Nationalities.	SEXES		Totals.	Occupations.	Destinations.		Totals.
	Adults.	Children			Provinces.	Territories.	
British.	1,000	500	1,500	1,000	500	1,500	1,500
Irish.	800	400	1,200	800	400	1,200	1,200
French.	600	300	900	600	300	900	900
German.	500	250	750	500	250	750	750
Italian.	400	200	600	400	200	600	600
Spanish.	300	150	450	300	150	450	450
Portuguese.	200	100	300	200	100	300	300
Chinese.	100	50	150	100	50	150	150
Japanese.	50	25	75	50	25	75	75
Others.	100	50	150	100	50	150	150
Totals.	3,600	1,800	5,400	3,600	1,800	5,400	5,400

[illegible]

^a Schedule B used. Nationalities not given.

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1900.

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STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes and Occupations of the different Nationalities for the United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES.					OCCUPATIONS.						
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
Armenians.....	16	1			17	3	6	8				17
Austrians.....	90	20	4	13	127	1	16	81	5			24
Finnish.....	67	7	1	1	76	42	23	5				6
Germans.....	200	75	37	39	351	5	28	156	12			159
English.....	8	6	5	11	30	1	4	4	1			20
Hollanders.....	2	1		1	4			2				2
Polish.....	55	3	9	6	73	10	5	40				18
Russians.....	1,114	261	188	129	1,692	13	200	893	67		12	507
Danish.....	4	1			5	1	1	1				2
United States Citizens..	9				9	3	1	2	3			9
Foreigners.....	208	48	33	15	304	22	3	170	10			99
Irish.....	6				6		4	2				6
Italians.....	38		2		40	3	30	5				2
Galicians.....	3				3			3				3
Greeks.....	3		1		4		3	1				4
Hungarians.....	1		1		2		2					2
Roumanians.....	19	3			22	1	2	16				3
Swiss.....	3				3			2	1			3
Norwegians.....	17	1	1	2	21	9	5	3				4
Turkish.....	2				2			2				2
Swedish.....	20	3			23	4	6	9	1		1	2
Belgian.....	1				1	1						1
Spanish.....	3				3		2	1				3
French.....	3	1			4		1	2				1
Total.....	1,892	431	282	217	2,822	119	342	1,408	100		13	840

JAMES V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent

T. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1900.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT HALIFAX.

(F. W. ANNAND.)

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1900.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour, in accordance with your instructions, to submit herewith a report of the arrival of passengers at this agency for six months, from January 1 to June 30, 1900.

The total arrivals have been :

Cabin.....	1,877
Steerage.....	8,704
<hr/>	
Total.....	10,581

their destinations being:

Cabin, Canada.....	1,863
“ United States.....	14
<hr/>	
Steerage, Canada.....	6,950
“ United States.....	1,754
<hr/>	

while they were divided as to sexes, as follows :—

Cabin, Canada: Males.....	974
“ “ Females.....	777
“ “ Children.....	112
<hr/>	
Cabin, United States: Males.....	11
“ “ Females.....	3
“ “ Children.....	..
<hr/>	
Steerage, Canada: Males.....	3,108
“ “ Females.....	1,428
“ “ Children.....	2,414
<hr/>	
Steerage, United States: Males.....	1,130
“ “ Females.....	325
“ “ Children.....	299
<hr/>	

Compared with the arrivals for the corresponding period of 1899, the arrivals for 1900 show a total decrease of 900, as follows :—

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cabin, Canada....	1,951	1,863	....	88
“ United States....	26	14	....	12
Steerage, Canada....	7,838	6,950	....	888
“ United States....	1,666	1,754	88	....

a decrease in cabin of 100 and in steerage of 800.

As might be seen by reference to statement I, the Galicians are those which have fallen off.

During the six months we have met and received passengers from 103 steamers, as compared with 121 for the same period in 1899, but while having a smaller number of steamers, we have had a much larger number of them arriving at night than usual, which has added to the difficulties of our work.

On the whole the immigration for the period reported on has been of the usual class; a few less from England and a few more from Russia, Norway and Sweden, and Germany.

There has been an increase in the juvenile immigration in both number of children and parties, there having been during 1900, seven parties with a total of 377 children, against four parties and 188 children in 1899.

Besides Mr. Middlemore's party of 108 boys and girls for the lower provinces, Miss Proctor, of the Canadian Catholic Emigration Association, placed a few boys in this province during April. I have not received any reports from them, but have reason to believe that they are doing well and giving satisfaction.

Mr. Middlemore's children have all been well placed and on the whole are meeting with good success.

We have had considerable sickness among the passengers, but excepting a few infants of foreigners, nothing of a serious nature.

The great iron and steel works at Sydney have been the means of inducing a large number of mechanics and labourers to come to this province from the United States, as well as from Scotland, and while many of them will no doubt return to where they came from, yet a goodly number will make their homes in Sydney.

All those going to Sydney from the United States went by rail, and did not pass through this agency, and hence we have no record of them, but I suppose they have been reported by the St. John agency.

In this connection, I would point out the fact that at the present time there are steamers running direct to Sydney, both from Newfoundland and United States, if not from other ports, and so far as I am aware, no reports are being received of passengers landing from them. This also applies to the port of Yarmouth, where passengers are arriving almost every day from United States ports, and no returns made.

If I might be permitted, I would suggest that arrangements be made with the Department of Customs, whereby the officials of that department will receive the regulation passenger lists from all steamers arriving at such ports, and forward same to this office to make returns.

The work of receiving the immigrants at this port has been carried on, I have reasons to believe, in a most satisfactory manner, and all have been greatly impressed with the attention shown them. Everything possible has been done to add to the comfort of the newly arrived, and every attention has been given to the end that all should feel welcome.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The usual statements are attached as follows :—

Statement A.—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

Statement B.—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for United States.

Statement C.—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for Canada.

Statement D.—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for United States.

Statement E.—Sexes, occupations and destinations of nationalities for Canada.

Statement F.—Sexes, occupations and destinations of nationalities for United States.

Statement G.—Sexes, nationalities and destinations of steerage by different lines.

Statement H.—Comparative statement of monthly arrivals, 1899 and 1900. Six months.

Statement I.—Comparative statement of nationalities, 1899 and 1900. Six months.

Statement J.—Juvenile immigration.

Statement K.—Showing number of arrivals according to ports of departure.

I shall continue in the future as in the past to do all in my power to advance the interests of the newly arrived, and trust my efforts to this end may give every satisfaction.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT B.—Showing monthly arrivals of Cabin Passengers for the United States, and Sexes of Nationalities.

Months.	English.					French.					U. S. Citizens.				
	Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
January ..	1				1										
February..	2	1			3										
March	2	1			3						1				1
April											2	1			3
May	1				1	1				1	1				1
June															
Totals ..	6	2			8	1				1	4	1			5

HALIFAX, N.S.,
June 30, 1900.

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATE

SHOWING Monthly Arrivals of

Months.	SEXES.					NATIONALITIES.												
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Scottish.	German and Dutch.	French and Belgians.	Scandinavians.	Russian and Finnish.	Hebrew.	Galician.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.														
1900.																		
January.	148	56	26	25	255	113	1	4	14	7	3	44	20	5	10	2		
February	253	50	19	21	343	150	9	13	6	13	5	39	21		18	16		
March.	693	178	119	105	1,095	547	1	38	33	66	36	50	114	47	23	17	42	
April.	953	367	344	291	1,955	521	15	56	92	102	12	80	167	13	712	19	38	
May.	556	400	379	331	1,666	31	2	25	8						1,516	16	2	
June.....	505	377	386	368	1,636	139	1		1						1,463	20		
Totals...	3,108	1,428	1,273	1,141	6,950	1,501	16	167	167	197	68	138	363	101	3,711	100	100	

HALIFAX, N.S.,
June 30, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MENT C.

Steorage Passengers for Canada.

U. S. Citizens. Other Countries.		OCCUPATIONS.								DESTINATIONS.										
		Totals.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.
..	32	255	25	74	14	27	1	13	101	255	28	64	64	55	14	18	..	10	2	255
..	53	343	53	134	10	29	1	12	104	343	21	68	95	84	19	22	..	18	16	343
..	82	1,095	213	309	43	68	9	39	414	1,095	67	132	159	434	185	56	3	17	42	1,095
..	128	1,955	342	461	48	46	8	53	997	1,955	41	150	231	1,112	318	46	..	19	38	1,955
..	66	1,666	461	65	15	3	4	6	1,112	1,666	60	2	3	934	649	..	..	16	2	1,666
8	4	1,636	410	82	1	2	..	15	1,126	1,636	147	..	3	871	595	..	..	20	..	1,636
8	365	6,950	1,504	1,125	131	175	23	138	3,854	6,950	364	416	555	3,490	1,780	142	3	100	100	6,950

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT D.

Showing monthly arrivals of Steerage Passengers for United States.

Months.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.												OCCUPATIONS.								Totals.
	Adults.	Children		Totals.	English.	Irish.	Scott.	(German and Dutch.	French and Belgians.	Scandinavians.	Russian and Finnish.	Hebrews.	Galician.	U. S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Totals.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed	
		Males.	Females.																					
1900.																								
January.	80	32	11	8	131	12	3	14	1	14	72	3		3	9	131	12	48	8	12		9	42	131
February.	198	49	26	36	312	17	1	15	3	21	118	115		2	20	312	47	118	15	14	4	8	106	312
March.	431	119	54	49	653	19	1	62	1	212	286	18		4	49	653	42	372	9	7	1	32	190	653
April.	405	106	44	46	601	23	1	44	6	272	192	7		5	51	601	61	300	31	3	10	24	172	601
May.	12	10	8	9	39	23							14		2	39	4	6	1	1		4	23	39
June.	4	9	2	3	18	18										18		2	1	1		4	10	18
Totals.	1,180	325	148	151	1,754	112	6	135	11	519	608	143	14	14	131	1,754	106	846	65	38	15	81	543	1,754

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes and Occupations of the different Nationalities for the United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES.					OCCUPATIONS.							
	Adults.		Children		Totals.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
English	44	37	16	15	112	4	25	5	9	1	11	57	112
Scotch	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Irish	4	1	..	1	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	6
Norwegians	236	43	8	18	305	37	188	9	1	1	15	54	305
Swedish	134	22	4	7	167	20	103	9	..	2	10	23	167
Danish	32	10	4	1	47	5	26	1	..	..	..	15	47
Russians	126	65	44	38	273	7	87	17	10	5	..	147	273
Finnish	300	60	17	18	395	62	226	10	1	1	37	58	395
Polish	13	4	1	..	18	..	13	..	..	..	1	4	18
French	2	3	1	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	7
Belgians	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Germans	47	38	24	18	122	8	35	2	2	..	2	73	122
Dutch	7	3	1	1	12	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	12
Flemish	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Austrians	17	8	..	7	32	..	14	1	2	..	1	14	32
Hungarians	3	..	1	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Galicians	2	3	4	5	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	14
Roumanians	5	5	1	..	11	1	4	..	..	..	..	6	11
Hebrews	84	24	20	15	143	5	60	6	13	..	4	55	143
Greek	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Italians	51	1	2	6	60	2	43	2	..	4	..	9	60
United States Citizens	11	3	..	..	14	5	3	2	..	1	..	3	14
Totals	1,130	325	148	151	1,754	166	846	65	38	15	81	543	1,754

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1900

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT E.
Showing Sexes, Occupations and Destinations of the Different Nationalities Remaining in Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.			OCCUPATIONS.										DESTINATIONS.									
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	(Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.	
Returned Canadians.	50	25	13	12	100	100	303	427	65	125	7	85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tourists.	928	219	229	125	1,501	1,501	303	427	65	125	7	85	100	100	1,501	277	150	324	597	153	90		1,501
English.	8	2	2	3	16	16	1	3	1	4	1	1	7	16	1	1	1	10	15	14	3		16
Welsh.	118	29	10	10	167	167	27	39	26	17	9	9	40	167	29	11	33	62	22	7	3		167
Scotch.	6	29	6	8	107	107	25	34	2	6	13	13	27	107	7	1	1	18	42	22	7		107
Irish.	31	1	1	4	45	45	1	28	1	1	3	3	11	45	1	1	3	36	3	2	6		45
Norwegians	45	1	1	1	57	57	3	38	1	1	3	3	11	57	3	57	4	29	8	6			57
Swedish.	9	1	1	1	10	10	2	7	1	1	3	3	11	10	1	1	9	1	1				10
Danish	12	5	5	5	26	26	3	7	1	1	1	1	14	26	1	1	26	26					26
Icelanders.	88	6	56	51	255	255	29	45	11	3	1	1	106	255	3	9	4	239	3		3		255
Russians	99	1	1	1	108	108	12	75	3	1	3	3	15	108	3	2	4	11	3	11			108
Finnish	16	6	7	7	36	36	6	12	1	1	1	1	18	36	2	4	78	30					36
Polish.	17	1	5	10	45	45	2	11	3	2	1	1	23	45	10	8	6	12	4				45
French.	21	4	3	3	34	34	19	18	9	3	1	2	110	192	5	4	158	23	2				192
Belgians	83	4	35	34	192	192	19	49	9	3	1	2	110	192	5	4	158	23	2				192
German	2	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	6	4	4	4					5
Dutch	52	11	5	11	79	79	20	51	1	1	2	2	25	79	3	4	4	12	26	1			79
Austrians.	27	17	15	19	79	79	20	51	1	1	2	2	25	79	3	4	4	12	26	1			79
Hungarians.	1,168	895	847	809	3,719	3,719	1,047	129	1	1	2,551	2,551	3,719	3,719	3	4	4	2,281	1,431				3,719
Galicians	10	1	3	3	15	15	4	5	1	8	2	2	15	15	2	2	25	1					15
Romanians	10	1	3	3	27	27	2	4	1	8	2	2	15	27	2	2	25	1					27
Syrians	6	1	1	1	11	11	6	6	1	1	1	1	3	11	6	7	4						11
Arabs	53	16	15	17	101	101	2	40	3	8	2	2	45	101	6	72	17	4	2				101
Hebrews	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3						3
Greek	86	6	6	4	102	102	83	83	1	1	16	16	16	102	12	71	8	11					102
Gallians																							

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT G.—Showing Sexes, Nationalities and

Lines.	SEXES.					NATION				
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Scottish.	German and Dutch.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Allan Line.	1,472	439	295	267	2,473	835	15	104	151	104
Dominion Line.	803	181	149	74	1,200	556	1	1	16	129
Elder Dempster Line.	711	180	122	122	1,135	121	...	8	1	90
Hamburg American Line.	1,190	902	844	817	3,753	...	...	...	...	9
Other Lines.	62	51	18	12	143	101	...	...	...	...
Totals.	4,238	1,753	1,421	1,292	8,704	1,613	16	113	168	332

HALIFAX, N.S.,

June 30, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Destinations of Steerage Passengers via Different Lines.

ORIGINS.									DESTINATIONS.												
French & Belgians.	Scandinavians.	Russians and Finnish.	Hebrew.	Galicians.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	U. S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	United States.	Totals.	
29	470	567	11	55	34	3	95	2,473	290	159	228	791	191	84	..	34	3	763	2,473		
18	65	140	98	3	4	84	1	84	1,200	67	104	244	360	68	44	3	4	84	222	1,200	
31	122	324	135	28	32	8	13	222	1,135	16	150	74	112	25	14	..	32	8	704	1,135	
..	.....	.....	..	3,647	4	.....	93	3,753	2	2	6	2,227	1,496	.....	..	4	..	16	3,753	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	5	8	2	143	59	1	3	.....	..	.....	..	26	5	49	143
79	657	1031	244	3,733	100	100	22	496	8,704	364	416	555	3,490	1,780	142	3	100	100	1,754	8,704	

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT H.—Comparative Statement of monthly arrivals 1899 and 1900. (Six months.)

Months.	CANADA.		Increase.	Decrease.	STATES.		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTALS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.			1899.	1900.			1899.	1900.		
January.....	197	255	58	.....	408	131	.....	277	605	386	.....	219
February.....	369	343	.....	26	163	312	149	.....	532	655	123	.....
March.....	867	1,095	228	.....	684	653	.....	31	1,551	1,748	197	.....
April.....	2,033	1,955	.....	78	361	601	240	.....	2,394	2,556	162	.....
May.....	3,000	1,636	.....	1,334	25	39	14	.....	3,025	1,705	.....	1,320
June.....	1,372	1,636	264	.....	25	18	.....	7	1,397	1,634	237	.....
Totals	7,838	6,950	350	1,438	1,666	1,754	403	315	9,504	8,704	739	1,539

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1900.

STATEMENT I.—Comparative Statement of Nationalities 1899 and 1900, six months.

Nationalities.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	1,859	1,501	.....	358
Welsh.....	15	16	1	.....
Irish.....	127	107	.....	20
Scotch.....	198	167	.....	31
German and Dutch.....	57	197	140	.....
Scandinavians.....	67	138	71	.....
French and Belgians.....	56	68	12	.....
Russian and Finnish.....	205	363	158	.....
Hebrews.....	54	101	47	.....
Galicians.....	4,993	3,719	.....	1,274
Other countries.....	78	373	295	.....
Returned Canadians.....	123	100	.....	23
Tourists.....	6	100	94	.....
Totals.....	7,838	6,950	818	1,706

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT J.—Showing Juvenile Immigration and Societies connected.

Steamers.	Date.	By whom sent.	SEXES.					Destinations.
			Over 18.		Under 18		Totals.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Parisian	March 3	Mrs. Birt .....	.....	2	21	24	47	Knowlton.
Dominion	April 8	Mr. Fegan .....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	Toronto.
"	" 8	Dr. Stephenson	1	.....	28	.....	29	Hamilton.
"	" 8	Mr. Wallace .....	.....	.....	33	9	42	Belleville.
Cambrian	" 9	Dr. Barnardo	24	.....	50	.....	74	Russell, Man.
Tunisian	" 14	Miss Proctor	1	5	11	17	34	Nova Scotia and Montreal.
Siberian	June 18	Mr. Middlemore .....	.....	.....	71	37	108	Maritime Provinces.
Totals			26	7	257	87	377	

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1900.

STATEMENT K.—Showing the number of arrivals according to Ports of Departure.

Ports of Embarkation.	Number.
England, Liverpool	5,151
" London	64
Scotland, Glasgow	54
Ireland, Londonderry	47
Germany, Hamburg	3,753
Newfoundland, St. John's	150
United States, Boston	1,174
" New York	45
St. Pierre	3
West Indies and Bermuda	140
Total	10,581

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1900.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

No. 3.

REPORT OF QUEBEC AGENT.

(P. DOYLE.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, June 30, 1900.

WAS PEDLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my report for the six months ending June 30, 1900, with tables giving the number of cabin and steerage passengers arrived, the nationalities, trades and callings, and the general destinations of the steerage passengers.

The arrivals for the six months ending June 30, 1900, compared with those of the same period, 1899, were as follows:—

	1899.		1900.		Increase.	Decrease
	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		
England	924	7,673	929	13,743	6,074	.....
Ireland	20	120	5	146	11	.....
Scotland	12	473	6	414	.....	65
Cyprus	5	1,031	.....	.....	.....	1,036
France . . . . .	.....	.....	2	576	578	.....
	961	9,297	942	14,879	6,664	1,101
	.....	961	.....	942	1,101	.....
Grand Total . . . . .	.....	10,258	.....	15,821	5,563	.....

showing an increase of 5,563.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 32; tonnage 103,370.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Weekly steamers from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days; Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 11½ days.

Dominion Line: Weekly steamers from Liverpool, 10 days.

Beaver Line: Weekly steamers from Liverpool, 10½ days.

Franco-Canadienne Line, steamers from Bordeaux, 16 days.

Manchester Line: Steamers from Manchester, 11 days.

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The number of Cabin and Steerage by each line was as follows :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	399	4,233	4,632
" " Londonderry	5	146	151
" " Glasgow	6	414	420
	410	4,793	5,203
<i>Dominion Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	374	3,622	3,996
<i>Beaver Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	147	5,888	6,035
<i>Franco-Canadienne.</i>			
Steamers from Bordeaux	2	576	578
<i>Manchester Line.</i>			
Steamers from Manchester	9	—	9
Grand total	942	14,879	15,821

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

The Nationalities of the Passengers brought out by each Line were as follows :

	Returned Canadians.	GREAT BRITAIN.																		CANADIAN.												Total	
	Tourists.	Arabs.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Bavarian.	Belgian.	Bukowinian.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	Gallican.	German.	Greek.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Turkish.	United States Citizens.	
<i>Allen Line.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....	157	113	1	9	4	25			663	12	268	47	1348	5	87	59	32	44			67	9	205	1	5	78		454	914	1	24	4,632	
" Londonerry.....	4	3												3		382		1					2								6	151	
" Glasgow.....	5										24	2																4				420	
<i>Dominion Line.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....	37	53	3	26	4	13	51	743	14	96	136	3	1418	1	51	79	97	66	32	79	23	220				19	26		525	142		49	3,966
<i>Barber Line.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....	37	53	3	26	4	13	51	743	14	96	136	3	1418	1	51	79	97	66	32	79	23	220				19	26		525	142		49	3,965
<i>Franco-Canadienne Line.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....	90	7	29	14	111	2	7	57	10	253	35	19	168	15	326	11	40	2822	17	883	43	36	304	4	1	116	29	156	246	162		22	6,035
<i>Manchester Line.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....	90	7	29	14	111	2	7	57	10	253	35	19	168	15	326	11	40	2822	17	883	43	36	304	4	1	116	29	156	246	162		22	6,035
<i>Bordeaux.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....				5					30	231									65							240					7		578
<i>Manchester Line.</i>																																	
Weekly, Liverpool.....				5					30	231									65							240					7		578
<i>Manchester</i>		2												7																			9
		2												7																			9
Totals.....	293	178	20	151	6	24	82	61	1659	91	638	343	18	3102	6	531	313	2852	127	980	189	68	731	4	2	380	183	160	1225	1218	8	101	15,821

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STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the Six Months ending
June 30, 1900.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR UNITED STATES.

Months.	Arrived via Ocean Travel	SEXES.				Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.					OCCUPATIONS.						
		Adults.		Children			Great Britain.					Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not classified.	Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.	United States Citizens.	Total.							
January																		
February.....																		
March																		
April.....																		
May	18	10	7	1	.....	18	14	.....	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
June	25	10	12	1	2	25	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
	43	20	19	2	2	43	39	.....	4	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1900.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

The following tables give the number of Male and Female Adults, and the Sexes of Children and Infants of each Nationality, arrived during the six months ended June 30, 1900.

Nationality.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Infants.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Returned Canadians.....	159	93	21	16	4	293
Tourists.....	98	64	10	5	1	178
Arabs.....	18	2	5	4		29
Armenians.....	16	1	1			18
Austrians.....	132	13	2	3	1	151
Bavarians.....	6					6
Belgians.....	16	5	1	1	1	24
Bukowinians.....	26	18	19	14	5	82
Dutch.....	28	10	10	10	3	61
Finnish.....	1,021	432	84	81	41	1,659
French.....	46	27	8	7	3	91
Galicians.....	203	166	103	108	58	638
Germans.....	151	83	42	56	11	343
Greek.....	16	1	10			18
Great Britain, English.....	1,575	857	257	369	42	3,102
" Welsh.....	5	1				6
" Scotch.....	294	147	42	39	9	531
" Irish.....	163	123	10	13	4	313
Hebrew.....	1,778	550	265	283	76	2,952
Hungarians.....	48	28	16	27	8	127
Italians.....	906	32	33	8	1	980
Poles.....	116	23	24	19	7	189
Roumanians.....	38	17	6	6	1	68
Russians.....	304	141	116	108	62	731
Spanish.....	4					4
Swiss.....	2					2
Syrians.....	248	70	34	18	10	380
Scandinavian, Danish.....	76	32	8	11	6	133
" Icelandic.....	68	31	33	15	13	160
" Swedish.....	705	373	67	61	19	1,225
" Norwegian.....	688	328	90	86	26	1,218
Turkish.....	8					8
United States Citizens.....	71	15	4	7	4	101
Totals.....	9,035	3,683	1,312	1,375	416	15,821

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers, as per passenger lists, were as follows:—

Agriculturalists.....	1,241
General labourers.....	5,786
Mechanics.....	1,183
Clerks and traders.....	203
Miners.....	45
	<hr/>
	8,458

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TABLE showing the number of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various societies, during the six months ending June 30, 1900.

By Whom Sent.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Destinations
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Dr. Barnardo, London.....				119			119	Peterboro', Ont.
United British Women's Emigration Association, London, Honourable Mrs. Joyce.....	2	64	6	4	1		77	General.
Sheltering Home, Myrtle St., Liverpool, Mrs. Birt.....			22	32			54	Knowlton, P.Q.
Home of Industry, Bethnal Green Road, London.....			29	24			53	Stratford, Ont.
Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective Society.....			17	26			43	Montreal.
Church of England Waifs and Strays Association, London.....			15	28			43	Sherbrooke and Niagara.
Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, London, Rev. Father St. John.....			22				22	Montreal.
Manchester and Salford Boys' and Girls' Homes, Manchester.....			1	19			20	Belleville, Ont.
Self Help Emigration Society, London.....			5				5	Montreal.
Working Boys' Home, Great George Square, Liverpool.....			5				5	Lennoxville, P.Q.
Children's Aid Society, London.....			5				5	Winnipeg.
Philanthropic Society, Red Hill, Surrey.....			2				2	Wapella, N. W. T.
News Boys' Home, Liverpool.....			2				2	Montreal.
Boys' Home, Chester.....			1				1	Sweetsburg, P.Q.
The Tower Hamlets Mission, London Emigration Society, London.....			1				1	Toronto.....
	2	64	133	252	1		452	

STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, up to 30th June, 1899 and 1900.

	1899.	1900.
England—		
Liverpool.....	8,546	14,663
London.....	51	
Manchester.....		9
Ireland—		
Londonderry.....	140	151
Scotland—		
Glasgow.....	485	420
Cyprus—		
Batoum.....	1,036	
France—		
Bordeaux.....		578
	10,258	15,821

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STERAGE PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

Months.	SEXES.				Total Number of Souls.	DESTINATIONS.								NATIONALITIES.																
	Adults.		Children.			Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	United States.	Totals.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabs.	Amenians.	Austrians.	Bavarian.	Belgian.	Bukowinian.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	Galician.	German.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																										
Arrived via Ocean Travel.																														
January																														
February																														
March																														
April	1,373	920	244	89	1,373	4	51	207	90	258	35	20	708	1,373	6	25	438	5	101											
May	6,380	3,837	1,381	600	6,380	40	22	18	1,057	592	1,098	198	119	3,236	6,380	39	22	3	7	120	8	17	5	624	37	380	145			
June	7,126	3,795	1,689	788	7,126	67	27	28	968	476	1,007	113	92	9,348	7,126	67	27	29	11	25	14	65	31	557	39	258	97			
Totals	14,879	8,552	3,314	1,477	14,879	111	49	37	2,232	1,158	2,363	346	231	8,292	14,879	110	49	29	18	151	6	24	82	67	1,659	81	638	343		

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STEEERAGE PASSENGERS—*Concluded.*STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the six months ending June 30, 1900—*Con.*

Months.	NATIONALITIES— <i>Con.</i>													OCCUPATIONS.							For Canada—Not Reported Elsewhere.	For United States—Not Reported Elsewhere.					
	Great Britain.				Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Pole.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Scandinavian.				Turkish.	United States Citizens.								
	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.										Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.										
January																											
February																											
March																											
April	275	1	14	21	38	8	134	40	112					4		119	21	5	175	648	71	22	84	373	465	708	
May	4	1,256	4	250	197	607	106	475	83	45	310	4	1	36	87	10	683	628	8	33	2,497	546	115	508	2,078	3,144	3,236
June	14	991	1	239	87	2,217	13	371	66	23	309	1	344	42	150	413	565	59	453	2,641	566	66	433	2,945	2,778	4,348	
Totals	18	2,522	6	503	395	2,952	127	980	189	68	731	4	2	380	133	160	1,925	1,218	897	1,941	5,786	1,183	203	1,025	5,396	6,587	8,292

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1900.

STERAGE PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

Months.	SEXES.				DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Adults.		Children.		Arrived via Ocean Travel.	Total Number of Souls.	Returned Canadians.		Tourists.	Lower Provinces.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.		British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabs.	Americans.	Australians.	Bavarian.	Belgian.	Balkanian.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	Galicians.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

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STEERAGE PASSENGERS DESTINED
STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec

Months.	SEXES.					Total Number of Souls.	NATION.																
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.				Tourists.		Arabs.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Bavarian.	Belgian.	Bukowinian.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	Galician.	German.	Greek.	Great Britain.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.															English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	
January																							
February																							
March																							
April	708	504	136	26	42	708			2		10	374			20		21			3	6		
May	3236	2141	697	206	192	3236	3	7	79	1		583	3	9	106	4	144	2		6	84		
June	4348	2469	1021	430	428	4348	26	10	8	1	31	511		16	76	9	141			23	19		
	8292	5114	1854	662	662	8292	29	17	87	2	41	1468	3	25	202	13	306	2		32	84		

QUEBEC, June 30, 1900.

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FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Agency for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

NATIONALITIES.													OCCUPATIONS.									
Hebrews.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Pole.	Romanian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Scandinavian.				United States Citizens.	Agriculturalists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.	
									Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.										
31	7	43	29	..	35	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	97	21	5	70	395	29	10	.....	58	146	708	
688	12	172	58	2	67	4	1	...	68	.....	596	528	1	33	221	1553	346	10	11	322	773	3236
2068	..	204	7	..	22	.....	...	163	37	11	358	548	..	59	97	1944	401	24	3	272	1667	4348
2787	19	419	94	2	124	4	1	163	109	11	1051	1097	1	97	388	3892	776	44	14	652	2526	8292

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

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CABIN PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

Months.	SEXES.				DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES.						OCCUPATIONS.												
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.				Total Number of Souls.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	French.	Great Britain.				Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.				
	Adults.		Children.																English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.											
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																													
January	468	41	18	6	3	68	10	2	35	4	5	12	12	68	68	10	92	3	58	6	22	3	68	68	388	67	92	3	217	3	388	68	
February	443	234	181	15	13	443	106	4	257	21	16	5	17	443	443	106	37	7	296	5	22	6	3	388	388	388	67	92	3	217	3	388	388
March	899	463	350	47	39	899	183	11	437	49	35	11	44	899	899	183	129	10	541	28	8	899	899	899	183	129	10	541	28	8	899	899	
April	443	234	181	15	13	443	106	4	257	21	16	5	17	443	443	106	37	7	296	5	22	6	3	388	388	388	67	92	3	217	3	388	388
May	443	234	181	15	13	443	106	4	257	21	16	5	17	443	443	106	37	7	296	5	22	6	3	388	388	388	67	92	3	217	3	388	388
June	443	234	181	15	13	443	106	4	257	21	16	5	17	443	443	106	37	7	296	5	22	6	3	388	388	388	67	92	3	217	3	388	388
Totals...	899	463	350	47	39	899	183	11	437	49	35	11	44	899	899	183	129	10	541	28	8	899	899	899	183	129	10	541	28	8	899	899	

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1900.

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No. 4.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL AGENT.

(JOHN HOOLAHAN.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith the report of this agency for the half-year ending June 30, 1900, and attached thereto statistical information covering this period.

Statement A shows the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal, per ocean travel, via the United States ports of New York, Boston and Portland, their nationalities, occupations and destinations.

Statement B shows the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from the United States, their nationalities, occupations and destinations.

Statement C shows the number of juvenile immigrant arrivals at Montreal, their destinations, person in charge, and by whom sent.

Statement D shows the number of applications for help received at this agency.

Statement E gives the retail prices of food, fuel, &c., for the working classes in Montreal.

Statement F gives the retail prices of clothing, &c., for the working classes in Montreal.

Statement G gives the average rate of wages for mechanics, labourers and domestic servants.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The return at this agency of the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from the United States will be found in the Statements A and B, with full particulars.

Those steerage passengers who arrive from Europe by the various steamships at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and who are compelled to disembark there, are accounted for at those ports, being transferred to the different railways there.

The first and second-class passengers, as a general rule, during the season of the St. Lawrence river navigation, remain on board until the steamships reach Montreal, and disembark here.

This agency has followed the system of checking immigrant arrivals and departures as usual. It is applied only to those immigrants that come from Europe via ports in the United States, and bound for Canadian western points. Our officers go through the trains and take down name, sex, age, occupation, nationality, name of steamer travelled on, and destination of the newly-arrived immigrant. A monthly list of the names and other particulars thus obtained is prepared and in due course forwarded to the Department at Ottawa.

I also notify the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg and the Department at Ottawa, by wire, of the number and nationality of the immigrants going forward, as well as the time of departure of trains bearing them from Montreal.

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The total number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal, per ocean travel, via ports of New York, Boston and Portland, as per Statement A, during the first six months of the year 1900, was.....	1,487
The total number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from United States, as per Statement B, during the first six months of the year 1900, was	953
Grand total	2,440
The total number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from United States, and per ocean travel via ports in United States, during the corresponding six months of the year 1899, was.....	3,019
A decrease in 1900 of.....	579

IMMIGRANTS' CERTIFICATES.

During the six months referred to, I have issued to immigrants going to Manitoba, the North-west territories and British Columbia, fifty-four certificates.

The plan of changing these certificates for immigrant tickets, as issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway officials, works more satisfactorily every year. The certificates enable intending settlers to convey their families to their final destination at a greatly reduced cost.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

In connection with the state of the labour market, I may say that since the early spring the demand for unskilled labour has been good. In the city itself, the local harbour improvements, the street railway repairs and extensions and other general works, furnished the ordinary workman with steady employment. In addition to this, contractors in Western Canada, during the aforementioned period, have always been ready to secure the surplus supply.

MECHANICS AND BOOK-KEEPERS.

In regard to mechanics, the demand for them has been very limited, because the local supply has been sufficient for all requirements. In isolated cases the mechanic who emigrates to Canada secures a good position, but the experience of this agency, for years past, is that where one mechanic succeeds in securing satisfactory employment, there are scores who are compelled to adopt other means of livelihood such as the work of farm labourers, &c.

It would be well to impress on all intending emigrants the fact that there is very little field for men who follow the lighter callings, such as book-keepers, shop clerks, &c. The market is already overstocked with people who follow these lines of work.

The comparatively recent introduction of the linotype machine has left large numbers of printers out of employment, and this class of intending emigrants should be warned that in coming to Canada they must seek other fields of labour.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Under this head are included not only female domestics, but also gardeners, coachmen and grooms.

On the subject of female servants there is a steady and growing demand for trained servants; young women with experience in housekeeping can always find good situations at very fair wages. Women domestics are at a premium and when the applicant is healthy and of good moral character no difficulty is found in placing her in a good position. Of course to secure a first-class situation, references as to character and competency are absolutely necessary.

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The demand for such labour is not confined to any particular season of the year, but on the contrary, under the conditions above noted, no healthy, moral and competent female immigrant need be afraid of not receiving a satisfactory situation in Montreal and the surrounding country districts, no matter at what season of the year she may arrive here.

There is little or no demand for females other than domestics. Young women such as governesses, nurses, shop assistants, &c., should be careful, if intending to emigrate to Canada, to know beforehand that they will meet with friends on this side who will take care of them until the time arrives that they can secure positions suited to their capacity.

In regard to male servants, a skilled coachman and groom can find a position if he brings with him the necessary references as to good character and competency.

As for gardeners, in the proper season of the year, the early spring, they always find employment.

Skilled cooks, both male and female, can always secure positions.

FARM LABOURERS.

Farm labourers who have a good knowledge of farm work, as ploughing, reaping, stock raising and milking, continue to be in good demand in the Montreal district, in fact throughout the entire Dominion, provided they arrive in the spring time, notwithstanding the fact that machinery has become a great factor in farming. Owing to the constant opening up of new farm lands, the demand, as already stated, goes steadily higher. There are many immigrants who a few years ago began life as farm labourers in the Montreal district and other parts of Canada, who to-day are proprietors of the farms they now occupy. Of course these men, in addition to a stout constitution, had also untiring energy and thrift to help them to success.

Single men are more anxiously sought after by employers of this class of labour, but a man and his wife, accustomed to the general work of a farm, have not long to wait for employment.

A DESIRABLE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

It gives me sincere pleasure to state that the class of immigrants who have arrived at this port during the six months covered by this report, and who have made Canada their permanent home, will undoubtedly prove a source of strength and benefit to the Dominion. This embraces all nationalities taken both individually and as a whole. The new arrivals would be a credit to any nation. As a general thing, they were all or nearly all supplied with sufficient funds to settle them comfortably in the land of their adoption. It is well to note that the majority of the new comers were of the farming class, and very few chose the cities for their residences. Fully 75 per cent of the immigrants arriving here passed on to Manitoba and the North-west to take up farm lands there.

In connection with this matter, I have interviewed the head officials of the different national and charitable societies in Montreal, with the following results:—

Mr. Joseph Richards, Chairman, Charitable Committee of St. George's Society:—

'I have only to say that the decrease in expenditure on immigration account, and in the number of admissions to the St. George's Home during the six months ending June 30, 1900, as compared with the similar period of 1899, was very marked.

'The new arrivals were a very desirable class, being mostly farmers. Many went on to Manitoba and the North-west after a short rest at the home. Others found work in the farming districts of the Province of Quebec, principally in the Eastern Townships, while a few remained in Montreal, the heads of the families having secured suitable employment.'

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Mr. James Wright, Chairman, Charitable Committee of St. Andrew's Society:—

'Very few of our Scotch immigrants came to the St. Andrew's Home during the first six months of this year, although they would have been thoroughly welcomed, and at no charge to themselves. They preferred remaining in the hotels or boarding houses during their short stay. Our expenditure on immigration account was very small.'

Mr. B. Campbell, Chairman, Charitable Committee of the St. Patrick's National Society:—

'There were very few applications made to this society by Irish Catholic immigrants, during the six months mentioned, for financial aid, and the amount of money spent by the society for immigration purposes was a very small sum. Employment was provided for the new arrivals staying in the city of Montreal.

'It is my opinion that the immigrants thus seen were of a desirable class for Canada.'

Mr. William Seale, Chairman, Charitable Committee, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society:—

'The number of immigrants who applied to our society, during the first six months of the present year, were very few indeed, and in consequence the amount expended on immigration was a small sum. Most of the applicants were mechanics and we secured them employment. We are always ready to assist our co-religionists newly arrived in Canada.'

Mr. Paul Warin, Secretary, L'Union Nationale Française de Montréal, Société de Bienfaisance :—

'About fifty French immigrants were received into the Society's Home, 42 Cadieux Street, during the six months ending June 30, last. They were a good class of people, mostly farmers and farm labourers. These went to Manitoba and the North-west. The general labourers remained in Montreal, where we got them employment. The amount expended in this connection was about the same as for the similar period of the year 1899.'

Mr. James Wilson, Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge:—

'Not one immigrant has passed through this institution during the first six months of the current year. I take it to be a strong confirmation of what you say about the superior class of immigrants now coming into this country.'

REPATRIATION.

A large number of French and English speaking Canadians, who have resided for a time in the United States, have returned to Canada. Many went west over the Canadian Pacific Railway, intending to take up farms in our western country.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the general health of the immigrants was good. There were only a few cases which called for medical treatment and hospital accommodation. These cases were of a mild form of indisposition, and the patients were in due course discharged as cured. There was no contagious disease among them. This is no doubt due to the excellent work of the medical staff at Grosse Isle quarantine station.

I have to report one birth and one death. The particulars are as follows :—

Birth.—On May 28, a baby was born to Peter Roe and his wife, Russian immigrants on a Canadian Pacific Railway special train. On arrival of the train at the Windsor station, an ambulance conveyed the mother and child to the Women's Hospital, this city. They were discharged in due course, and the family resumed the journey to Winnipeg.

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Death.—On March 12, Sario Vittorio, an Italian immigrant, about 38 years of age, passenger on SS. *L'Aquitain*, via New York, bound for Calumet, Mich., United States, died suddenly on the New York Central Railway train between Beauharnois and Montreal. On arrival of the train at the Windsor station, the body was sent to the city morgue, and the coroner notified. The coroner, after hearing the evidence of several of the passengers on the train, decided that an inquest was not necessary, the man evidently having died from natural causes. The local Italian consul took charge of the burial.

DEPORTED IMMIGRANTS.

The following is a list of immigrants sent back to their respective countries on account of physical and mental debility :—

Temko Scheladnic, Galician, deported from Winnipeg, left Montreal for New York on March 1, thence by Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer for Hamburg.

William Tyrer, English, deported from Winnipeg, left Montreal for Liverpool on June 17 by the ss. *Parisian*.

George Czolak, Galician, deported from Winnipeg, left Montreal for New York on June 23, thence by Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer for Hamburg.

MONTREAL HOSPITALS.

The managements of the Montreal General, Royal Victoria and Notre Dame hospitals continue to show that kindness of spirit and readiness to help the stranger which have so distinguished them in the past. Their services have been occasionally called on in the six months now under review to treat sick immigrants, and in every instance the appeal has been nobly responded to.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

I had the honour of receiving official visits from Mr. James A. Smart, the Deputy Minister, and yourself.

IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

This branch of the duties of the agency has been carefully attended to during the six months above referred to. Large quantities of government pamphlets, maps and other immigration literature have been distributed, not only among the newly-arrived immigrants for Canada, but to those en route to the United States ; also mailed on application to prospective emigrants all over the world. Particular attention was given to bringing to the notice of the new arrivals the great advantages of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

TRANSPORTATION.

I have received no complaints, but, on the contrary, all of the immigrants I have met have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the treatment accorded them, both by the steamship and railway transportation companies.

The accommodation for steerage passengers on board the steamships includes bedding, eating and drinking utensils, and an abundant supply of wholesome and well-cooked food.

For the railway journey inland, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and government railway systems all provide well equipped train accommodation to convey the immigrants to their respective destinations with the least possible delay.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence generally dealt with questions as to the cost of living in Canada, value of farm lands in the different provinces of the Dominion, wages, railway and steamship fares, &c.

All inquiries were carefully answered, and the fullest information given on every subject about which more details were asked for.

The telegrams, received and sent out, were in connection with the movements of immigrants.

Number of letters received was	249
Number of letters written was.....	217
Number of telegrams received was.....	120
Number of telegrams transmitted was.....	162

APPENDED REPORTS.

I append hereto for your information the following reports :—

1. Rev. Frederick Renaud, chaplain and secretary of the Andrews Howe, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.
2. Miss Marion Drake, acting secretary, Women's National Immigration Society, of Montreal.
3. Mr. Alfred B. Owen, agent of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Ont.
4. Mrs. Louisa Birt, agent Distributing Home, Knowlton, Que.
5. Rev. Robert Wallace, agent Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.
6. Miss Agnes Brennan, agent for the Catholic Children's Protective Society, of Liverpool, England, St. Vincent Rescue Home, 11 St. Thomas street, Montreal.
7. Robert A. Dawson, special conductor and interpreter of Dominion Steamship Line, Quebec.
8. Provincial Government Agent Marquette,

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

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STATEMENT B—Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Agency from United States for six months, January 1 to June 30, 1900.

Months.	Souls.				Nationalities.																	Occupations.										Destinations.							
	Adults.		Children.		Returned Canadians.	Armenians.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	German.	English.	Irish.	Scottish.	Greek.	Hebrews.	Hungarians.	Italians.	Polish.	Slovakian.	Swedish.	Syrians.	U. S. Citizens.	Totals.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, etc.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Totals.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																																			
January	41	17	16	10	84	45	5	4	13	1	7	1	5	8	1	2	2	4	84	1	2	14	4	2	4	57	84	15	19	1	4	45	84						
February	42	12	10	13	77	44	1	9	7	1	5	1	5	8	1	2	2	6	77	3	1	14	3	1	56	77	6	9	5	13	44	77							
March	155	27	24	20	226	104	1	7	8	2	1	93	2	2	6	226	2	2	226	2	2	88	3	2	7	4	118	226	84	19	3	115	104	226					
April	119	57	33	32	241	122	12	15	2	23	4	10	9	3	40	1	241	23	40	1	241	23	34	4	1	138	161	241	38	14	3	40	4	122	241				
May	118	35	15	18	186	96	13	9	4	6	5	7	34	1	11	186	...	11	186	...	...	53	7	1	7	11	107	186	52	25	1	1	7	96	186				
June	78	29	17	15	139	81	9	13	1	8	...	5	...	...	...	20	2	...	139	2	...	40	2	1	4	90	139	37	15	5	1	81	139						
Total	553	177	115	108	953	492	39	1	157	2	21	43	4	7	1	134	8	165	10	2	40	2	953	31	4	243	20	10	14	42	589	953	232	105	13	47	44	492	953

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

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STATE

Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Agency by Ocean

MONTHS.	SOULS.					NATIONALITIES.														
	Adults.		Children		Total.	Great Britain														
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Arab.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Finnish.	French.	Galician.	German.	English.	Irish.	Scottish.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.	Russian.
January.....	75	22	11	9	117	1		14	6	37	6	18	1	1	8	7	3	7	....
February.....	128	35	22	17	202	1	6	4	26	27	40	54	1	6	3	3	21	....	1
March.....	128	27	10	12	177	5		5	4	2	28	10	32	1	3	42	39	3	....
April.....	285	51	116	31	483	4			3	11	32	39	212	7	11	15	76	39	7	
May.....	134	58	46	42	280	1			9	25	106	48	13	1	1	37	10	12	....
June.....	89	53	44	42	228					1	158	10	9	2	....	10	14	10	13
Total.....	839	246	249	153	1487	7	11	9	56	72	401	113	338	10	22	29	175	126	21	

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.

STATEMENT C.—Number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

Date.	Name of Person in Charge.	Number.	Destination.	By whom sent.
1900.				
March 5....	Mrs. L. Birt.....	45	Knowlton, Que.	Mrs. L. Birt.
April 9....	F. D. Hallowsay.....	43	Toronto, Ont.....	Mr. J. W. C. Fegan.
" 9....	Mr. Devonshire.....	29	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dr. Stephenson.
" 9....	Rev. R. Wallace.....	42	Belleville, Ont.....	Rev. R. Wallace.
" 11....	E. A. Struthers.....	32	Russell, Man.....	Dr. Barnardo.
" 11....	".....	36	Winnipeg, Man.....	"
" 11....	A. B. Owen.....	184	Toronto, Ont.....	"
" 16....	Miss Proctor.....	28	Ottawa, Ont.....	Can. Emigration Committee.
May 9....	Miss Banks.....	20	Belleville, Ont.....	Rev. R. Wallace.
" 20....	Mr. Merry.....	56	Stratford, Ont.....	Miss McPherson.
" 27....	A. Drummond.....	54	Knowlton, Que.....	Mrs. L. Birt.
June 3....	Miss Gallaway.....	29	Niagara on the Lake, O.	Ch. of England Waifs & Strays
" 10....	Miss Yate.....	44	Montreal, Que.....	Cath. Children's Protective Sy.
" 17....	A. B. Owen.....	120	Peterborough, Ont....	Dr. Barnardo.
Total.....		762		

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.

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MENT A.

Travel, via United States, for six months, January 1 to June 30, 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.														DESTINATIONS.							
Scandinavian																					
Danish.	Norwegian	Swedish	Slavonian.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Total.	Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
1			5		2	117	17	13	37	1	7		10	32	117	16	32	45	12	12	117
1		5	4			202	30	17	68	4	6	3	13	61	202	53	69	59	12	9	202
		2	2			177	15	16	83	2	5	7	11	38	177	49	33	42	27	26	177
3	1	23	1			483	46	131	93	4	11	1	21	177	483	27	250	89	80	37	483
	4	4	7			280	60	25	54	4	6	3	19	127	280	14	21	162	53	30	280
				1		228	58	13	13	1	1	3	11	128	228	9	16	177	17	9	228
5	5	33	19	1	2	1487	226	213	328	16	36	20	85	563	1487	168	421	574	201	123	1,487

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Immigrants wanted at the Montreal Agency for six months, January 1 to June 30, 1900.

Class of Labour.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Remarks.
Bakers		1		1			2	No demand
Blacksmiths			3	4	2		9	Local supply sufficient.
Carpenters		1		6	6	5	18	"
Clerks								No demand.
Express drivers			2	3	2		9	Local supply sufficient.
Farm hands	7	6	11	20	25	32	101	Good demand.
Females—General servants.	22	18	23	19	21	19	122	"
" Cooks	4	6	4	7	11	6	38	"
" Housemaids.	8	9	9	8	9	10	53	"
" Laundresses	1	2				3	4	Fair demand.
Gardeners			3	5	4	2	14	" (in season).
General labourers	30	25	20	40	100	80	295	Good demand.
Grooms and coachmen				1	2	1	4	Local supply sufficient.
Miners						150	150	Demand from British Columbia and Sudbury District.
Tailors					2	1	3	Local supply sufficient.
Plumbers and tinsmiths						1	1	"
Upholsterers					4		4	"
Waiters						4	4	"
Boys—Bell			3	1	3	4	13	Fair demand.
" Care of horses.	5	7	8	9	7	4	40	"
" Messengers		2					2	No demand.
" Office								"

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.

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STATEMENT E.—List of retail prices of ordinary articles of food required by the working classes of Montreal for 1900.

Provisions.	Prices.		Provisions.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 12	0 15	Mustard, per lb.....	0 30	0 50
Beef " ".....	0 04	0 15	Mutton " ".....	0 10	0 15
Beer, per quart.....	0 10	.....	Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 50
Bread, best white, 4 lbs., loaf....	0 15	0 16	Pepper, per lb.....	0 20	0 40
" brown, 6 lbs. " ".....	0 15	0 16	Pork " ".....	0 12	0 15
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 18	0 25	Potatoes, per bush.....	0 50	0 60
" fresh " ".....	0 20	0 30	Rice, per lb.....	0 05	.....
Cheese " ".....	0 12	0 15	Salt " ".....	0 01	.....
Coffee " ".....	0 20	0 40	Sugar, white, per lb.....	0 04½	0 05
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	3 00	" brown " ".....	0 03½	0 04
Eggs, per doz.....	0 12	0 25	Tea, black " ".....	0 20	0 40
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt..	2 50	5 00	" green " ".....	0 20	0 40
Flour, 1st quality, per brl.....	5 50	6 00	Veal, per lb.....	0 10	0 15
" 2nd " ".....	4 50	5 50	Candles, per lb.....	0 20	.....
" buckwheat, per 100 lbs....	2 50	2 75	Coal, per ton.....	5 50	6 00
Ham, shoulder, per lb.....	0 08	0 12	Coal oil, per gall.....	0 18	0 28
" per lb.....	0 13	0 15	Firewood, per cord.....	4 00	6 50
Herrings, per brl.....	5 00	6 00	Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 03	0 08
Milk, per quart.....	0 05	0 08	Tobacco, per lb.....	0 15	1 00

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT F.—List of retail prices of ordinary articles of raiment required by the working classes of Montreal for 1900.

Clothing, &c.	Prices.		Clothing, &c.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coats, under, tweed.....	4 00	6 00	Rugs.....	0 75	2 00
" over " ".....	8 00	15 00	Flannel, per yard.....	0 20	0 40
Trowsers " ".....	2 00	4 00	Cotton, shirting, per yard.....	0 08	0 10
Vests " ".....	1 00	2 00	Sheeting, per yard.....	0 08	0 15
Shirts, flannel.....	0 50	1 00	Canadian cloth, per yard.....	0 40	0 75
" cotton.....	0 50	1 00	Shoes, men's.....	1 50	2 50
" under, wove.....	0 40	0 75	" women's.....	1 00	2 00
Drawers, woollen, wove.....	0 40	0 75	Boots, men's.....	2 00	3 50
Hats, felt.....	1 00	2 00	" women's.....	1 50	2 50
Socks, worsted.....	0 15	0 40	India rubber overshoes, men's....	0 60	1 00
" cotton.....	0 10	0 25	" " women's.....	0 50	1 00
Blankets.....	2 00	4 00			

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

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STATEMENT G.—Average rate of wages at Montreal, 1900.

Employments.	Wages.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	8 cts.	8 cts.	
Farm labourers, per month and board . . .	10 00	18 00	The average cost of board and lodging for workingmen is from \$3 to \$3.50 per week.
Female farm servants, per month and board	6 00	10 00	
" cooks " " " "	8 00	15 00	
" domestics " " " "	6 00	12 00	
Gardeners " " " "	12 00	20 00	
Lumbermen " " " "	15 00	25 00	
Bricklayers, per day.....	2 50	3 50	
Carpenters " " " " " "	1 50	2 00	
Electricians " " " " " "	2 00	2 50	
Engine drivers " " " " " "	2 00	2 50	
General labourers " " " " " "	1 00	1 50	
Laundresses " " " " " "	0 75	1 00	The rent of workingmen's dwelling, three to four rooms, is from \$6 to \$8 per month. In the suburbs cheaper rent can be had.
Masons " " " " " "	2 00	2 50	
Mechanics " " " " " "	1 50	2 50	
Mill hands " " " " " "	1 00	1 50	
Miners " " " " " "	1 25	1 75	
Saddlers " " " " " "	1 00	1 50	
Shipwrights " " " " " "	2 00	2 50	
Shoemakers " " " " " "	1 25	2 00	
Smiths " " " " " "	1 50	2 00	
Tailors " " " " " "	1 50	2 00	
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, per day	1 50	2 00	
Wheelrights " " " " " "	2 00	2 50	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1900.IMMIGRATION REPORT OF THE ANDREWS HOME FOR SIX MONTHS
FROM JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, 1900.*(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)*

Individual visits to office.....	859
Total visits to office....	859
Newly arrived men and boys.....	257
English letters received.....	55
English letters written	42
Canadian letters received	300
Canadian letters written	341
Letters received for immigrants.....	296
Lads under twenty	58
Situations obtained	122
Monies received for tickets and in trust.....	\$3,542 38
Monies refunded and expended and in trust.....	\$3,569 84

HOME REPORT.

Individual boarders	640
Average number daily boarders	17
Total number meals provided	10,940
Daily average number meals	60

WOMEN'S REPORT.

Visits to matron's office....	873
Applications for girls	280
Girls applying for situations	47
Situations obtained for girls	47
Women passed through the home.....	283
Newly arrived women	68
Newly arrived female children	32—383
Total number of visits to both offices	1,940
Total number of situations, male and female.....	169

J. FREDERICK RENAUD,
Secretary and Immigration Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL IMMIGRATION SOCIETY, FROM
JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

Eighty immigrant women passed through the home, 49 English, 9 Irish, 13 Scotch, 5 Swedes, 1 Dane, 2 Germans, 1 Italian. Of these, 45 were Church of England, 1 Church of Ireland, 9 Roman Catholics, 15 Presbyterians, 8 Lutherans, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Plymouth Brethren.

Two girls left Montreal to go to the States. One returned to England.
About thirty former immigrants returned to board at the Home.

MARION DRAKE,
Acting Secretary.

REPORT CONCERNING DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

BOYS' IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
214 FARLEY AVENUE, TORONTO, September 3, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—Availing myself once again of your courteous offer to include in your own report a brief statement of Dr. Barnardo's work within the period covered by that report, I am pleased to state, for the information of the Minister of the Interior, that our immigration programme for the six months ending on June 30, has been

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successfully and satisfactorily carried out. Up to that date two parties of young immigrants have been drafted from Dr. Barnardo's English Homes, and have been received and placed out through our various agencies in the Dominion. The first of these parties comprised a total of 262, including 253 boys, 5 girls and 4 adults, the latter being the parents of boys already in the country, and whose emigration expenses were defrayed from the boys' savings. Each of our recent parties has included people who are brought to this country by the same means, and at the present time there is a goodly number of our boys and girls who are saving their earnings with the object of bringing out mothers, sisters or brothers, whom they are anxious shall join them in Canada, and who will come as soon as their emigration expenses are provided. We regard these cases as a most pleasing and encouraging outgrowth of the work, and it is a movement that, whenever the people whom it is proposed to bring out, are industrious and deserving, we are always pleased to encourage. The second party left England on June 7, and consisted entirely of girls, the total number being 120. The number emigrated up to June 30 is, therefore, 253 boys and 125 girls, and Dr. Barnardo is looking forward to sending out at least as many more before the close of the season. As compared with former years, the average age of the children is considerably younger, and there have been very few sent out over 13 years of age. This is partly on account of the great demand that at present exists throughout Great Britain for every kind of both skilled and unskilled labour, but still more from the fact, of which every year's added experience tends to convince us more fully, that the earlier the age at which these young people can begin life in Canada the better are their prospects of ultimate success. However excellent the training, and admirably organized the system of any great English institution, our experience goes to show that for girls and boys who are to become members of the farming community in Canada and grow up as Canadian citizens, there is no better place for them to receive their early training than in a Canadian farm household, and their education in a Canadian country school, and thus form their first habits and impressions under the influences of the new rather than the old country. Among the two parties that have arrived up to the present time, rather over a hundred children have been boarded out in carefully selected foster homes, where their maintenance will be paid for during the next few years while their education is in progress, and until they reach an age when they can become self-supporting and can earn by their services sufficient to cover the cost of their board and lodging.

In health and physique we feel we may claim for the present year's arrivals that they are, at least, equal to any of those who have preceded them. Judged by all our health and mortality statistics, and from the opinions of those who have watched our operations for many years past, and who have taken note of the young people who have passed through our hands, the 'type' is decidedly improving, and among the latest arrivals there are extremely few children who, in appearance, intelligence, physical development as well as in manners and training, would not compare favourably with any in the country, and who would not be an acquisition to any household in the land.

The demand for our young immigrants continues to grow by leaps and bounds, and at all of our distributing centres has immensely exceeded the supply. There seems, in fact, almost no limit to the capacity of the country districts for absorbing these young people into the farming population and profitably employing their industry. During the present spring there has been a marked increase in the rate of wages paid to farm help of all kinds, in which our boys and girls have fully participated. Big lads who have had experience in farm work are hiring at rates of wages varying from one hundred and twenty dollars to two hundred dollars for the year, with board, lodging, washing and mending. In the case of younger boys and those newly arrived from England, we make no effort to obtain for them anything like this scale of wages, which would involve the risk of furnishing a pretext to a farmer for making a boy do a man's work by asking him to pay the boy any-

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thing like a man's wages. Nevertheless, it has always been our aim, and an aim that we claim to accomplish successfully, to secure for each child whom we place out a fair and just remuneration for its services in accordance with its size, strength and general capability. We are no advocates of cheap, that is underpaid, labour, but believe in securing for those under our charge a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

A few changes have occurred in the staff employed at the various homes, and almost each year witnesses an increase in the number of workers which is rendered necessary to maintain the general efficiency of the work. Our staff of visitors has recently been strengthened, and at the present time nine people are employed in travelling about the country visiting children in their situations or foster homes. The clerical work at each of our four centres becomes increasingly heavy as the numbers increase of those with whom we have to maintain correspondence. Our system of registers, under which a full and complete record is kept of every child placed out, becomes an increasingly heavy task, but it enables us to present a detailed history of the progress and welfare of each immigrant who has passed through our hands from the earliest commencement of Dr. Barnardo's operations in Canada.

The large farm in Manitoba which has been for the past thirteen years an important adjunct to the immigration work of the institutions, and which is carried on under the management of Mr. E. A. Struthers, continues to show excellent results. The farm home is a training institution for youths over seventeen years of age who are sent out from England after a period of testing in a London institution known as the Youths' Labour House. The inmates are young fellows who have been reduced by scarcity of employment, or other causes, to a position of destitution and are taken in at the Youths' Labour House and kept there for a sufficient length of time to determine if they are at least honest, industrious and decent, and if during the period of residence, extending for a few months, they comply with these qualifications, they are considered eligible for emigration, and are drafted to Manitoba to remain for a period of twelve months under the care and training of Mr. Struthers. The farm itself is a fine property, comprising nearly ten thousand acres, situated in or adjoining the valley of the Assiniboine and within three miles of Russell station on the Manitoba and North-western Division of the Canadian Pacific.

I cannot conclude without once again bearing grateful testimony to the kindness and courtesy, and at the same time the efficiency and vigilance in discharge of duty, which has marked the conduct of the officials of the Department with whom we have been brought into contact during the half year. Assistance has been forthcoming wherever it could be rendered, and in Liverpool, Quebec, Halifax, Winnipeg, and last, but by no means least, at your own agency at Montreal, nothing could exceed the attention and consideration that have been shown us, and for which, on behalf of those I represent, I tender our sincere and grateful thanks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED B. OWEN.

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REPORT OF MRS. BIRT.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

DISTRIBUTING HOME,

KNOWLTON, P.Q., August 28, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,

Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of August 21, I beg to say that 95 young people have been brought to this home, from Liverpool, England, by me since January 1, 1900. All of these have been placed in homes in Canada, and, so far, seem doing well. Thirty-six have returned to the Home, and been replaced, making a total of one hundred and thirty-one. For these, six hundred applications have been received since January 1, 1900, showing that Canadians need their help and assistance. At present there only three children under 12 in the home.

Trusting this will be satisfactory.

I remain, yours truly,

MRS. BIRT.

Per E. M.

REPORT OF REV. ROBERT WALLACE.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE, ONT., September 1, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,

Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours asking for a report of the work of this home for the first six months of the current year, and in reply beg to submit the following facts. We have received two parties of children this year so far. The children are always personally chosen by Mrs. Wallace and myself in the homes in England and Scotland, and we bring the first party out in April ourselves.

This consisted this year of thirty-three boys and nine girls, sisters of the boys. We find that having the sisters here at the same time as the brothers, we can very often place them in the same home, so that they grow up together, as God intended they should. The second party arrived in May, and consisted of sixteen girls and one boy, making a total of thirty-four boys and twenty-five girls. These were altogether inadequate to supply the hundreds of applications, and a great many were disappointed.

The general prosperity of the country is evidenced by the fact that better wages are offered than has been the case for some years past. We have had two visitors engaged, who have made surprise visits and seen the children just as they were, at their ordinary work and in their usual dress, and their reports have been, on the whole, very satisfactory and encouraging, while they have not hesitated to point out faults, or to require better arrangements where necessary.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT WALLACE.

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REPORT OF MISS AGNES BRENNAN.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

MONTREAL, September 4, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in letting you have a report concerning the period since my last report. The usual consignment of children arrived from England, reaching Montreal June 9 last, one day ahead of time. There were 43 children, from the Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective Society, from the new home, 53 Everton Road, Liverpool, and were in charge of Miss L. M. Yates and her niece, Miss A. Yates. The number was very small in comparison with the number of applicants awaiting them. They were all strong, healthy looking children, their appearance giving ample proof of the good care bestowed on them, before and during their sea voyage, and judging by their lusty voices and good appetite, bid fair to make their mark in the world later on. There were 26 girls and 17 boys, ranging in age from 7 up to 14 years. They could all have been disposed of in two days, but owing to so many of them being brothers and sisters it required a little time to settle them all to our satisfaction, many of them being placed, if not in the same home, at least in easy distance of each other. We have to use good judgment on account of the age of the children.

All are placed in Canada, many in the country, some in the city. We had no less than seventy-five applicants contending for the right to have the first choice, those from the country setting forth that the country was the best place, those in the city contending the city held the best advantages for the child. The demand for help both in town and country, is so great that the people will make any amount of promises to have a child, but they are very often tempted to break our arrangements in regard to school, and we are obliged to have the children returned to the home, for no other reason usually than that the school is too great a distance, or that there is no teacher who can speak the English language, thereby making it necessary to remove the child from a home otherwise comfortable and happy. It is for this reason we give very few children for adoption, unless between the ages of two and six years; from the age of six up to ten, very few are asked for; from the age of ten up to 14 and upwards, the demand goes on, and we have always about 200 names of applicants on the books.

The children we receive are not without many childish faults, for which we cannot blame them, when we think of their neglected infancy, by parents who forget their responsibility, and cast to the world's mercy those little souls. If those in want of a child would give in return for its labour, motherly care and exercise a little more patience and kindness, their reward would come later on, when they would see those little ones takes their place in the world, and doing, with credit to themselves and foster parents, the work assigned to them.

During the last five months we have received back into the home several girls and boys and gave them better positions. Many are now commanding wages from \$7 a month up to \$10 and \$15. I have also three or four who, this time next year, meditate having homes of their own. Needless to say they have my best wishes.

The Misses Yates spent six weeks in Canada, and during that time visited a large number of children placed in the last two years, and also many placed five and six years.

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We also had a reunion at the home one Sunday afternoon of all those who were within easy distance. We had present about 40 children of all ages, although we have had our home only six years past. We had several who had been in Canada many years before, who take advantage of the Home to meet their little friends, in some cases their own sisters, or brothers, who have come to Canada lately.

Miss Yates was very happy to meet them all, and the afternoon tea was her special treat, which they enjoyed to their heart's content. Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion Immigration Agent, with Mr. E. Marquette, Provincial Immigration Agent, kindly consented to be present, and were much impressed with the happy, joyous appearance of each and every one. Some of the little ones were accompanied by their guardians, who kindly gave us some instrumental music, and the children sang not only their old school songs, but some of the very latest songs. At six o'clock they dispersed to their several homes, the larger boys and girls remaining to spend the evening and partake of late tea before going home.

Every Sunday all the year round we have quite a number of children visitors, either during the afternoon or evening.

For the children outside the city we have no fear, as without exception the parish priest of each parish kindly looks after their welfare. The Rev. George Vaillancourt, having quite a little colony in his parish, never comes to the city without calling to give an account of his 'family,' as he calls them, and nearly always gives me an order for one or two more to be placed with his parishioners. The good Grey Nuns of Ottawa, give me great assistance on account of their visiting through the country where we place our little ones, but especially Rev. Sister Howley, of St. Patrick's Orphanage, Rev. Sister Jane, of Bethlehem, and the Rev. Sister Mary Redemption, of the General Hospital, Water street, where, on their arrival in the capital, they all find a temporary home and kind friends.

The reverend sisters of the Good Shepherd, both in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as the reverend sisters of Providence, of Montreal and Kingston, Ont., also take an interest in our institution and its work.

In a quiet, steady way much has been done for the welfare of those poor children, but as self-interest has quite a little to do with the attitude towards them of those who employ them, there is much left to the home to accomplish that the work may be complete. The small number of children coming (unfortunately in comparison to the demand) does not lessen the expenses of the Home, which have to be met by the resources from England, collected there by voluntary subscription. When it is considered that the house rent, fuel, water tax, and living generally, have to be met, it makes the work very much uphill, to provide funds sufficient to meet all demands. If the government would only see their way clear to help ever so little—and why not?

Unless better arrangements are made to receive the children, I fear we will be obliged to suppress their coming.

Sincerely,

A. BRENNAN,
Superintendent.

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LETTER FROM ROBERT A. DAWSON, DOMINION STEAMSHIP LINE
INTERPRETER, &c.*(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)*

QUEBEC, September 5, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal, Que.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to send you a statement of my opinion of the immigrants carried by the Dominion Line steamers during the first six months of the current year and destined for Canada.

Our first and second cabin have been well filled on all the steamers, and I wish to remark that most of the second cabin passengers were destined for Manitoba and the North-west. A few were for Ontario. They all had large quantities of effects (baggage) which shows they were not of a poor class.

The steerage immigrants have also been of a superior class, most of them being young and healthy, as you no doubt perceived when you saw them passing through Montreal. All of them had means on which to start their new homes. As you are aware all the second cabin and steerage passengers pass before me to have their tickets inspected before leaving the steamer, and in that way I have a very good opportunity of judging their superiority.

I have travelled with them for part of the way and have always been met at the junctions and depots, Montreal, by your assistants or yourself, which is very encouraging to these passengers when they find that they are taken care of by government officials, both on landing here and on their journey.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT A. DAWSON,
Special Conductor and Interpreter Dominion Line.

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENT.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

MONTREAL, September 10, 1900.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR,—Your letter requesting a report of the immigration work of the provincial government immigration office in Montreal for the last six months, was received a few days ago.

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In reply, I am pleased to say that the number of immigrants for this province has increased, and also the demand for help in the country. In fact it has been impossible to supply the number of applications for help.

The class of immigrants arrived and settled in this part of the province through this office is a very superior one, especially those sent over by the Self Help, East End, Bristol and other emigration societies in England.

French immigration has been very light this season on account of the Paris exhibition.

The butter and cheese industries, so well established in the province, require more help every year and give constant employment, and wages have been very satisfactory.

We have every reason to be satisfied with this year's work, and we anticipate a very good immigration next season.

Yours truly,

E. MARQUETTE.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, October 1, 1900.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes, covering the half year ended June 30, 1900.

On 1st January last, I assumed the duties appertaining to my office. By reason of the recent arrangement entered into with the British government, to which I refer further on in my report, my duties will annually increase. As the children who come under my supervision are scattered throughout the different provinces of the Dominion and in the rural districts, a considerable portion of my time is necessarily occupied in travelling by railway and road.

I find that there has been a falling off in the number of children emigrated to Canada by some of the societies during the past few years, but this has been somewhat counteracted by the increased numbers brought to Canada by the other societies.

There has been no diminution in the demand for these children. I found that at every home I visited the number of applications filed were far in excess of the supply.

The conclusions to which I have come with regard to each child have been formed after personal interviews with the child and its employer. Amongst other matters to which I have given particular attention have been the following :

1. Character of the home in which the child has been placed, and the nature of the work expected of the child.
2. The treatment of the child by its employer.
3. The character of the child.
4. Its religious and educational advantages.
5. The degree of satisfaction given by the child to its employer, and the contentment of the child with its new home.
6. The general state of the child's health.
7. The agreement entered into with the home, and the compliance with same by the child's employer.

Appended to my report will be found :

(a) A statement showing the number of children inspected and reported upon during the past half year, and (b) statement of the number of children emigrated by the various societies to Canada during this time, and the number of applications received for these children.

In presenting the reports on my inspections of the different homes visited by me, I have done so in a somewhat condensed form.

I desire to state that as a result of these inspections, one cannot refrain from expressing one's admiration for those philanthropists, and others, who have for so many years devoted their time and contributed of their means in such a noble and humane cause. I also desire to state that at the several homes which I have inspected I have been received with uniform kindness, and have had every facility cheerfully afforded me to obtain a thorough knowledge of the work that is carried on by the respective homes.

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I think it well to set forth in a succinct manner the facts relating to the inspection of these children under government supervision.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1868, introduced the question of juvenile immigration to public notice through a report made by the immigration agent at the port of Quebec, who pointed out that a grant of five hundred dollars had been placed to the credit of Miss Rye, to further her efforts in bringing young girls to Canada.

In 1870, Miss Macpherson had a home presented to her in the county of Hastings, Ontario. On June 26, 1873, an order in council was passed which recited the fact that homes were then existing at Knowlton, in the province of Quebec, and also at Niagara and Galt, in Ontario, and that the majority of the children brought out under their auspices were doing extremely well.

On June 12, 1874, Mr. Andrew Doyle was appointed by the Local Government Board in England, to make an inspection of the children distributed by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson. Mr. Doyle's report was voluminous and antagonistic in character, and on March 10, 1875, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture brought this report to the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of Canada on immigration and colonization. Evidence having been taken on the question by the committee they finally reported that in so far as the public of Canada were concerned the information gathered by the committee would be sufficient to establish that the work which had been done by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson was on the whole of a satisfactory character, and that it resulted, with very little exception, in permanent advantage to the children who were brought out, and to the country which received them. On July 5, 1875, an order in council was passed denying the accuracy of Mr. Doyle's report, and asserting that the work of Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye had been generally beneficial, and particularly so to the children themselves; the exceptions to the rule of well doing not being either in number or character sufficient to impair the result as a whole.

A further order in council was passed on September 28, 1875, authorizing an inspection of the children to be made by the Dominion agents, and in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1876, page xv., it is stated that the reports were most satisfactory. Under an order in council passed on January 4, 1878, an annual inspection of children sent out to Canada by the board of guardians in Great Britain was authorized, and since that date has regularly been made. Each child is reported upon, and copies of such reports have been furnished to the British government.

Children arriving in Canada during one year were visited during the following year, and only one inspection of each child was made. The Local Government Board in England did not consider that this afforded sufficient protection to the child, and a new arrangement was entered into whereby each child is to be inspected each year until it reaches the age of sixteen years, and for these extra inspections the Local Government Board pays, according to a schedule of graduated fees.

The following are the principal societies and persons engaged in the work of Juvenile Emigration from Great Britain to Canada, and having distributing homes in Canada:—

Dr. Barnardo, home for boys, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto.

'Hazelbrae,' (for girls), Peterborough, Ontario.

Industrial Farm, Russell, Manitoba, comprising about ten thousand acres.

Miss Macpherson, Stratford, Ontario.

Rev. Robert Wallace, 'Marchmont,' Belleville, Ontario.

J. W. G. Fegan, Toronto.

T. Bowman Stephenson, Hamilton.

Mrs. Birt, Knowlton, P.Q.

J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, New Brunswick.

Hon. Mrs. Joyce, Winnipeg.

Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective and Rescue Society, Montreal.

Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, for girls, Montreal.

Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, for boys, Ottawa.

Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, boys, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, 'Our Western Home,' girls, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Mr. William Quarrier, the founder of the great Bridge-of-Weir Homes, Scotland, has discontinued his work in Canada, and this is much to be regretted. Mr. Quarrier is one of the leading philanthropists in Scotland. In narrating his early labours in connection with the Glasgow Orphans Homes, Mr. Quarrier says: 'Thirty-four years ago, when a boy about eight years of age, I stood in the High Street of Glasgow, barefooted, bareheaded, cold and hungry, having tasted no food for a day and a half, and as I gazed at each passer-by, wondering why they did not help such as I, a thought passed through my mind that I would not do as they, when I would get the means to help others.'

It is to be hoped that in the near future circumstances may arise that will enable Mr. Quarrier to see his way clear to resume his excellent work in Canada, which he carried on for so many years, and which resulted in an average of two hundred and fifty Scotch boys and girls being annually settled in this country. 'Fairknowe,' Mr. Quarrier's Canadian headquarters, is located at Brockville, Ontario; it is surrounded by large grounds, and is a very beautiful and valuable property.

The work of juvenile immigration as carried on by the societies and persons above mentioned, is supported by the contributions of philanthropists in Great Britain, and costs the Dominion of Canada a very insignificant amount.

As the work is purely philanthropic in its nature, the great advantages derived from it by this country, viewing it from an immigration standpoint, should not be overlooked.

At the annual meeting in London, England, of the friends of Mrs. Birt's home, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., during the course of his remarks, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding at the meeting, is reported to have said:—

'When they remembered that Canada only contained five millions of people, and that one hundred millions could be easily maintained upon its soil, they would see what immense scope there was for immigration. He had visited many farms where the children had been placed, and had found them treated as members of the family, sitting at meals with the family, and treated with great kindness.'

It is a principle pretty generally adopted, that before a child is emigrated to this country, it must spend some time in training in one of the homes or schools in Great Britain. Before leaving these homes the children are subjected to a medical examination, and are certified to as being in good health, and fit for emigration. A Canadian agent at the port of embarkation also examines them and certifies that they are of a desirable class, and upon arriving at the Canadian port of landing, they are similarly certified to by the Dominion Immigration Agent. I may say that I have not heard that any of these children have ever been denied the privilege of landing in Canada owing to any physical or moral disqualification, or as being otherwise undesirable. This to a great extent confirms the opinion that I have formed that those engaged in carrying on that great work take every care that the children brought to Canada under their auspices are of a desirable class, and such as in their judgment are the most likely to succeed and turn out creditably. The general state of health has been quite satisfactory, and there have been very few complaints in this regard. The existence of any serious ailment has not come to my notice, and I have found the children, as far as I could judge, free from any physical or mental taint. They are on the whole robust and hearty in appearance, and very few have expressed any dissatisfaction with their lot.

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The early training and primary education which are imparted to these children in Great Britain appear to have been thorough in their character. I have in many instances tested their ability to read and write, and from an educational standpoint I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, as a result of my inspections, that those children who have come under my observation have satisfied me that their education has not been neglected, and that they are able to read and write as well as could be expected from children of their age.

Quite a number of boys have been placed in the farming districts of the province of Quebec, and they have, without exception, acquired such a knowledge of the French language, since arriving in Canada, as to enable them to converse with fluency.

The question of juvenile emigration to Canada has been made the subject of no inconsiderable amount of criticism. Much of the criticism has, I fear, arisen from a somewhat unfair comparison, when one takes into consideration the fact that there are so many thousands of these children in Canada. It would, of course, be fallacious for one to assert that the children are all free from fault. Some of them have turned out to be failures, but the number of such unfortunates forms a very small percentage of the whole, yet there is a tendency to judge the whole by this small percentage.

During the period covered by this report I have had but two cases of a criminal nature brought to my notice. In one of the cases the culprit was but a child of nine years, and could hardly be held amenable to the law. The other case was that of a boy who had been in Canada for some years, and for whose offence, to my mind, there could be no palliation whatever. But, viewing them as a whole, the evidence available tends to establish the good moral status of these immigrant children; failures must occur, and whenever they do, the failure is recorded 'of an immigrant boy or girl,' and the preponderance of the successes appears to be overlooked. The unfortunate one is registered as a type rather than an exception.

Consensus of opinion, I think, goes to show that environment, not heredity, has most to do with juvenile crime. Inspector Stark, of Toronto, who is an acknowledged authority on this subject, is reported to have stated that 'social conditions formed by far the greater cause of evil, and proper environment would do much. To the hereditary taint he attached little importance.'

The general conduct of the children that have come under my supervision, has been reported satisfactory, and on the whole their employers have spoken very favourably of them, and of their adaptability to Canadian farm life.

There appears to be an idea in some quarters that after having placed the children in situations no further interest is taken in them by the societies and others engaged in the work of bringing them to Canada. This idea I have found, happily, to be erroneous. I have found that a supervision is maintained over them until they reach an age at which they might reasonably be considered capable of pushing their way through the world. An annual visit is paid at an unstated time, without notice, to each boy and girl at their respective homes. These 'surprise' visits, as they are styled, are made the subject of a written report on the child, and are filed at the receiving homes for further reference. A general correspondence between the children and the superintendent is kept up, and encouraged.

At some of the homes an annual gathering of the older boys and girls takes place at Christmas, the New Year, or at some other period during the year. It will thus be seen that every effort is maintained by the societies and others engaged in the work to keep in close touch with their respective children.

In many cases the boys and girls have attained good positions in our country, some have enlisted and are now in South Africa with the Canadian contingents; others have become clergymen, or have entered the medical and legal professions, and many are farmers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, possessing the land in their own right, and from reports are doing well; while many of the girls have become

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professional nurses, school teachers, seamstresses and domestic helps. Many of the boys and girls thus brought here have married Canadians, and are now well settled in Canada.

With no small degree of satisfaction, I have to say that there has been a remarkably small number of complaints from the children of being over worked, and the opinion expressed in a recent number of that very interesting little publication of Dr. Barnardo's known as 'Ups and Downs,' under the caption of 'Work and Over Work,' quite agrees with my observations, where it is said that, 'Even if the Canadian farmer is a hard driver he is pretty sure to take the heavy end himself, and the home boy is not asked to work harder or longer than the master himself and the members of his family.'

During the period covered by this report, I have inspected one hundred and three children, distributed throughout the province of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, as follows:—

Ontario—

	Boys.	Girls.
City of Ottawa.....	1	1
City of Toronto.....	..	1
County of Renfrew.....	17	..
County of Northumberland and Durham.....	3	5
County of Ontario.....	1	..
“ Peterborough.....	..	3
“ Prince Edward.....	..	4
“ Lennox.....	1	..
“ Addington.....	..	1
“ Hastings.....	..	1
“ Leeds and Grenville.....	..	1
Port Hope.....	..	1

Quebec—

City of Sherbrooke.....	2	..
City of Montreal.....	1	1
County of Sherbrooke.....	6	..
“ Compton.....	1	..
“ Stanstead.....	1	1
“ Richmond.....	1	..
“ Soulanges.....	1	..
“ Beauharnois.....	1	..
“ Laprairie and Napierville.....	12	..
“ Jacques Cartier.....	3	..
“ Huntingdon.....	3	..
“ Two Mountains.....	1	..
“ L'Assomption.....	1	..
“ Magog.....	..	1
“ Drummond.....	1	..

New Brunswick—

County of Charlotte.....	2	2
“ King's.....	11	..
“ York.....	1	..
“ Westmoreland.....	2	1
“ Queen's and Sunbury.....	4	1
Total.....	78	25

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NUMBER of children reported to have been brought to Canada by some of principal societies, &c., during the six months ended June 30, 1900, and the number of applications received for such children.

Society.	Children.	Applications.
Dr. Barnardo	385	2,850
Rev. R. Wallace "Marchmont"	59	892
Miss Macpherson	60	357
Mrs. Birt	95	502
J. T. Middledmore	108	200
T. Bowman Stephenson	29	347
J. W. G. Fegan	43	170
Canadian Catholic Emigration Society	60	162
Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective and Rescue Society	43	90
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society (girls)	29	205
" " (boys)	31	30
The Bristol Emigration Society	33	54
Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg	2	5
Total	977	5,783

RECEIVING HOMES INSPECTED.

STE. ANNE'S HOME, MONTREAL. (GIRLS.)

(The Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.)

The objects of this society are : 1st. The reception and placing of girls in situations as domestic servants on their arrival in Canada. 2nd. Keeping in touch with them after they have obtained situations. 3rd. To visit them periodically. 4th. To keep an open home for them where they may come when out of employment or in ill-health.

Twenty-nine girls were brought to Canada during the year 1899. These girls were all placed in the province of Quebec, with the exception of a few for whom situations were found in Ontario.

Applications for these girls were largely in excess of the number sent to Canada. The girls are visited by a person connected with the society at an unstated time once each year, and those located in the city of Montreal much oftener. A record of these visits is kept in a book provided for the purpose.

The books contain a general history of the girls and the reasons for their emigration.

When making application for a girl, applicants must furnish a certificate of character from the priest of the parish in which they are resident.

This work has been carried on for five years, and one hundred girls have been sent to Canada by the society during that period. A fee of fifty cents is charged persons engaging the older girls. No aid, financial or otherwise, is received by the society in Canada.

The headquarters are located at 149 Berri Street, Montreal. The house is well adapted for the purpose for which it is utilized, and will accommodate comfortably about ten girls. All of the girls were placed at the date of my visit. I found the premises in first-class order.

The girls are invited to the Home twice a month, on the first and third Sundays, for religious instruction and recreation respectively.

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THE MIDDLEMORE HOME, 'FAIRVIEW,' HALIFAX.

This Home was established by Mr. J. T. Middlemore, of St. Luke's Road, Birmingham, England, as a Canadian 'distributing home' for the boys and girls emigrated by him from his English Homes. Mr. Middlemore's work in Canada is confined to the province of Nova Scotia.

The children's ages, when brought to Canada, are, maximum, fifteen years, and minimum, five years.

Seventy-five boys and twenty-five girls were emigrated to Canada during 1899.

The general state of their health is said to have been very satisfactory, and no deaths were reported during the past year. There are eight hundred names on the register as requiring annual visits.

Mr. Middlemore aims, as far as advisable, to place all of the children with farmers. The Birmingham Homes under the control of Mr. Middlemore are entirely philanthropic in character. The Home is very suitably located, and its surroundings are pleasant and healthy. The building throughout is nicely arranged and possesses every convenience. It is specially adapted for the work, and was in splendid order.

THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This society has its Canadian headquarters at Saint John, New Brunswick.

The children, boys and girls, with few exceptions, have been found situations in that province.

Mr. Samuel Gardner has for upwards of twenty years acted as agent for the society in Canada, and as such agent has had a general supervision over the children, and the placing of them in situations.

THE LIVERPOOL CATHOLIC CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY AND RESCUE HOMES.

This society has its Canadian branch at 11 St. Thomas Street, Montreal.

During the past year only one party—in all thirty-nine—boys and girls, were sent to Canada, owing to sickness in the Homes in England. It has been found impossible to supply all the applications that have come to hand. This Home is capable of accommodating about seventy-five children.

The building is very conveniently laid out, and possesses four fair-sized dormitories, two large parlors, a dining room, and a kitchen. These rooms I found to be scrupulously neat and clean. At the rear there is quite a large playground. A stair-case is provided at the rear which affords an easy exit from the building in case of fire.

Religious services are conducted regularly, and a chapel has been provided for this purpose in the Home.

The children are always welcomed, and are made to feel that they have a home here to which they may return for a visit at any time.

During the past year two deaths were reported amongst the children of this society, viz.: William Kyle, age fourteen, from heart disease, and Martha King, age fourteen, from typhoid fever.

The children are visited once a year by Misses Yates and Brennan, and in case of any complaints more frequent visits are made. The health of the children has been generally good. There have been no cases of a contagious nature reported.

THE MONTREAL LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The object of this society is to care for and train homeless and neglected children. I found seventy-five boys and fifty girls enjoying the advantages afforded by this excellent Home.

The children receive instruction in elementary subjects from competent teachers. The boys are taught carpentering and cobbling, and a considerable revenue is raised from the sale of ladders, screen doors and other articles made by them. They also

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do the necessary repairing of boots and shoes, and make slippers for the children, and their industry has proved to be a great saving to the society. The health of the children has, during the past year, been satisfactory, although some cases of measles and chickenpox appeared amongst them during the winter.

The building possesses modern conveniences. The schoolroom, workshops and sleeping apartments were in good order and well ventilated. Splendid playgrounds are provided for the children. The children were neatly dressed, and appeared to be quite happy and contented.

No British emigrant children were received during the past year.

The Home is under the supervision of a very efficient matron.

THE ANDREWS HOME.

This Home is admirably located in the heart of the city of Montreal, at 46 Belmont Park, and is a monument to the generosity of the late H. O. Andrews, Esq., barrister, who was at one time a resident of Montreal. It is maintained by an endowment, supplemented by nominal fees received from British immigrants for their board and lodging. It is under the jurisdiction of the Anglican Synod of Montreal.

Rev. J. Frederick Renaud has a general supervision over the work, which is carried on in conjunction with the following English societies: 'The Society for the Promotion of Christian knowledge, of London,' 'The Church (of England) Emigration Society,' and 'The Self-help Emigration Society.'

A few years ago the Corporation of the Andrews Home decided to discontinue the reception and placing of British immigrant children.

The Home throughout was in splendid order, and possesses every convenience for the comfort of those seeking the advantages which it affords.

THE HARVEY INSTITUTE AND HOME AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

This excellent institution has been in existence for upwards of fifty-two years.

It is governed by a committee of Montreal ladies, and is superintended by an efficient matron. It is practically philanthropic in character.

Applications for admission have been numerous during the past year, and the accommodation is constantly taxed to its fullest capacity.

The location of the home is convenient, and the building is well laid out and possesses modern conveniences. Everything about the place was in good order. The matron appears to exercise a good influence over the children. The children were neatly dressed and appeared to be happy and contented. With the exception of one case of illness they have enjoyed excellent health. No deaths have occurred in the home.

At the date of my visit I found forty-one children, fifteen boys and twenty-six girls, in the home.

The children are taught elementary subjects, and periodical examinations are held before the committee, and the results of such examinations are said to have been highly satisfactory. The girls are also taught to do housework and sewing and are trained for domestic service.

No British immigrant children were received during the past year.

THE BOYS' HOME, MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

This institution was founded for the purpose of providing a safe home for boys placed under the following circumstances, viz:

Boys who have come to the city, without friends, for the purpose of earning their own living, also homeless and neglected boys. Any needy boy is welcomed here.

A night school is provided four evenings during the week at the home, and the boys are required to attend the classes at least twice a week; they are also required to

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attend church services every Sunday. The building is large, and the rooms are bright and cheerful. I found the home throughout scrupulously neat and clean. The accommodation has been found to be inadequate, and an addition to the already large and imposing structure is under consideration. This institution reflects much credit on Mr. Diek, who during the past sixteen years has held the position of superintendent, and who is much devoted to the work.

British immigrant boys have frequently been accommodated here, but during the past twelve months none have applied for admittance.

Many of the lads who have enjoyed the advantages offered by this home are now occupying positions of trust throughout the country, and owe much of their success to the training and influence of the Boys' Home.

THE GIBB HOME.

This home is located at Sherbrooke, province of Quebec, and is the Canadian distributing head quarters for boys of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.

The work is carried on by the financial aid received from friends in Great Britain.

The maximum age of the lads received is eighteen years, and the minimum twelve years. During the past year two parties comprising thirty-two boys in all, were received from England.

Homes and situations are selected principally in the eastern townships of the province of Quebec.

Of the parties received during 1899, all readily found places with the exception of one lad of eight years of age, who owing to his tender years was kept at the home for some months. At this date, April 10, ten applications for boys were on file. No regular rule as to visits has been adopted. The matron, secretary and a clergyman divide this work between them, and their reports are transmitted to England. This home was established about thirteen years ago, and during this time about three hundred boys have been placed out by the society.

During the past four years or so the general state of health is said to have been good.

Parties receiving children are not charged any fee, but are expected to defray the cost of transportation of the boys from Sherbrooke to their destination.

The building is a frame structure, and has recently been enlarged by the addition of a wing at the rear, which will afford better accommodation.

About sixteen children can be accommodated comfortably. The dormitory is large and bright, and the place was very neat, tidy and comfortable throughout.

MRS. BIRT'S DISTRIBUTING HOME, KNOWLTON, QUEBEC.

This home is the Canadian branch of the Sheltering Homes for orphan, fatherless and needy children of Liverpool, England. The object of the work is to provide homes in Canada for boys and girls, and to train them to become useful working men and women.

The ages of the children sent to Canada are maximum fourteen and minimum four years. During 1899, 110 children were emigrated to Canada, and the applications received during the year aggregated 631. The children are found homes principally in the province of Quebec.

These children are all sent from philanthropic institutions. Four visitors are connected with the home, and visit the children once during the year. These visitors make a general report on the progress and surroundings of the children, and their reports are carefully recorded and transmitted to the head office at Liverpool. The health of the children has been very satisfactory; no case of a contagious or hereditary nature has come to the notice of the superintendent.

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Children usually remain in the Liverpool home five or six months prior to being sent to Canada.

Mrs. Birt has been engaged in this work since 1874, and during these years between three and four thousand boys and girls have been settled in the Dominion.

Many of the children brought to Canada during past years by Mrs. Birt are successful farmers, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, editors, nurses, and some have joined the Canadian militia.

At this date there were ten children at the home, viz. : Nine girls and one boy.

The home is large and commodious for the work, and is kept in good order. The books and other records are carefully and neatly kept, and are a credit to the efficiency of the superintendent.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

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REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, June 30, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the affairs of this office for the past six months of the current year, together with the annexed reports from officials in Manitoba and the Territories, more or less connected with immigration work in their several localities.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Number and Sexes of Arrivals at Winnipeg during the Years ending December 31, 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Port.	1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Winnipeg	6,705	4,159	10,864	19,015	8,842	27,857	21,496	14,679	36,175

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the Nativity of Arrivals at Winnipeg during the year ending December 31, 1897.

England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States.	Canadians.	Galician.	Russian.	Other Countries.	Total.
1,519	69	205	520	474	383	712	2,373	4,363	28	218	10,864

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Nativity of Arrivals at Winnipeg during the year ending December 31, 1898.

England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada, including all the Provinces.	United States.	Scandinavian, viz.: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.	Germans, from Germany, Austria and Russia.	France and Belgium.	Galicia and Buckovina.	Other Countries.	Total.
3,203	266	701	13,112	2,643	532	998	368	5,509	525	27,857

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TABLE No. 4—Showing Month of Arrival and Nationality of Immigrants Registered at the Port of Winnipeg during the Year 1899.

Months.	NATIONALITY.																							Totals.		
	Austrian.	Belgian.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Hellenic.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Norwegian.	United States.	Dutch.	Dunkhobors.	Canadian.		Swedish.	Others.
January.	4	1	9	4	31	57	24	1	1	3	7	10	12	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	9	6	2,078	265	12	2,492
February.	1	1	1	1	1	34	106	8	8	11	1	10	12	2	3	5	2	2	7	7	153	1	1,973	360	12	2,563
March.	9	18	9	9	205	99	290	6	59	24	9	24	15	5	5	5	9	9	7	7	153	1	1,973	360	12	2,563
April.	15	38	18	300	799	726	6	100	38	12	9	24	89	32	36	12	12	6	21	304	6	1,036	2,886	258	9	5,775
May.	10	57	20	478	3,822	471	13	160	51	38	16	10	27	14	4	4	4	25	58	53	343	1	1,036	1,603	101	7,813
June.	12	17	41	197	1,286	251	143	39	14	11	80	10	10	13	15	14	3	36	6	249	1	1,036	791	17	5	3,231
July.	5	13	12	12	12	470	249	7	26	17	4	5	8	1	13	6	127	6	188	4	222	1	2,335	745	46	4,516
August.	27	11	15	77	77	44	214	2	39	30	17	7	5	17	6	10	103	8	4	16	162	1	417	417	14	1,233
September.	14	11	10	77	64	151	11	11	3	1	15	3	13	3	13	12	8	10	256	3	4	490	19	6	1,101	
October.	6	22	17	45	136	185	3	59	23	5	16	17	1	6	2	1	6	47	36	206	3	1	600	16	5	1,405
November.	31	6	10	28	56	43	124	38	29	3	27	12	17	1	13	1	21	16	156	1	1	1	581	22	20	1,386
December.	5	5	9	9	2	66	32	3	7	2	...	27	4	4	13	...	2	2	3	69	1	1	376	9	6	613
Totals	86	59	215	179	1,405	6,914	2,793	40	613	270	111	176	210	95	288	266	42	364	173	2,233	11	7,427	11,591	534	50	36,175

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TABLE No. 5—Showing number of Adults, and Children under 12 years of age, Winnipeg during

	Via.													
Months.	Ocean.				United States.				Canada.				Total.	Farmers.
	Adults.		Under 12.		Adults.		Under 12.		Adults.		Under 12.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
January	794	818	294	295	13	6	5	4	121	83	29	30	2,492	809
February	739	714	332	345	32	10	7	10	179	110	40	44	2,562	733
March	375	115	75	90	143	56	39	42	1,840	599	355	279	4,008	774
April	823	364	302	223	503	203	174	224	1,543	597	559	260	5,775	1,060
May	2,104	1,505	1,260	1,149	275	144	130	141	593	282	129	101	7,813	1,864
June	734	491	450	352	225	65	53	42	405	197	125	92	3,231	571
July	1,077	1,140	670	610	116	55	35	50	419	156	97	91	4,516	939
August	259	117	92	107	94	37	22	27	249	83	42	44	1,233	125
September	118	88	89	39	124	56	35	45	221	139	79	68	1,101	153
October	236	129	51	69	157	78	55	64	180	179	97	110	1,405	262
November	183	149	86	79	135	92	80	80	175	175	90	72	1,396	282
December	69	56	29	19	46	26	20	12	100	139	70	57	643	104
	7,511	5,746	3,730	3,377	1,863	828	655	741	6,025	2,739	1,712	1,248	36,175	7,676

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and the Occupation and Destination of Immigrants registered at the Port of the year 1900.

OCCUPATION.								DESTINATION.						
Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	United States.	Total.
19	38	24	29	14	30	1,529	2,492	....	223	2,187	77	5	....	2,492
49	68	16	34	27	58	1,577	2,562	....	272	2,089	190	11	....	2,562
954	87	173	83	113	....	1,824	4,008	....	2,371	1,123	439	74	1	4,008
945	332	244	123	98	21	2,952	5,775	6	2,855	2,274	614	26	....	5,775
448	196	171	95	162	4	4,933	7,813	23	5,006	2,100	636	47	1	7,813
296	224	68	54	114	12	1,892	3,231	20	2,238	527	425	19	2	3,231
263	233	52	37	56	40	2,896	4,516	11	3,706	436	265	38	....	4,516
189	188	57	27	28	2	617	1,233	19	693	298	200	17	6	1,233
125	86	42	53	40	5	597	1,101	....	450	375	265	11	....	1,101
65	91	41	57	35	12	842	1,405	5	643	428	329	....	....	1,405
....	71	62	29	39	27	895	1,396	20	689	383	301	3	....	1,396
....	42	33	17	13	4	430	643	251	164	228	643
3,353	1,656	983	638	670	215	20,984	36,175	104	19,457	12,384	3,969	251	10	36,175

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TABLE No. 6.—Showing month of Arrival and Nationality of Immigrants registered at the Port of Winnipeg during the half year ending June 30, 1900.

Months.	Belgian.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Ruthenian. Galician.	English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Ruthenian. Bukowinian.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.	Russian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Norwegian.	United States Citizens.					Canadian.	Swedish.	Chinese.	Hebrew.	Returned Canadians.	Bohemian.	Other.	Total.
																		United States Citizens.	Canadian.	Swedish.	Chinese.	Hebrew.									Returned Canadians.	Bohemian.	Other.	Total.
January.	3	12	15	9	45	28	2	5	7	12	41	15	19	13	19	1	24	544	2,611	490	4	..	..	..	10	37	480	
February.	2	30	3	20	24	66	..	20	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	83	314	4	..	..	..	1	36	614		
March	19	102	12	393	63	282	8	35	52	12	41	15	19	13	19	1	24	544	2,611	490	..	..	..	6	32	24	12	4,318
April	19	31	18	318	216	498	20	91	67	563	47	93	11	248	11	32	31	735	3,272	134	..	..	..	3	57	13	8	6,535
May	6	22	19	389	1,748	376	2	101	41	32	166	14	..	55	12	4	37	472	1,274	64	11	12	128	6	9	5,000				
June	7	26	6	211	495	303	2	81	16	1,385	10	13	5	143	8	140	33	517	768	48	..	..	..	12	90	2	12	4,268
	56	223	73	1,250	2,591	1,563	34	333	189	1,492	264	135	35	460	50	176	132	2,402	8,423	314	11	33	318	45	114	21,216				

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TABLE No. 7.—Showing number of Children under 12 and Adults and the Occupation and Destination of Immigrants registered at the Port of Winnipeg during the half year ending June 30, 1906.

Months.	VIA										OCCUPATION.								DESTINATION.									
	Ocean.				United States.				Canada.				Totals.	Farmers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Travellers.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Totals.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territory.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	United States.	Totals.
	Adults.		Under 12.		Adults.		Under 12.		Adults.		Under 12.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
January.....	62	37	18	18	76	18	2	8	93	91	27	30	480	89	61	35	28	8	1	258	480	12	186	137	145	.....	480
February.....	76	25	10	22	66	32	24	22	130	95	41	21	614	131	53	38	28	16	1	347	614	14	226	200	149	17	614	
March.....	346	104	76	56	518	258	191	277	1,265	621	359	397	4,318	1,690	171	110	58	4	50	2,285	4,318	29	1,813	2,013	415	18	4,318	
April.....	967	377	372	332	612	297	180	176	1,695	691	504	423	6,536	2,386	289	257	100	79	4	3,442	6,536	52	2,008	3,428	455	40	6,536	
May.....	1,209	610	629	595	364	117	66	74	701	262	159	134	5,000	1,602	274	158	49	88	33	2,796	5,000	12	2,651	1,838	429	36	5,000	
June.....	1,015	704	630	595	260	126	116	129	285	198	122	97	4,268	1,188	158	99	52	45	15	2,711	4,268	10	1,931	1,923	355	26	4,268	
	3,675	1,937	1,735	1,618	1,896	758	579	677	4,159	1,958	1,212	1,012	21,216	7,086	976	687	824	240	104	11,789	21,216	82	9,465	9,539	1,948	137	21,216	

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GENERAL REMARKS.

A report covering simply the first six months of the year, which includes the comparatively dull months of January and February, is not one from which an accurate opinion can be drawn as to the ultimate results of the year's work. At the beginning of the season the prospects of a large immigration from the Western States were very bright, but with the opening of spring, which was uncommonly early this year, the appearance of grasshoppers in some localities, and the great drought which befell the province—a calamity which, in even worse shape, afflicted the neighbouring States, from which we draw a large percentage of homesteaders and purchasers of land—had a very dampening effect, and prevented large numbers of American farmers from coming to this country. Crippled themselves by a failure of crops, many would-be settlers are compelled for the present to remain where they are, and a good many negotiations for the purchase of lands in the province have been stopped for a like reason. Nevertheless, and setting aside the Doukhobors, whose coming to this country was in a manner adventitious, the arrivals at this port for the past six months exceed those of the like months of last year by nearly a thousand souls; and as there is reason to anticipate a large accession of farmers from the Western States in the fall, the immigration this year, if it does not exceed that of last, will in all probability not fall short of it.

By referring to table No. 6, it will be seen that the total immigration for the six months just passed amounts to 21,216 souls, from which number must be deducted 82 who went to Western Ontario, 137 to Yukon, and 45 to the United States, in all 264, making our net gain recorded at this port 20,952, of which 1,948 settled in British Columbia, 9,539 in the Territories and 9,465 in Manitoba. Adding the customary 20 per cent for accession by waggon and rail points west and south-west of Winnipeg—a not too liberal estimate, under rather than over the figure—and the total accessions, at all points for the six months amount to 25,142, which considering the depressing circumstances referred to, is not a bad showing for the first half of the year.

Of the arrivals recorded at this port, about 40 per cent were Canadians, about 10 per cent from the United Kingdom, and about 11 per cent from the United States, the remaining 39 per cent consisting of other nationalities.

In physique, intelligence, and largely, too, in means, the immigrants, so far, of this year, are good all round, and are a satisfactory addition to our agricultural population.

COLONIES.

The colonies of foreign origin, settled in the province and Territories, are now quite numerous. We have no means of ascertaining accurately their relative progress, and, for the purposes of comparison, it might be well to institute a system of annual inquiry and reporting, by which it would be made apparent which nationality has been making the greatest advances materially, educationally and otherwise. The information would be useful for guidance, and might, perhaps, encourage a spirit of emulation, which would be beneficial in its results.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

So far this year the arrivals from the mother country have, as usual, been mainly from England, which keeps up its uniform stream at about the same rate from year to year. The demand for farm labourers in the United Kingdom seems even stronger than it is here, and consequently not many of them are likely to emigrate. Those

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who came this season are mainly young men from offices, and other civil employment in the country towns and cities who wish to become farmers. A good all-round class, physically and otherwise, has come in this year, and the considerable number I have sent out to meet the applications of farmers are, with very few exceptions, giving general satisfaction.

DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The country has been visited from January 1 to the end of June of the current year by 114 delegates, and many more would have come had it not been deemed advisable, owing to the drought, to discourage them for the present. Later on, when prospects are better defined, no doubt large numbers will come to examine and report upon the country. As usual, they were practical farmers from the principal agricultural States, numbers of them being Canadians who had settled there for many years. They have, without exception, taken back with them very favourable opinions with regard to this country, and their reports will undoubtedly influence many good American farmers to cast in their lot with western Canada. As usual, the Canadian Pacific, Canada Northern and Northern Pacific Railways have extended to the delegates the 'courtesies of the road,' and every facility for examining the country.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

This season shows a marked increase over last year in immigration from the United States, the arrivals during the last six months exceeding the whole number received last year, with a fair prospect of doubling the present record before the season closes. It is marked, too, by the incoming of men of means on the look-out for favourably situated and improved holdings, which they purchase at good figures. Owing to the drought in the neighbouring States, numbers of land transactions have been cancelled for the present. The check is doubtless a temporary one, and I may repeat that there are grounds for anticipating a large accession of farmers from the United States later on in the season.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

This people, whom I reported on last season as being settled and generally contented and satisfied with their prospects in their new home, have continued to make progress.

The people of the North Colony have built three substantial bridges over the Swan River and have greatly improved their roads and houses. Their cattle have increased considerably, particularly their cows. Some 300 of the men have been steadily at work since the beginning of the season, on the Canadian Western extension, and the people, as a whole, are free from debt, as they are earning a great deal of money. The crops in the Swan River Valley escaped the drought in Manitoba, and, with the exception of some damage done by hail and early frost, their first season's agriculture has given good results, and there is a certainty of there being abundance of food for the coming winter. The villages have their own stores, well supplied with staples; and their domestic life seems agreeable and sociable.

The South Colony shows similar improvement as regards their houses, &c., but they suffered from the drought in that quarter, and their gain, in consequence, makes a poor showing. Roots, however, and cabbages have done fairly well, and there seems no danger of suffering from want of food. The people of this colony are still somewhat in debt for stock and implements, outside employment being difficult to get early in the summer. Many of the villages, however, in both colonies, have found the digging of seneca root profitable, and have earned an astonishing sum from this source. During the season they have dug up, cured and exported 48,000 pounds of this valuable root, which they sold at 22 cents a pound, realizing therefrom upwards of \$10,500.

Notwithstanding the drought, they have enough hay to carry over their stock.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN VILLAGES.

The Doukhobors here have had a most favourable season for their first year's agriculture, grain, roots and all vegetables having done well, and the people will have abundance. The drawback of this colony is the distance from remunerative outside work. But next year the extension of the Canada Northern Railway may be looked to as a field for labour. In other respects, what has been said about the North and South Colonies applies here; and, generally speaking, the outlook all round is promising.

SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS.

The Scandinavian immigration comprises Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Finlanders, and for the first six months of the year, amounts to 678 souls, an advance upon last year, whose total incoming was 764. They are nearly all agriculturists, and are a most desirable class of settlers. This immigration, which has hung fire so long, now seems likely to take a fresh start, and next year will probably see a much larger number of them taking up land in this country. Of Germans, we received 1,250 souls during the same period, mainly from Russia and Austria, who have settled in about equal numbers in the province and Territories. Very few came from Germany direct, or from the United States; but those settled in the country have been doing very well, though some new-comers this season, owing to the drought and consequent decline in the demand for labour, and to limited means, may be somewhat pinched to pass the winter.

GALICIANS AND BUKOWINIANS.

These people should be classed with the Ruthenians, though generally known as 'Galicians,' and our accessions from this source now number about 25,000 souls settled in the province and Territories. Of this number, 4,582 came in this year and are distributed as follows:—

Edmonton.....	1,358
Rosthern.....	627
Yorkton.....	822
Dauphin.....	337
Shoal Lake.....	832
Stuartburn.....	25
Pleasant Home.....	218
Whitemouth, Gonor, Brokenhead and Cook's Creek.....	363

The male adults are all farmers or farm labourers who, upon arrival, at once settled with their families upon the land. The Galicians are prospering, and both sexes are recognized as an industrious, peaceable and progressive element of our population.

ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

Only 176 Icelanders have arrived this year to date, but the following two months are generally those in which they come, and I have reason to believe that a heavier immigration than we have had from Iceland for years, will take place later on in the season. Money has been sent by Icelanders settled here, to the extent of \$7,000, to help families to come out, a little assistance, supplemented by private means, often enabling a family to emigrate, who otherwise, would be unable to move. I have pleasure in stating that the Icelanders are doing well, and are making great exertions to bring as many of their friends as they can to Western Canada.

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OTHER NATIONALITIES.

Without going into detail, I may say that, judging by reports received, immigrants of other nationalities are satisfied with the country, and also with the progress they have made in it.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, &c.

In the appended reports of Drs. Corbett and Patterson, these matters are fully described, and need not be more than mentioned here.

WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION HALL AND OFFICE.

Owing to the renting of the round house at Selkirk, the Winnipeg hall has not been overcrowded as formerly, yet has sheltered a large number of immigrants of diverse nationalities. The official work has been performed by a staff well experienced in the work of the office, and the officials westward, have also been diligent, and attentive to their duties, so that no complaints have reached me of remissness or neglect.

SELKIRK AND OTHER HALLS.

The Selkirk hall has been very useful, and the bulk of foreign immigration is distributed directly from there, and not from the Winnipeg hall as formerly. The halls at Edmonton and Strathcona have been crowded, the rush into that country this year being unprecedented. The new hall ordered for Strathcona is greatly needed, as also the one at Lethbridge, and two or three others in other districts would be a great convenience to the immigrant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the last six months 6,781 letters have been received at this office, and 8,747 despatched, in all 15,528, comprising:—

English.....	11,965
Ruthenian, Galician and Bukowinian.. . . .	1,370
Scandinavian.....	577
German.....	500
French.....	334
Icelandic.....	532
Miscellaneous....	250
	<hr/>
	15,528

The correspondence included letters of inquiry from both the East and West Indies, and from other remote countries, requiring, in many cases, comprehensive replies. In addition, an immense quantity of maps and descriptive pamphlets, was mailed, the office being well supplied by the Department with these useful publications.

EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

From the beginning of the year until the end of June, 273 applications for experienced, and 300 for inexperienced farm hands were made at this office, a total of 548; and 450 persons applied for employment.

For servant girls, 390 applications were made, most of which were supplied by Galician girls, who are at present the only source whence domestics can be drawn. Mrs. Sanford has received payment in advance from applicants mainly west of

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Winnipeg, of passage money for some 40 girls, and is now in England securing them, to return with them probably in August. It is not easy to induce trained domestics to leave the United Kingdom, and our mainstay is the Galician girls, who are anxious to take service in order to learn English, and get a knowledge of the domestic methods of the country, and to earn money, which is, in most cases, handed over to help their parents.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Pipestone extension of the South Western Railway, is being pushed on, and no doubt track laying will be completed to the Moose Mountain before fall.

The extension of the Canada Northern, or 'Dauphin' line from Swan River towards Prince Albert, will also open up a fine region for settlement beyond the Red Deer River. These are the principal extensions now under way; but it is in place to point out requirements in other parts, as, for example, in Northern Alberta, where, as at Edmonton, no homesteads are now available within 35 or 40 miles of the railway station. Some branch lines might, with great advantage, be pushed on this season, not only to provide transport facilities to fresh districts, but to give employment to recent settlers in Manitoba, who are likely to suffer from the drought.

LAND ENTRIES.

By reference to the accompanying table, it will be seen that the entries for the first six months of 1900 are vastly in excess of those of 1897, with a steady advance from that year until now. It is quite plain also from the table, that the winter ranges of Southern Alberta are being rapidly homesteaded, the entries at the Calgary Land Office being 332 for the current half year, as compared with 41 only for the like months in 1897; whilst the entries at Lethbridge, though not so numerous, show a like advance. This means, of course, that numerous small bands of cattle will, in time, take the place of a few large herds, and no doubt, the output will thus be largely stimulated and increased.

LAND ENTRIES FOR HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, INCLUDING SALES.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Winnipeg...	97	229	321	314
Brandon...	193	215	256	349
Minnedosa...	73	137	117	111
Dauphin...	268	391	452	245
Alameda...	62	137	262	596
Yorkton...	56	116	157	287
Regina...	158	293	398	557
Prince Albert...	2	117	270	159
Battleford...	2	...	4	2
Edmonton...	143	481	559	652
Red Deer...	23	86	252	428
Calgary...	41	81	158	332
Lethbridge...	41	149	158	179
Kamloops...	61	64	102	62
New Westminster...	25	45	7	2
	1,272	2,541	3,573	4,266

WINNIPEG VACANT LANDS.

Mr. W. L. Watt, of this office, appointed by government at the instance of a committee of the City Council of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the Winnipeg Retailers Association, to take charge of these lands and facilitate their

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sale, has been instrumental in bringing their value before land-seekers, so that last year, of the half million acres lying idle within a few miles of this city, 20 per cent were disposed of, and, so far, this year, about 16 per cent have been sold, mainly to *bonâ-fide* farmers. The drought has, of course, affected sales of late, but there can be little doubt that in a few years these lands will be all disposed of to farmers, and therefore become a great benefit to the city.

SALES OF LAND.

The only returns of land sales, apart from government, are those of the Hudson's Bay Co., and the Canadian Pacific Railway, but as these corporations are the principal holders of land, their sales are the best index of progress in this direction. The sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway from January 1, to June 30, 1899, and the present year, are as follows :

1900	268,628 76 acres, sold for	\$859,813 34
1899	182,826 59 " " "	577,194 49
<hr/>		
Increase.....	85,792 17 " "	Increase \$282,618 85

In 1896 the sales of this corporation for the whole year were under 100,000 acres.

The Hudson's Bay Company report to me their sales for the first six months of the current year as 34,629 acres sold for \$173,913.

As the speculative purchase of land has ceased, these sales are undoubtedly made, almost entirely to immigrants or to farmers living upon adjoining quarters, and therefore the purchases have been made for actual use.

The sales of provincial school lands held during the present month, indicate a striking advance in the price of wild lands, the bids running, in some cases, to \$40 an acre, a phenomenal figure for unimproved land, the quantity sold being 189,975 acres at the average price of \$8.11 per acre.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

The growing of tobacco does not seem to have received much attention so far in western Canada, though the plant is, here and there, cultivated, particularly by the Hungarians, who have produced a fairly good article for home consumption. In the Okanagan Valley, however, in British Columbia, a very fine quality is produced which some experts believe to be equal to the best American leaf for cigar making. Much money goes out of this country for cured leaf, and home production seems likely to supply the home demand in due time ; for in that Valley, I am informed, there is a large extent of irrigated land available for tobacco culture, which, I believe, is increasing rapidly.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

The information received from the Territorial Deputy Commissioner of Public works at Regina re irrigation works in Southern Alberta, is as yet of a very general character ; but results already prove their great value, the following figures showing their extent, and their effect, so far, upon immigration :

Number of canals and ditches constructed	200
Area irrigated from constructed canals and ditches..	54,392 acres.
Area susceptible to irrigation from canals and ditches	657,757 acres.
Length of constructed canals and ditches.....	591 miles.

Taking into account those who have been brought in to settle under the large canal project constructed by the Canadian North-west Irrigation Company, it is

thought that 1,000 immigrants are quite within the mark. The company's lands lie along the larger canals, and these, together with the water right, can be purchased at from four to seven dollars per acre.

DAIRYING.

The Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba, Mr. C. A. Murray, writes that it is impossible to give any figures for the present season, as the reports from creameries and crop correspondents are not due at his office until November. He is of the opinion, however, that the output for the present year, up to the last of June, will be about 786,000 pounds of butter, and of cheese about 283,000 pounds, with selling prices a little higher than last year. With rain and improved pasture, the succeeding six months will, no doubt, make a much better showing and make up for the deficiency caused by the dryness of the spring months and the month of June in Manitoba.

In the Territories it is alike impossible to get statistics at present. Mr. Marker writes me that the output of creamery butter in the district of Alberta for the six months has been, in round numbers, 145,000 pounds, but from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan I have received no replies to my inquiries. With the abundant rain and good grass in the Territories, the output will probably be equal to that of last year.

THE COUNTRY GENERALLY.

It is too early in the season to give an opinion as to the results of the coming harvest or our exports otherwise. The drought has been severe in many parts of the province, and will undoubtedly lessen the output of wheat, which is our principal production. If rain falls plentifully in Manitoba, the late sowings will be greatly benefited, and the fears of a scarcity of forage for stock will be averted. In the Territories, on the other hand, there has been a copious rainfall, and the prospect of a good harvest has never been more promising. From Alberta, north and south, and the Prince Albert district and Saskatchewan generally, and Western Assiniboia, the reports are all alike, favourable, and as the area under crop is much greater than last year, it is estimated that, if no unforeseen harvest-check occurs, about ten million bushels of wheat will be threshed, thus, to a certain extent, making up for the shortage in the province. The drought (the first which has seriously affected Manitoba for a number of years) is, of course, only a temporary check to immigration, whilst its effects otherwise may be salutary in inducing those farmers in Manitoba who have hitherto trusted entirely to wheat, to apply themselves to mixed farming as a safeguard against a like calamity in the future. Its effect will be felt mainly by recent settlers. Fortunately the great mass of the foreign community in the province is in such prosperous circumstances that it can easily tide over until next season; whilst, in many places, the land which has been sown with wheat for many succeeding years, will get a needful rest. Vigorous measures will be taken to get rid of the grasshoppers which threatened to be a pest in some districts, by ploughing deeply the stubble land, which is their principal breeding ground, and by other means which have been suggested by experts for their riddance. The province is now extensively settled, and the resources of the people have increased so greatly during the last few years, that no fears need be entertained of a dearth, and no necessity, it is thought will arise, or any call be made for outside assistance.

It is too early to get any statistics as to the cattle industry, few or no shipments having as yet been made, unless to British Columbia. That the 'head of cattle' has increased is, of course, altogether likely; and should no untoward circumstances arise, such as the African War, to interfere with transport, the autumn shipments will probably exceed those of last year.

W. F. McCREARY.

Commissioner.

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REPORT OF W. H. PAULSON, ICELANDIC INTERPRETER.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 28, 1900.

W. F. MCCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on Icelandic immigration from the beginning of the present year to the end of June.

As stated in my report for 1899, the feeling among the farmers in Iceland in favour of emigrating to Canada has, for the last three years, been steadily growing. I have been in regular correspondence with parties in all parts of the country; and especially with Mr. S. Eymundson, the steamship agent there, and he assured me, in a letter last fall, that emigration from that country this year promised to be far ahead of many previous years. This is, of course, to a great extent, due to the steps taken by the Dominion government. The Icelandic pamphlet published last year in the winter, which contained a large number of testimonial letters from Icelandic farmers in this country, has had a most telling effect on the people of Iceland.

About the beginning of the year, Mr. S. Eymundson wrote me that 400 to 500 people had already announced to him their intention of going this summer, and when, after that, the Icelanders in this country sent, through this Department, towards prepaid fares, about \$7,000; and at the same time the Dominion government arranged a very considerable reduction in the fares for Icelandic immigrants, it was evident that this number would be more than doubled. Still, notwithstanding this, at the end of July only 176 of these people had arrived, as their time of coming is usually July and August, and the indications are that at least one thousand of them will come this year.

The collection of this large amount of prepaid fares referred to above, has, of course, added very considerably to my work, and largely increased my Icelandic correspondence. I have also reported the receipt of each fare so paid here, to Mr. S. Christopherson, the Dominion government agent sent to Iceland, who went there for the purpose of distributing those fares, and interpreting for the people on their way out.

I have made several trips to Pembina to meet the American settlers coming in, and have regularly attended the Northern Pacific train from the south when I have been in the city.

I have also, occasionally, gone to Rat Portage and Fort William, to meet the various special immigrant trains from the east, and in the early part of June I went to Quebec to meet a party of 150 Icelanders.

I have made no trips of inspection, to speak of, through the Icelandic settlements during these six months, and consequently have nothing in particular to report on them, beyond what I have learned from correspondence and otherwise, to the effect that the people are prospering equally well as in former years. They are all contented and anxious to see as many as possible of their friends from the old country join them here, which speaks eloquently of their faith in their adopted country.

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So far, the Icelandic immigration from the United States has not come up to what it was last year. Quite a number of them have come by waggon across the line to the new Icelandic settlements formed last year south of Morden in township 1, ranges 6 and 7 west, and in township 1, ranges 11 and 12 east. These have, as a rule, brought with them all the necessary farm implements, and a considerable quantity of live stock. I have not yet had a chance of obtaining any reliable report on these settlers, and therefore cannot at present state the exact amount of Icelandic immigration from the United States for the period covered by this report.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. PAULSON,
Icelandic Interpreter.

REPORT OF DOMINION HEALTH OFFICER AT WINNIPEG.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 16, 1900.

W. F. McCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a statement of work performed by myself in connection with the health department of the Immigration Hall in Winnipeg for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

During the month of January I made thirty-three visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to twelve cases of sickness.

During the month of February I made twenty-eight visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to twelve cases of sickness.

During the month of March I made twenty-nine visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to nineteen cases of sickness.

I sent one case of measles and one of diphtheria to the General Hospital for treatment.

During the month of April I made thirty-nine visits to the hall and gave medical attendance to seventeen cases of sickness.

During the month of May I made thirty-three visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to seventeen cases of sickness.

During the month of June I made thirty visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to eighteen cases of sickness.

In addition to the above I gave medical attendance to a number of deserving people living in the city and colonies, who came to the hall for assistance.

The following were sent back to their respective homes, as undesirable immigrants:

January 18, George Czolak.
May 17, Will Tyrer.
June 12, Wasyl Czernowk.

Your obedient servant,

SAML. C. CORBETT,
Dominion Health Officer, Winnipeg.

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REPORT OF DR. PATTERSON.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 15, 1900.

W. F. McCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg to report upon my inspection of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg, via Canadian Pacific Railway from the east, during the period from April 18 to June 30 of the present year.

I met every train with immigrants on board, between East Selkirk and Fort William, and carefully examined them for existing cases of infectious diseases. I am pleased to state that there was only one case—of whooping cough; none other of any kind.

There were a number of the smaller children suffering from bronchitis, pneumonia and diarrheal affections due to improper food and the hardships inseparably connected with the long journey and ordinary immigrant travel. A few of the aged men and women suffered in the same way.

There were three births on board train, and four or five infants died. One night there was a birth and death within ten minutes of each other in the same car.

One Galician family which arrived in Winnipeg on June 16, went to a private house; in eight days the children were attacked with a malignant type of scarlet fever; two or three of them died, but as the disease did not appear for eight days after their arrival and occupation of this private house, they undoubtedly contracted it in the city, the period of incubation of scarlet fever being generally from two to four days. No other cases developed amongst their fellow passengers.

Two cases of smallpox occurred amongst natives of the province near to the immigration shed at Selkirk. The Provincial Board of Health had control. I visited the place and insisted upon the most stringent quarantine and disinfection, so as to avoid, if possible, the extension to the shed. No extension up to date.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTERSON, M.D.

REPORT OF CHARLES A. JONES, GERMAN OFFICER.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 28, 1900.

W. F. McCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my report on German immigration for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

As anticipated in my last report, the season opened out very favourably. Large numbers of these people commenced to arrive with the advent of spring, and although financially speaking they were not all that could be desired, still they were all farmers

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or farm-labourers, and are now either located on lands or hired out amongst their fellow countrymen.

The total number of arrivals during the above-named period was 1,250 souls, Russia, as usual, taking the lead with 823; Austria, 356; Germany, 32, and the United States of America, 39; total, 1,250. Of these 635 settled in Manitoba and 615 in the Territories.

My work has been very much increased, owing to the partial crop failure in the province, in trying to place those of the arrivals who were looking for immediate work necessary to support them and their families.

Owing to the drought in the province in the earlier part of the season, many farmers decided not to employ their usual help, and consequently for several weeks things looked decidedly hopeless for the immigrant dependent upon labour, but owing to the timely rains and good growing weather, the situation has improved; so much so that all needing work could be supplied with places and the wage was not too low. Still in most cases the immigrant will need to exercise the strictest economy to tide him over the winter and obtain the ordinary necessities of life until such time as the labour market shall again need his services.

My duties in the office have been very heavy, what with correspondence and attending the labour bureau. Delegates have also been very numerous and good reports have resulted.

Conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan could not have been better; they have been very encouraging.

Incoming trains and large arrivals of Galicians and other foreigners have also taken up a large amount of my time.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. JONES,
German Officer.

REPORT OF LEON ROY, FRENCH INTERPRETER.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 20, 1900.

W. F. MCCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the six months ending June 30, 1900. During that period my duties were to inspect timber lands in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, and in the early spring to meet special immigrant trains at Gretna and other points east. I have guided a few parties of delegates all over the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

I have also guided a few French Canadian farmers from North Dakota and Minnesota, in quest of lands in the Winnipeg vacant land district, a few of whom have bought, and I believe, from the correspondence and information received, that many more good settlers could be induced to come here by sending a French-speaking agent occasionally into the neighbouring States to explain about locations, prices of land in each locality, and to show the advantages of market, the difference in taxation and the superior quality of our lands, and our railway facilities.

I might specially mention a delegation of Belgians, Mr. Barell and others, who came in April last. This last delegation was left in my charge, with instructions to

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pay them all possible attention. We went over nearly all the French and Belgian settlements, south, east and west of Winnipeg, Moose Mountain district in Assiniboia, and the Saskatchewan settlements, as far north as Prince Albert; also along the Calgary and Edmonton branch to Edmonton. They found all the Belgian settlers very prosperous, and I had the assurance from them that they would strongly recommend this country to their people as a proper place for immigration. They also told me that it was the intention to form a strong syndicate who would invest money in land in order to encourage cheese and butter-making and to facilitate generally the progress of the settlers.

The remainder of the time I spent in locating settlers in Shoal Lake and Fish Creek district and in looking up new colonies for future immigrants. Of the few thousands of Galician settlers whom I helped to locate, I am pleased to be able to report that good progress has been made. I found that the majority of them who settled in the last one or two years, have now from 10 to 100 acres of good growing crops, some cattle, and that they have in most cases replaced their old sod huts by more substantial buildings. They are in great demand and give good satisfaction as farm hands and railway labourers.

Business men and farmers who heretofore were averse to their settling near them now begin to appreciate them and find that they are good workers, faithful and honest, and anxious to meet their liabilities.

Your obedient servant,

LEON ROY.

REPORT OF W. LANGMUIR WATT, ON SETTLEMENT OF VACANT LANDS
NEAR WINNIPEG.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 27, 1900.

W. F. MCCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the work in connection with the Winnipeg vacant lands for the half year ending June 30 last.

As you are aware, a good part of my time was occupied in the general work of the office, and the services of Mr. Roy, the land guide, were almost fully utilized in other branches of your work, therefore I need not refer further to that.

I mentioned in my last report that the issue of the price list of lands for sale was exhausted, and, as your department did not respond to my request for another issue, I personally interviewed the different members of the Winnipeg Vacant Lands Committee, in the matter of issuing another land list and pamphlet, and they agreed to call a meeting to consider the matter. The secretary was then requested to call the meeting together, when they decided to proceed with the good work, and authorized the issue of five thousand price lists and ten thousand pamphlets, both of which were to be furnished with maps.

Immediately on this matter being settled, I opened communication with some two hundred and fifty owners and agents shown on the registered lists in the office, requesting them to furnish corrected lists of their lands, and present prices.

This work took some considerable time, but as soon as I heard from a large proportion of them, I commenced the preparation of the new list, which, on completion, I found contained over two thousand parcels representing about four hundred and

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fifty thousand acres, and I placed this in the hands of The Stovel Co., printers, about the first day of May.

I also had an entirely new sectional map made out on a large scale, taking in eight ranges east and five ranges west of the principal meridian, showing the railways, schools, post offices, government drains, etc., and inserted in the issue of the price list. This work was completed, and the 5,000 copies delivered to this office on May 30 last, when I proceeded to distribute same by mailing a number of them to the immigration agents in the United States and the British Isles, as well as in Canada, also to callers at this office and in response to requests by correspondence.

I have also received from the Winnipeg Vacant Lands Committee a good supply of the new Winnipeg pamphlet, containing a fine coloured map of part of the province adjacent to the city, which I distribute as opportunity arises. In this connection it may be stated that it was most unfortunate that the list and pamphlets had not been got out at an earlier date, when there were many inquiries for this kind of literature, but I trust they will prove useful in continuing the work.

In spring the demand for lands in the Winnipeg district was good, with every prospect of a good season, but the continued dry weather gradually stopped the demand, and by the beginning of June sales virtually ceased altogether. However, as now the harvest is on and the crops are turning out much better than was at one time expected, I trust the check in selling is only temporary, and that a revival will take place this fall.

During these six months I registered over five hundred new parcels of land for sale, showing that the owners still appreciate the efforts made by the department in advertising and bringing the advantages of this district to the notice of intending purchasers.

Having interviewed a number of the larger land owners on my list, I find I can report sales of five hundred and fifty-seven parcels, representing fully one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. Of these three hundred and seventy-nine were in the Winnipeg district, and one hundred and seventy-eight parcels in the province and Territories.

The sales of the Winnipeg district show that fully sixteen per cent of the lands registered have been sold, and no doubt this would have been largely increased had the season been more favourable. Still I think the sale of this large amount of land clearly proves that the efforts of the department in bringing the advantages of this district to the notice of incoming settlers has been a success, as previous to this work being taken up by the Vacant Lands Committee and the government, the class of settlers who purchased land, all went west, much to the detriment of the Winnipeg district.

Your obedient servant,

W. LANGMUIR WATT.

REPORT OF J. W. WENDELBO, SCANDINAVIAN OFFICER.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 24, 1900.

W. F. MCCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the six months ending June 30, 1900, and inclose a table giving, in as concise a form as possible, statistical information relating to the Scandinavian and Finlandish immigration to the Canadian North-west

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during the six months referred to, showing that 142 Swedes, 55 Norwegians, 34 Danes and 71 Finlanders have arrived from European countries, and that 217 Swedes, 135 Norwegians and 24 Danes have arrived from the United States and settled in the Canadian North-west, making a total for the first six months in the year 1900 of 678 souls. Nearly all these are of the agricultural class, and have settled on homesteads, or purchased land immediately after their arrival here. In addition to the numbers mentioned, undoubtedly, a considerable number of Scandinavians came in from the United States, and, owing to the fact that they had taken out naturalization papers in that country, although natives of the Scandinavian countries in Europe, they had been classified in the statistical reports as 'Americans.'

Compared with 1899, there is an evident increase in the Scandinavian immigration, and undoubtedly it will continue to increase very materially. Inquiries from Scandinavians (especially from those resident in the United States) about land in this country are increasing considerably, as they are now beginning to discover that the Canadian North-west is the only country now remaining that offers any opportunity to secure land at reasonable prices.

The lands entered for by Scandinavian people, as shown by the land agency reports, have not been in colonies, but scattered among other nationalities. However, one small Scandinavian colony, organized eighteen months ago by settling a few of the labouring class Scandinavians in townships 16 and 17, range 1 east, about 40 miles from the city of Winnipeg, has proved, so far, very successful. About 26 families are now settled in this district, and are prosperous and well contented, and appreciate very much the change from city life to that of the country. Many of these are mechanics who, after many years of hard labour, have been unsuccessful in securing any capital for a rainy day. The expenses of living in the city and the scarcity of employment during the winter months have convinced them that, for their own personal benefit and the prospects of a home in their old age, when they are no longer able to work, it is advisable to take the opportunity, while yet afforded them, of securing a Dominion government land grant.

It is generally conceded that the crops throughout Manitoba are light this season, and undoubtedly some of the Scandinavians will feel the effect of this to some considerable extent. Yet the previous three years have yielded so very bountifully that I hear no complaints whatever from any of the settlers, and they are even, in some cases, harvesting a larger yield of grain than they expected to do. Most of our Scandinavians, however, are settled in the North-west, such as Prince Albert and Alberta districts, and there the harvest this season is most bountiful, and nothing except the most glowing accounts have been received from them, which will, no doubt, encourage a number of their friends to join them and take advantage of the prosperity there.

Referring to Finnish immigration, I beg to mention that last fall we had prospects of a large influx of this people to the Canadian North-west. This expectation has not yet, however, been realized, as only a very limited number of the agricultural class has arrived in this country.

My duties, as immigration officer, have been to answer all Scandinavian and assist in other correspondence, as well as packing and shipping a large number of maps and pamphlets, meeting all incoming trains, and assisting the immigrants generally with information and advice relating to the country, and the transportation of settlers, with their families and effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. WENDELBO,
Scandinavian Interpreter

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SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, DANISH AND FINLANDISH IMMIGRATION FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1900.

Nationality.	Where From.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Males, Under 12.	Females, Under 12.	Total.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Domestics.	Not Classified.	Total.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
Swedish.....	Sweden.....	88	40	4	10	142	22	42	19	4	1	15	39	142	9	43	72	18	142
Swedish.....	U. S. A.....	99	46	39	33	217	91	5	..	2	1	3	115	217	..	7	210	..	217
Norwegians.....	Norway ..	35	7	5	8	55	11	17	5	2	..	1	19	55	..	43	10	2	55
Norwegians.....	U. S. A.....	50	24	22	39	135	43	7	..	..	..	1	84	155	..	4	131	..	135
Danish.....	Denmark.....	30	4	..	..	34	4	23	..	2	1	3	1	34	..	24	8	2	34
Danish.....	U. S. A.....	9	6	4	5	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	15	24	..	2	22	..	24
Finlanders.....	Finland.....	49	14	5	3	71	5	..	43	1	..	4	18	71	6	4	16	45	71
Totals..		360	141	79	98	678	185	94	67	11	3	27	291	678	15	127	469	67	678

REPORT OF CYRIL GENIK, GALICIAN INTERPRETER.

(Appended to Commissioner McCreary's Report.)

WINNIPEG, August 27, 1900.

W. F. McCREARY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you my report on Ruthenian (or Little Russian) immigration for the six months of the year, 1900, ending June 30. With reference to the above class of people, I beg to say that all those who arrived in the Canadian North-west this season have been farmers, and farm labourers, who have for the most part settled on homesteads right away. Some of them have purchased land near Winnipeg, while others have gone to the older settlements.

Mostly all the Ruthenians (or Little Russians) come from Austria (Galicia and Bukowina provinces). The immigration of these people this season to the North-west has been large. The older settlers in this country having sent home good reports as to the resources and capabilities of Canada, especially so far as the agricultural interest is concerned, has had the effect of inducing a big immigration of this class of settlers.

The total number of arrivals during the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1900, is 4,582, and these are distributed as follows:—

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Edmonton.....	1,358
Rosthern..	627
Yorkton..	822
Dauphin. .	337
Shoal Lake.....	832
Stuartburn ..	25
Pleasant Home..	218
Whitemouth, Gonor, Brokenhead, Cook's Creek..	363
	<hr/>
	4,582

It has been my duty to meet the various trains with these Ruthenian immigrants on board, going as far east as Sudbury for this purpose, and I supplied all the necessary information to these immigrants about the country, and regulations for settlement, furnishing them with advice as to the best parts of the North-west to settle in.

Besides this I attended to the Polish immigrants, dealing with them in the same manner; the number arriving being 35.

In addition to this, my work in the office has also increased very materially this season, as I have had to attend to the wants of many of the older settlers, as well as receiving the new-comers.

I have also acted in the capacity of agent for Homestead Entries for the settlers in Stuartburn, making out the usual forms for this purpose. I have done this also for the settlers in Pleasant Home, Brokenhead and Whitemouth.

In the course of the six months referred to, I have written in all, 685 letters in the Ruthenian tongue, some in Polish and German.

Further, I hired out a large number of labourers, male and female, throughout the province as well as in the city here, besides which I have, as already stated, met the incoming trains from the east, and attended to the Doukhobors, who arrived here in large bodies, staying some time at the Immigration Hall until they secured suitable employment, in which I assisted them as also looking after their requirements generally.

Your obedient servant,

CYRIL GENIK,
Ruthenian Interpreter.

No. 2.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

WINNIPEG, September 5, 1900.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of work done by me in the Immigration Branch from January 1 to June 30, of the present year.

In January I inspected the Galician colonies that had been established in the Prince Albert district, at Fish Creek and Rosthern, and the large Doukhobor colonies in that district. I found these people had made excellent progress, and that they had improved their dwellings and were conforming to Canadian customs. Most of them had good cooking stoves and proper cooking utensils, they were more Canadian in their dress and manners, most of the young people speaking English, and in fact everything showed progress and advancement; particulars of which appear in a report dated January 16, 1900.

During the same month I also inspected the new colonies of Galicians settled at Shoal Lake and Strathclair, in the Riding Mountains. I found these people in comfortable, warm houses, with ample provisions, and permanently established. There will be about one thousand souls in this colony. They have been very acceptable to settlers of other nationalities around them. As labourers they have been highly satisfactory to their employers. Mr. Waters, roadmaster of the M. & N. W. Railway, says: 'I have had five hundred Galicians and Doukhobors employed doing repair and construction work on the road. They have given perfect satisfaction, and are first-class men. I retained them until December 23, last year. I have paid them from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day. We have paid twenty per cent higher wages during 1899 than we ever did for the same class of work, and could not get men enough—took all we could get.'

Mr. N. Hayden, superintendent of construction, says: 'I have had one hundred of these men employed at stone quarry, mostly Doukhobors; they have been highly satisfactory, and are experts with the stone hammer and practical men in building concrete.'

Thus it will be seen that these men have given perfect satisfaction, and instead of congesting the labour market, there has been ample work for all, and wages twenty per cent higher than they ever were. Particulars of these visits appear in a report dated January 24, 1900.

In February I inspected the different colonies of people settled in the Alberta district, near Edmonton. I found marked progress among the different nationalities colonized in Alberta. The largest colony is a Galician colony, settled about fifty miles east of Edmonton, and in visiting that colony I was astonished to find the advancement that had been made since my former trip of inspection. Returning to Edmonton I made considerable inquiry from merchants and others concerning these people, and I found they had proved quite an acquisition to the commerce of that place. They have already become a potent factor in consuming the production of the east, as well as being large producers where they live. They purchased forty thousand dollars worth of machinery in Edmonton last year. The Massey-Harris Company sold them about fifteen thousand dollars worth, the McCormick Manufacturing Company, Frost & Wood, also received generous patronage. They have

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churches and schools in their colony, and are a very progressive community. They are good workers, and are acceptable to the other nationalities.

I beg to observe that in this district the first nine Galicians settled in Canada in 1894. I carefully took a statement of what they possessed when they arrived in the country, and I ascertained that the total capital of these nine men was \$1,294, or a little less than \$144 per family. I carefully checked what these nine men possessed in 1900, February 9, and I find they have a total capital of \$31,278, or about \$3 475 each. It will thus be seen that the first Galicians coming to Canada have made remarkable progress.

I also inspected the Russian Moravian colony. These people are making great progress—25 families. They threshed 18,000 bushels of grain last year. They own 300 cattle, and are very prosperous.

The Russian colony at Brudderfeld, comprising forty-five families, last year threshed fifty thousand bushels of grain. They own five hundred cattle, two hundred and twenty horses, have schools and churches, and are very thrifty.

The Austrian German colony, comprising one hundred and twenty-five families, produced three hundred thousand bushels of grain last year, and the colonists are well supplied with stock and equipment. They have four public schools and two churches, and are in a very satisfactory condition.

Morinville, French colony, comprising one hundred families, has been largely supplemented by recent arrivals. They are thoroughly established and doing well.

The Swedish colonists at Wetaskiwin are a very thrifty people, doing well, and highly pleased with the district.

In addition to the above inspections, I met local agents at different points, looked through the immigration buildings at Calgary and Edmonton, and found everything in good shape for the reception of incoming immigrants. I also met a number of American delegates who are highly pleased with the country. Report dated February 9, 1900.

During the same month, I investigated a number of charges preferred against the Galician settlers in the Saskatchewan district by the *Shoal Lake Star*. There was not the shadow of truth in any of the charges preferred. Report dated February 24, 1900.

In March, I inspected the large Doukhobor colony in the Saskatchewan district. They had a good supply of provisions, horses, oxen, cows and farm machinery. They had nearly 600 acres ready for crop. They had about 1,700 sacks of flour on hand. The colony comprises about 1,150 souls, or nearly one-half ton of flour per family. In addition to this they had a large supply of potatoes, notwithstanding the fact that some newspapers said they were in destitute circumstances and made appeals for relief. They were all happy and contented, and were highly pleased with the district they were located in and very hopeful for the future. Report dated March 19, 1900.

During the same month, I inspected the colony of Galicians in the Saskatchewan district at Fish Creek and Rosthern and also the colonies at Strathclair and Shoal Lake in the Riding Mountains, to have some matters adjusted in the interests of the settlers. Reports dated March 30, 1900.

In the month of April, I visited Yorkton and reported upon the following colonies:—The Doukhobors in the White Sand and Kamsack districts; they are doing very well, comprise 4,440 souls. They possess about 800 head of horses, cows and oxen. They are well supplied with provisions and have a great deal of land ready for crop. I assisted in the purchase of seed grain for them during this month. Also the Beaver Hill colony of Galicians, the Crooked Lake colony of Galicians and the Salcoats colony, comprising 460 families. They own about 950 head of cattle, have established some public schools and are a thrifty community and will become wealthy in time.

The Ebenezer colony of Germans, comprising fifty-two families, have good schools and churches, and would be considered at present a good settlement in any country.

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The Hungarian colony, forty families; the Icelandic colony, thirty-five families; Galician and Pollock colonies, forty families; all in the vicinity of Yorkton, are making excellent progress and are bound to succeed. Report dated April 6, 1900.

I also reported upon a number of districts available for future colonization. Report dated April 6, 1900, to the Superintendent of Immigration.

I visited Moose Jaw to look into the work being done at Portal Junction by agent L. Rankin. I found that during the month of March, 865 souls and 156 car-loads of effects passed into Canada from the American side, and that during the first thirteen days of April, 475 souls and 50 car-loads of effects passed into Canada. These people came from nearly every State in the Union. The work was in a very satisfactory condition and the incoming settlers receiving every attention. Report dated April 18, 1900.

I visited the Riding Mountain district and submitted a report pertaining to the district and the land available for colonization. Report to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated April 24, 1900.

I again visited the Fish Creek colonies and submitted a report, May 9, 1900. This report answers a number of statements made by Captain Casey and others pertaining to the condition of the colonists. I also reported upon the colonization districts in the Windguard and Crooked Lakes country for future colonization of Galicians, and I am pleased to know that these parts have since been used for this purpose.

In June, I took about fifty families of Galicians and supplemented the colony in the Riding Mountains. These people are located in a very desirable country and are permanently settled. Report dated June 4, 1900.

Subsequent trip of inspection, official report dated June 19.

I beg to say that the colonies settled in Western Canada, generally speaking, are making excellent progress, they are fast becoming Canadianized, adopting our usages and customs, and rapidly acquiring the English language, and it is generally conceded that they will make useful settlers. They are industrious and frugal, and have given the best satisfaction where they have been employed as labourers. The railway officials that have had thousands of them employed in different parts of the country, speak in the highest terms of their work as workingmen, and we have about eight hundred of them doing harvest work in the grain fields of Manitoba that are highly spoken of on every hand.

The young women employed are very satisfactory as domestic servants, and are filling a long-felt want.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,

General Colonization Agent.

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No. 3.

REPORT OF J. M. McGOVERN, TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, June 30, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

In pursuance of my duties I am on the trains every day, including Sundays, and have also frequently to meet steamers arriving here. I meet all west-bound trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a sufficient distance east of Winnipeg, to properly check them, and give the incoming immigrants and intending settlers the attention and advice required, and it is necessary from the first of the year to the middle of June to go from that point to Rat Portage and accompany the trains to Winnipeg, or when there is more than one train a day, to travel a considerable distance with each and go through with the last one. The system of doing the work was practically the same this year as in former years, all passengers being carefully questioned, and the names, occupation, nationality and destination of those intending to become permanent residents in the western provinces duly taken, and a report, giving this information, daily forwarded to your office. The questioning of passengers, as stated, enables the official to fully ascertain the experience of the people while en route, and if reasonable complaints are made, to have them properly investigated. Also to give information about changing cars, routes to be taken, etc., which, considering that Winnipeg is practically the distributing point, is most important and beneficial to the people.

When it is considered that each passenger on the train has to be questioned, except those on the sleepers (information about them being obtained from the porters), it will be readily understood that both tact and judgment have to be used to prevent unpleasantness and do the work in a manner that is creditable to the Department. The returns obtained by checking the trains, as stated, cannot be successfully questioned, as they can be verified at any time by tracing the people to their destination, and the record of names, intended location, or employment desired, forwarded to your office, should prove of great benefit and assistance in arranging for the welfare and success of the people, after their arrival, which is undoubtedly one of the most important considerations in connection with immigration work—the natural results being that the successful settler will prove to be one of the best mediums for advertising the inducements offered in the western provinces, and very materially assist in bringing a larger number of people each year. Another benefit in connection with the system of travelling with and checking the trains, is that the official is able to discover any cases, or indications of serious illness, and by notifying your office by wire, as per general instructions, have all necessary arrangements made, for medical attendance, or precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of disease. I may also refer to the fact of the Department sending a doctor east of Winnipeg to meet the incoming trains, principally those bringing large parties of foreigners, all of which is the best evidence that every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of contagion by immigrants, and it must be considered that the arrangements made from your office have been most satisfactory, as there has not been to my knowledge, during the past season, one case of illness among the large number of arrivals, that has

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endangered the health of the general public. I have a splendid opportunity when travelling on the trains, of meeting all classes of the travelling public and hearing frequent discussions in regard to immigration matters, and I have yet to meet a reasonable man, who, after learning the facts, would not acknowledge that the most careful attention was given the immigrants while en route from the seaboard to their destination, the very general opinion being that the Department was having the work done in a most thorough manner. I may also mention that the sending of officials through from the east, with large parties and special trains, has been of great benefit to the immigrants, particularly to those who did not understand the English language, and who would otherwise have experienced considerable difficulty, which is to be expected by immigrants making their first trip in a country where the ways and customs are entirely new and strange to them. In addition to the attention given to the people on the trains and invariably advising those remaining in Winnipeg to call at your office, I was frequently able, after arriving there with the trains, to give them information and directions about tickets, baggage, etc., etc., also in regard to places in the city they desired to visit.

Since the change of time on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 17th of June, causing west-bound trains to arrive in Winnipeg at 6.30 a.m., which on account of the early hour made it impossible to properly check them between Rat Portage and that point, I have been, as you are aware, attending to the duties from Port Arthur, going east each day and returning with the west-bound train, and when necessary, going through to Fort William, where the trains remain half an hour, and the people have the opportunity (which I invariably arrange for them to take advantage of) to get provisions and supplies, or obtain any special attention they may require. I have also met the steamers arriving here from Duluth, Collingwood and Sarnia, whenever possible, and obtained a list of the travellers by these routes, so that the returns would be as correct as it was possible to make them; and the people received all necessary attention.

The class of immigrant arrivals during the past season was fully equal, and in some respects superior, to those of the previous year.

The immigration from Great Britain was evidently larger than for the same period of last year. The number coming from Scotland, nearly all of whom were experienced agriculturists, and many of whom had considerable capital, was particularly noticeable, and they expressed their intention, as also did the majority of those from England, Ireland and Wales, of locating on land, and will undoubtedly become desirable and successful settlers.

The decided increase in the Icelandic immigration must be considered very satisfactory, as they are a class of people who quickly adapt themselves to the ways and customs of the country, and with the assistance and advice so freely given by the large number of that nationality already settled in Manitoba, they will escape many of the difficulties usually experienced by new arrivals and have more than the ordinary opportunities of becoming contented and progressive settlers.

The German element among the arrivals, a considerable number of whom came from Russia, were physically a fine appearing class of immigrants, and being naturally careful and perservering, they prove to be one of the best classes of settlers that come to the western provinces. There appeared to be a considerable increase in the Scandinavian immigrants, as well as Hungarians and Finlanders, all of whom seemed to be hardy, intelligent people, with the necessary energy and ambition to quickly become good citizens.

It is pleasing to note that good results are now being obtained from the immigration work in the United States, as there has very seldom been a day since the early spring that I have not met people on the trains coming from south of the boundary line to settle in Western Canada. Those people came principally from Michigan, with occasionally some from New York State, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and with the large parties brought in, principally from the eastern states, by Mr. C. O. Swanson, and the

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considerable number by the Rev. Father Blais, must make the total far greater than for any previous season. I may also mention that I met a number of Americans, who were en route to Alberta to invest, in many cases, in the ranching and cattle business, showing that there was a proportionately large increase in the amount of capital brought into the country. The great majority of the American arrivals are of the best class of settlers, and the Department has every reason to feel fully satisfied with the past season's work in the United States.

In the early spring and summer months there was an unusually large number of arrivals in Ontario, and the large increase in the amount of stock and effects they brought with them was specially noticeable. The influence and example of those practical farmers, particularly when located in the new districts, in the vicinity of the settlements of the foreign element, must prove very beneficial, and the addition in wealth and most desirable population will greatly assist in the development and progress of the western part of the Dominion. The number coming from Quebec and eastern provinces was also larger than usual, and I was agreeably surprised to see that a considerable number came from Newfoundland, which has not to my knowledge, been the case in any previous year, all of which is undeniable evidence that the systematic work and fairly liberal expenditure, is yearly bringing to western Canada a far greater number of desirable settlers, not only from European countries, but from all parts of the United States and the eastern provinces of the Dominion.

The many years' experience in the service has given me a good knowledge of the work and the manner in which the duties should be performed, and I have endeavoured at all times to give them the most careful attention.

I am indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway officials and train-men for much useful information and assistance, also for favourably considering the representations made in regard to immigration matters, and desire to express my thanks for the same.

J. M. McGOVERN.

No. 4.

REPORT OF ACTING AGENT AT BRANDON.

BRANDON, MANITOBA, August 16, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you a report for the six months ending June 30 last, in accordance with instructions received.

There has been a steady increase in the number of entries over the same period last year, and at the same time the number of cancellations has decreased very largely.

The class of immigrants has been of the first quality, being largely composed of young Canadian farmers, and farmers from the old country, bringing families with them. We have also had a number of French Canadians from Quebec and some from France. All these will make good settlers.

The number from the United States has not been anything like as large as I expected early in the season, but no doubt they have gone to some other district, further from the boundary, although a few have settled in the South Townships.

The crop prospects are not as good as last year, owing to a very dry and hot season in the early part, the rains having been very late this year; but the steady increase in general farm produce will in a great measure compensate for the loss in grain crop. The cattle and horse market is good, there being a steady sale for all offered, and good prices.

The butter and cheese factories are doing well, the article produced being first class and prices realized good. Immigration still largely follows the Reston Extension of the railway, through township 7, the lands being taken up very rapidly.

I send you list of entries, &c., during the six months:

Entries.....	329
Cancellations.....	98
Applications for patents.....	162
Letters received.....	6,225
Letters sent.....	6,071

Your obedient servant,

W. C. DEBALINHARD,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MINNEDOSA.

MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA, August 28, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In submitting my report on immigration for the six months ending June 30 last, I have the honour to say that the homestead entries granted during those months were in excess of those granted in the same period last year, and the number of letters received, asking information respecting the district and the lands open for homestead entry and sale, also largely exceeded the number received in the first half of 1899.

In one respect the season has been an unusual one. After seeding operations were concluded, the weather was very dry; so much so that it seemed probable the crops would be very light, or a complete failure, and that it would be difficult or impossible to secure sufficient fodder for stock. Of late, however, we have had an abundance of rain and, although some of the crops were seriously injured by the prolonged drought, they will be better than was at one time hoped, and the fear that fodder would be scarce has, to a great extent, been removed.

The recent sale of school lands in this vicinity was quite successful, both as regards the number of acres sold and the prices realized, and it is worthy of note that many of the old settlers and pioneers were liberal buyers. These settlers, consequent on their experience in the country, are probably the best judges of its future prospects, and their liberal purchases indicate that they are quite satisfied as to these.

In a previous report I referred to the steady improvement in our cattle, and in corroboration of this, it is reported that one of the judges of cattle at the exhibition recently held in Winnipeg—a gentleman of wide and varied experience in that capacity—expressed the opinion that the cattle there shown would compare favourably with any in the world. This surely is a satisfactory proof of the progress and advancement that is being made in a country which, a few years ago, was a comparative wilderness.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLESHER,

Agent.

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No. 6.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.

DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, August 22, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In reporting on this district for the six months ending June 30 last, I have pleasure in being able once more to give a favourable statement. The winter passed over without any severe storms, and though some periods of cold weather were experienced, stock came out well in spring, which opened exceptionally early, enabling farming operations to be commenced much ahead of previous years. The absence of rains enabled farmers to crop all the lands ready, and indications were for a most favourable season; continued dry weather, however, during May and June did considerable damage; still it was hoped that there would be sufficient moisture to ensure a fair crop.

In the matter of entries there has been a falling off, due to the fact that the desirable lands in the surveyed portions of the district have already been selected.

Large areas of railway and private lands have been sold, in certain instances large figures having been realized, showing that the district is rated high. The purchasers of these are in many instances from other parts of the province where they found there was not room for expansion and moved to where it was thought better opportunities offered.

Many of the railway lands have been bought by the older settlers who are desirous of extending their operations and who were strong in their faith in the district.

Lumbering operations were carried on to a larger extent than in former seasons. The light falls of snow in the early part of the winter rendered it easy to log in the first parts, later on snow fell in ample quantities, so that hauling was made easy.

Spring opening so early resulted in there being ample feed, most farmers having a surplus, some of which was sold, the rest carried over for next season.

Considerable improvement has been made in roads, generally through the district, but more especially in the municipality of Dauphin; some permanent bridges having been built over the principal streams. Numbers of new school districts have also been established; in fact in all settlements where the number of children warrants it, a school is now operating.

The health of the district has been good, and though the crops of last season were somewhat light, the condition of the district may be safely said to be very prosperous.

The necessity for more attention being paid to stock, poultry, dairying and mixed farming in general, still exists, and it is hoped more attention will, in the near future, be paid to these branches, which without doubt could be made to pay well.

Your obedient servant,

F. K. HERCHMER,
Agent Dominion Lands and Immigration.

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No. 7.

REPORT OF THE SUB-AGENT AT SWAN RIVER.

SWAN RIVER, August 24, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I beg to submit the following report on Dominion lands and immigration work in this district for the six months ending June 30.

We have received a representative population in the new settlers this spring, Canadians largely in the majority, from Ontario and the United States. We also have settlers from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Germany, and quite a number from North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Montana. Quite a considerable area in grain and other crops has been sown this spring, which at this date are looking remarkably well. We have had an abundance of showers. Judging from the prospects of this year's crop, the Swan River district is destined to be one of the most favoured in Manitoba. A few thousand bushels of grain will be shipped this fall. Next year a much larger shipment will be made, as a large extent of new breaking is under way.

The demand for homesteads and railway lands is on the increase, and many letters of inquiry regarding this district are received and answered at this office.

The Surveyor General is having three more townships to the south surveyed this season.

Already eight school districts have been formed. The Post Office Department has opened up four new offices, and two other requisitions are likely to be granted. Three saw-mills are at work.

I might add that several men with capital, having purchased railway land, have brought in numbers of thorough-bred stock. Indications are that this will shortly be a flourishing district. The great need of this country is bridges across the Swan, Roaring and Woody rivers, and that the leading roads be improved. The Canadian Northern Railway runs through this valley, and is being rapidly projected to the north. The population (not including the Doukhobors) is 3,060. The Doukhobor colony at Thunder Hill, consisting of thirteen villages, about 20 miles from this town, naturally claims our attention. These people are already asserting themselves and helping in no small way the progress of the new district. They are faithful, hard-working people, therefore are earning money in many ways. The merchants seek the patronage of these Doukhobors, as they spend their money freely. It is noticeable the good clothing they buy, and the fittings they secure for their homes, as they can afford them, screen doors and windows, &c. Considerable progress is noticeable in their villages. In all there is a population of 1,437, with 165 good houses, 23 stables, 8 granaries, 11 root houses, and 3 blacksmith shops. They now own 54 horses, 37 oxen, 55 cows, 32 calves, 5 bulls. A varied crop has been sown, in all 558 acres. They are now breaking a large number of acres for next season. The crops are looking well, and equal to those of any of the other settlers. There are at present about 340 of the men at work on the railway. The women and children while herding cattle are gathering seneca root in great quantities. They are buying extensively, flour, clothing, provisions, boots and shoes, wool, and also a few cows. I have just returned from an inspection of the entire colony. The sanitary condition is very satisfactory, and the work done, especially in the line of well-finished buildings, is worthy of commendation.

Your obedient servant,

H. HARLEY,

Sub-Land and Immigration Agent.

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No. 8.

REPORT OF J. S. CRERAR.

YORKTON, August 23, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1900, to June 30. In the early part of the year there was a movement made by some land agents and speculators of California to get 200 Doukhobor families to move to that state. As soon as this came to my notice, I sent a report to the department, when action was taken to counteract this movement, and we were able to stop all but nine or ten Doukhobor men and some seven or eight Russians, called Stundists. As the winter was very mild, there was no suffering amongst the Doukhobors, although some sickness prevailed, a malarial fever which existed amongst this people when they came to the country. They suffer most from the attacks of this fever in the spring, when the weather is damp. On the whole the prospect is looking good, and I fully expect good results from these people. I may say that in the month of June the Doukhobors marketed over \$8,000 worth of seneca root. They all have crops and gardens at the various villages, and each of these has quite a herd of cows, and the villagers are well pleased with their locations.

Some sixty families of Galicians came to this district and have settled at Saltcoats, Beaver Hills, and a few families in the Crooked Lake colony. With a few exceptions they all had means to support themselves, and all had friends and relatives among the older settlers, and did not require any help from the department.

We had also numbers of new immigrants from Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. They have all settled at Beaver Hills, some 22 miles west of Yorkton, where there is now quite a colony of these settlers. Sixteen cars of settlers' effects came in this year. Numerous settlers have located around Saltcoats, mostly from Ontario and Minnesota.

Spring opened early and a large area was put in seed by the old settlers, and crops looked good and healthy for a time, but a long-continued drought set in, with the result that very promising crops suffered severely, in spite of which fully a good half crop will be harvested yet.

The outlook for the cattle trade is good, and the export still increasing.

Reports to hand from the United States promise a large influx of settlers next spring. I have inquiries coming every day, and some farmers in the States have got their friends who have settled here to select lands for them, and have made entries in the Land Office already, so I fully expect a lively influx next spring.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CRERAR,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

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No. 9.

REPORT OF ACTING AGENT AT ALAMEDA.

ALAMEDA, ASSINIBOIA, August 24, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—The number of homesteaders, which would make up the chief immigration to this district, was five hundred and sixty-seven for the six months, from January 1 to June 30.

The proportion from the different places would, generally speaking, be about as follows : Ontario and the old country, one-half, Manitoba, one-quarter and the United States one-quarter. Besides these homesteaders 134 persons purchased lands from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

A large number of our settlers are from the United States, many coming from Iowa, Nebraska and North Dakota.

I would like to mention the fact that the incoming settlers this year have been of a very superior class, and are able to begin work under favourable conditions, as the majority of them have means, and all possessed at least sufficient money to give them a start.

It is a pleasing thing to notice the number of settlers from the United States, who on being asked their nationality, state that they are Canadians ; a fact that shows that our people are returning to their own country.

The German colony from Michigan, in township 5, range 3 W. 2nd, is in a thriving state, and has received many additions to its numbers. These people are doing well and are very comfortably placed.

The French settlement at Alma, lying south-west of Moose Mountain, is also in a flourishing condition ; its numbers have been increased by settlers from Quebec, the States and Manitoba, also from France and Belgium.

The districts about Weyburn and Estevan are receiving much attention, but the bulk of the settlement has been south and west of Moose Mountain, as the new line of railway, which will soon be in operation to Clare, will give that country very many facilities which were lacking before its construction.

Much land has also been taken up around this town during the past six months.

This season, owing to the extreme dryness, which has been general over a large portion of the western States, as well as part of western Canada, has not been so satisfactory as was hoped for, the yield being computed at about 300,000 bushels.

Hay and roots will be a fair crop ; oats will yield well, and about 3,000 head of cattle will be exported. Over 1,700 cars of coal have been mined at the Coal Fields and Estevan.

In concluding my report I must draw attention to the great country which is open for settlement in this district, with splendid soil, water easy to procure, coal and timber within easy distance, and hay in large quantities. It offers attractions to the homeseeker which personal inspection will confirm, and I have no hesitation in recommending it.

Your obedient servant,

J. CLAUD KISBEY,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

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No. 10.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT REGINA.

REGINA, ASSINIBOIA, August 31, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—Between January 1 and June 30, 1900, I have received at this agency 353 settlers.

During my visits at the different German, Austrian and Russian colonies in this district, I found the buildings tidy, the settlers in good health and prosperous, and sending good reports home about their success in this country. I heard but one complaint, which came from a mechanic with a large family who, having no means and not being used to farm work, found it hard to get along.

I have had transient lodgers at the hall, coming from the United States, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, to the number of 141, settlers going to the Prince Albert district.

Doukhobors and Galicians took shelter at the building at all times of the year and of the day, coming and going all the time, and it is impossible for me to give accurate figures, but I am safe to place the number between 400 and 500 that stopped at the hall.

I secured work for them from the Canadian Pacific Railway people, and also with farmers, and all, without a single exception, have given good satisfaction to their employers, once they understood their work and what was wanted of them. It is surprising how quickly most of them pick up the English language. Every one must appreciate the eagerness of these people to secure work. Most of them have travelled on foot the distance from Rosthern to here, about 200 miles, and, if not successful, started further east or west. Their honesty is never questioned, and I am sure they will make in a short time good citizens.

Although this present season has been very unfavourable owing to the shortage of rain, the crop is a very fair one; from ten to forty bushels of wheat per acre will be harvested on summer fallow, and new land. Stubble-sowed grains are mostly a failure. Other grains, roots and vegetables, where there are any at all, are fairly good.

In spite of this district appearing at a disadvantage, I have been successful in locating dozens of families here from North and South Dakota. Most of the Austrians who came this spring took up homesteads, and from the opinions expressed by delegates from the States, as well as those of Ontario farmers, who visited their friends, located south of Regina last fall, I think that this district will get a fair share of settlers next spring.

Your obedient servant,

C. STEMSHORN.

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No. 11.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, August 29, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report, in connection with immigration, for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

Most of the settlers who have settled in this district have come from the United States, principally from Utah and Montana, while a large number have come from eastern Canada and the continent. Generally speaking, the new arrivals have had a large experience at farm life either as agriculturists or ranchers, and this experience with the money they have at their disposal, enables them to at once look out a suitable location for their future home. Settlers from the United States are attracted by our favorable land laws and grazing regulations, as well as by the excellence of the soil, &c. It was only to-day that a large party of Americans called at this office for information, and one man stated that he desired to secure 5,000 acres of land. I cannot give you the exact number of new arrivals, but I am satisfied that the number has been much larger than in former years, chiefly because the irrigation system has been the means of attracting a large number to this district. I am informed that in all parts of the district where new settlers have located great advancement has been made towards improving their condition, either by erecting buildings, or cultivating the land, and in every case the settler is contented and has not only made up his mind to make this country his home, but is doing all he can to induce relations and friends to join him here.

The majority of the settlers have located at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Cardston, Mountain View, Macleod and Pincher Creek, some taking up land for the purpose of agriculture, some for ranching, and some for mixed farming, that is agriculture and stock raising combined.

From personal observation and information received from reliable sources, I am satisfied that we can look forward to a large increase in population in this district next year.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. FRASER,

Agent Dominion Lands and Immigration.

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No. 12.

REPORT OF SUB-AGENT AT PINCHER CREEK.

PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA, August 21, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, relative to that part of the Lethbridge district lying west of the twenty-seventh range, west of 4th M., and extending to the Rocky Mountains, and usually known as the Pincher Creek district, that the season has been most favourable in every respect ; virtually no severe weather during the winter months ; none but young stock needing feeding, and all stock came through the winter in first class condition. A report of mange on the range created a little scare for a time, but it could not have been serious as it entirely disappeared on the advent of the new green grass.

Spring opened very early ; all cultivation was finished in good time ; rainfall has been ample, but not as last year, excessive, and all crops are doing exceedingly well. Warm dry weather has come exactly when needed, hay is abundant ; haying, the most important crop here, is proceeding very rapidly, with every prospect of there being no spoiled stacks this winter. When it is taken into consideration that mixed farming is now the principal industry of this district, the importance of an abundant supply of good hay for winter feed is apparent.

Flax, wheat and Brome grass have already been harvested, oats are being cut, and a good yield is anticipated. Garden stuff and small fruits are a great success where properly tended. No damage has been done by frost, either spring or summer ; hail has done some damage, very small in area, but severe in effect.

Stock of all kinds is now in first class condition,—doubtful if it were ever better. The fall roundup promises to afford large shipments of beef.

The spring roundup was in every way satisfactory, showing an excellent crop of calves and imperceptible loss of grown stock.

The settlement of the district progresses rapidly. Inquiries are made daily, personally and by letter, at this sub-agency from intending settlers, from all parts of the continent and Europe, and the great majority stay with us. During the half year 76 applications for homestead entries have gone from this office, of which 68 were accepted. The class of settlers is, almost entirely, that most to be desired, and best adapted to the development of the country. Faith in the ultimate success of their venture in settling here is distinctly and forcibly shown in the purchase of lands adjacent to their homesteads. This is also being done by the old homesteaders and cattle rangers, who see the advisability and necessity of providing land for pasture and fodder crops for the future maintenance of their cattle, by purchasing available land adjacent to their homesteads from both the railway company and the government, before it is entirely absorbed by settlers now coming in. This tends to the gradual extinction of the large range herds ; in fact, but few now remain, but the number of cattle now in the district owned by the mixed farmers, is far greater than that which was, or would have been on the range in the days of and under the old system of grazing leases.

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The village of Pincher Creek is growing rapidly. All the year the sound of the builder's hammer, and the ring of the anvil resound through the streets. Ample banking, store, hotel, livery and general repair accommodation is now provided, and it is an important distributing centre to the new settlements at Cowley, Livingstone, Yarrow and Fishburn, as well as its own immediate neighbourhood. Its assessed value is \$115,000, an increase of \$17,000 in one year.

New comers, men of observation, have remarked to me that no part of Canada or the United States has a more independent, solid and substantially prosperous population than that seen in the Pincher Creek district.

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR EDGAR COX,

Sub-Agent Dominion Lands and Immigration.

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No. 13.

REPORT OF SUB-AGENT AT MEDICINE HAT.

MEDICINE HAT, N.W.T., August 27, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on immigration matters in this district, covering the six months ending June 30, 1900.

The period referred to has been most successful, the homestead entries granted in this district being largely in excess of those granted in the previous year, and besides this quite a number of ranchers have settled on lands at or near Milk River, in townships not yet subdivided. I trust that the suggestion made in my last report to have certain townships in this district subdivided will be accomplished next season.

The winter of 1900 was one of the best we have had for years, no loss being reported among stock. During the winter several cars of cattle were shipped off the ranges in prime condition. The spring opened very early, and fine, with plenty of the finest grass to be found in this country, and the cattle shipments were at least six weeks earlier than in previous years.

The crop acreage is not quite so large as in 1899; but it must not be overlooked that this is not a farming district. The grasses and climate are superior for horses, cattle and sheep, and a little mixed farming and dairying may be done.

This, I think, will be the banner year for ranchers, as prices are good, with plenty of buyers. I have had the honour of placing some 40 men with our best ranchers, at fair wages, this season. I have visited several parts of the district during the past few months, and found without any exception the immigrants who came in during the past two years thrifty and happy, and real good citizens.

Your obedient servant,

L. B. COCHRAN,
Immigration and Dominion Lands Sub-Agent.

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No. 14.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, August 28, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on immigration matters in this district covering the six months ending June 30, 1900. The immigration into the whole of Alberta has been large this year, and this district has received a very fair share. The settlement has directed itself considerably more than one half to the townships lying north, and the remainder to the townships lying south of the Bow River, in which vacant lands are to be found.

The number of homestead entries granted during the six months beginning January 1, was 322, an increase over the whole of the preceding twelve months of 58.

The immigration hall here was utilized by 1,759 persons, an increase of 1,026 over the corresponding six months of last year, which does not, however, afford an adequate means of estimating the total amount of immigration, as a large number of settlers put up at hotels, or proceed to their destinations without stopping over at Calgary. Those who have settled appear to be satisfied and contented, and I look for a very large immigration next year, principally from the United States. On every hand one sees prosperity. Calgary is going ahead rapidly.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

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No. 15.

REPORT OF JAMES WINN.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, August 24, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—According to instructions in your circular of August 15, 1900, I have the honour to submit the following report ending June 30, 1900. The number of immigrants who passed through the immigration hall at Calgary for the above period was 1,759, or 1,026 more than during the corresponding six months of last year. Their nationalities were: Americans, 566; Canadians, 422; Germans, 241; English, 141; Irish, 54; Scotch, 77; French, 4; Scandinavian, 66; other countries, 188.

The value of stock and settlers' effects that passed through the customs at Calgary for the same period was \$175,480. An abundant harvest is almost secured, and contentment reigns with old and new settlers alike. The cattle and dairy industry is increasing very rapidly.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WINN,
Caretaker, Immigration Building, Calgary.

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No. 16.

REPORT OF COOK MYER, LAND GUIDE.

PONOKA, ALBERTA, August 25, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—Replying to yours of the 15th inst., *re* report January 1 to June 30, 1900, I have the honour to report as follows :—Arrivals, cars, settlers' effects, 30 ; persons, 309; practically all of whom are satisfied with the country. Crops are simply immense. Fine summer weather.

There being no land offices here, I cannot report as to the exact amount of land taken up. This will be included in the reports from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin.

Your obedient servant,

COOK MYER,
Land Guide.

No. 17.

REPORT OF J. N. BURDICK, LAND GUIDE.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, August 17, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg leave to report the business of this place as follows, commencing January 1, and ending June 30, 1900.

There were 265 homestead entries and about 160 C.P.R. quarter sections of lands sold. Almost all the entries were by men with families, averaging five, and representing all told, about 1,325 souls.

Your obedient servant,

J. N. BURDICK,
Land Guide.

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No. 18.

REPORT OF GERHARD ENS.

ROSTHERN, SASKATCHEWAN, August 28, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—The following will give an idea of the number of settlers who came in to the Rosthern district between January 1 and June 30, 1900.

From Minnesota :—

John E. Fast and family, with \$2,500 capital.
Jacob Andres and family, with \$1,500.
Jacob W. Dyuk and family, with \$2,000.
Peter J. Loepp and family, with \$1,500.
Peter Wiens and family, with \$1,000.
Jacob Buller and family, with \$2,000.
Peter P. Wiens, with \$500.
Heinrick Qwiring, and family, with \$1,000.
Heinrick Williams and family, with \$7,000.
Abram C. Weebe and family, with \$1,000.
Isaac C. Lowen and family, with \$1,000.
David A. Lowen and family, with \$2,500.
Jacob P. Dyckman and family, with \$1,000.
Jacob B. Wiens and family, with \$1,000.
Jacob J. Docoksen and family, with \$1,200.
Cornelius Williams and family, with \$6,000.
Heinrick Sperling, a single man, with \$500.
Peter D. Buller and family, with \$2,000, and six or seven other families of a like class.

We have also received the following farmers from the State of South Dakota :—

Johan Benner and family, with a capital of \$10,000.
Peter Buller and family, with \$25,000.
Johan Boese and family, with \$12,000.
Cornelius Bayer and family, with \$2,000.
John Keaassen and family, with \$1,000.
Johan Goerzca and family, with \$1,500.
N. Sfvable and family, with \$3,000.
Peter Paukratz and family, with \$1,000.
John Baerg and family, with \$1,000.
Isaac Adrian and family, with \$1,200.
N. Patzlaff and family, with \$1,000.

About seven additional families from the State have arrived whose names I have not yet obtained.

We also had several families with means from North Dakota.

From the State of Nebraska we received seven families, with a capital of \$12,000, and from this State we have had 'delegates,' who have taken up about 20 homesteads, and have bought about as many quarter sections of railroad lands in this

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district, so that there are good prospects of getting settlers from that State hereafter. Some of them are here now, building houses and stables for their cattle. The prospects are that we will get about 75 or 100 good German settlers from the State of Nebraska next spring.

We lately had some delegates from the State of Kentucky. These are German Baptists, and are well pleased with the country, climate and people. They represent 200 families of that State, who all intend to move over to Canada next spring.

About 100 families of Galicians have been settled near Fish Creek and in the Carrot River district this summer, who had about \$10,000 when they came. They have all taken up homesteads, built their houses and shelter for their cattle, and are out working for the Canadian Pacific Railway and among the farmers now, earning money to bring them through the coming winter. The Galicians, as a whole, are prosperous settlers and doing well. Most of last year's settlers, and those of the year before, have good crops now, and also good gardens, with potatoes and other vegetables. Some of them brought winter wheat and winter rye from Galicia, and sowed it on their farms in the Fish Creek settlement last fall. The wheat will return about 35 to 40 bushels to the acre, and the rye about 20 to 25 bushels. All their other crops are good. They are very careful of their cattle, which are in extra good condition.

No Doukhobors have come to this district this year, but those who are settled here are doing well. They are good grain and cattle raisers. Their crops are fine and their gardens excellent. They have produced quite a lot of garden fruits for the market this summer, also cabbages, cucumbers, &c. They are well pleased with the country and climate, and only wish that many more of their people would come here.

We have had also some settlers from Ontario and Manitoba this spring and summer, who are well pleased with the country. The crops among the Mennonites are the very best I have seen, and if nothing special happens, there will be an enormous quantity of wheat shipped out of here this fall.

Your obedient servant,

GERHARD ENS,

Immigration Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, August 30, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the first six months of the current calendar year.

Spring opened up about one month earlier than usual, and grain and root crops were in the ground from twenty to twenty-five days earlier than ever before. There has been abundance of rain and no summer frost of any consequence, and all crops are in excellent condition.

Ranching industries have prospered, owing to the short winter and good supply of provender. Very few losses are reported. In addition to the earnings of ranchers in respect of their own cattle, about \$9,000 has been paid this spring for the wintering of cattle brought in last year to be wintered.

I regret to have to report that few homestead entries have been recorded during this period. In every case the applicant has been a resident of the district for years. There are a few immigrants, but none have made application for entry yet.

The greatest disadvantage this district suffers from is still, as for many years past, the lack of railway communication. Until an opportunity is afforded farmers to export products, the yield of grain is destined to be small in proportion to the population. Dairying is not conducted extensively for the same reason. Consequently, grains and dairy products usually find good local markets, for farmers prefer to err on the safe side by raising small crops instead of having to sell at low prices.

It is hoped that prospects do not deceive, and that a very few years hence, a railway will serve this portion of the country, which is undoubtedly one of the best spots in the vast area of fertile lands in western Canada.

Your obedient servant,

R. F. CHISHOLM,

Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

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No. 20.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, August 30, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In submitting my report in connection with the immigration branch of my official duties for the six months ending the 30th day of June last, I have the honour to say that the unfortunate destruction, to a large extent, of the most luxuriant crop of last year, by an excessive rainfall, and, in one locality, by hail, resulted, as was naturally expected, in diverting to other directions the volume of immigration that was expected, and that was ready to pour into the district.

As to the number who did arrive it is very difficult for me to give any other than an approximate estimate; as, with few exceptions, they were looked after by friends on their arrival here, and consequently did not report themselves at this office. The number of arrivals, in so far as I am able to ascertain, was between 400 and 500. They were a superior class of settlers, many of them being experienced farmers from the province of Ontario.

In view of the partial failure of last year's crop, above referred to, it affords me very special gratification to be in a position to report that this year's crop is perhaps, the most luxuriant that this district has yet produced. The season has been an ideal one in every respect; the rainfall having been quite sufficient, and at no time excessive, nor did it fail to fall just when needed.

As a result of this, and of the visits of several delegations from the neighbouring republic, who have personally witnessed it, together with the general prosperity pervading the district, it is not unnatural to expect that next year's immigration will be of a desirable class and the most extensive that we have yet experienced.

Another factor that is exercising a very potent influence in the same direction is the construction, now in progress, of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is expected to reach this district in the near future, and which will open out for settlement and for the markets of the world, one of the richest granaries of the Canadian North-west.

Perhaps not the least remunerative industry carried on in this district is cattle raising, which is assuming very extensive proportions. As the district is peculiarly adapted for mixed farming, an occasional failure in crops does not so materially affect the prosperity of the community as it does in localities where grain raising is entirely depended upon for subsistence.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McTAGGART,
Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, August 16, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on immigration matters for the half year ending June 30, last.

The number of homestead entries granted during this period is about 670, being in excess of the number reported in any equal period in the history of the office. In addition to the persons who have made homestead entries, we may assume that about 400 other settlers have arrived who have preferred to purchase lands convenient to railway points rather than accept free homesteads in situations remote from the railway. It seems to be safe to estimate that altogether 1,000 heads of families have settled in the Edmonton district in the six months covered by this report, and that this settlement represents between 4,000 and 5,000 souls. About one-half of the newcomers are English-speaking people, coming, for the most part, from Eastern Canada, and the States of the Union, a small portion only, being from Great Britain. Of the whole number of settlers it may be reckoned that 2,000, at least, are foreigners, not speaking the English language, one-half of whom are Austrians from Galicia and Bukowina, and the other half Swedes, Norwegians and Germans.

During the last three years, 1898, 1899 and 1900, agriculture—thanks, chiefly, to the action of the railway company in reducing freight rates—has been carried on in this region with satisfactory results. The older settlers have increased their cattle and cultivation; crops have been good; markets adequate, and prices fair; everything which the farmer can grow he can now dispose of at a remunerative price; the large immigration into the district has been absorbed not only without detriment, but with advantage to all classes; the readiness of the older settlers to employ the new, at moderate wages, has been a tangible help to both; flour-milling, storage and handling facilities at railway points have been increased; additions have been made to the pork packing industries of Calgary and Edmonton; the prices of pork and beef have increased, and it is believed that they will be maintained, insuring to the producer a satisfactory profit; in brief, the value of the Edmonton district as a field for profitable agriculture has been amply demonstrated, and the best proof of this is afforded by the content of the settlers, in whatever part of the district one may now visit them; everywhere one may see evidence of advancement, of improvement in dwellings, increase in numbers of school houses and churches, and work of a substantial character done upon the roads.

The condition of all crops in the Edmonton district is at present satisfactory; a fortnight of fair weather will, probably, see the whole crop saved and the heaviest yield in wheat, oats and barley which the region has known. There has been no frost, little hail or storms of any kind; heavy rain and strong winds may have lodged some of the grain, but it is not thought that the damage from these causes will be extensive or serious.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. RUTTAN,

Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

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No. 22.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., August 31, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I beg to make the following report for the first six months of the current year :

Homestead entries granted, 29—4,156 acres.

General sales, 7—533.10 acres.

Applications for patent accepted, 27—4,266 acres.

The summer so far has been unusually cool, and the rainfall much above the average, hence the ranges are exceptionally good, and the cattle in prime condition.

The hay crop is above the average, and has been well saved ; fruit, *excepting* peaches, is a good crop.

Grain is a good average, except in localities where the soil is of a heavy nature.

Potatoes promised well, but in certain districts, the cutworm has caused great damage.

Lumbering is active, and the indications are, that it will be still more so, as new mills are being erected, and extensive limits applied for.

The mining interests in this immediate locality, are being pushed forward, with the general appearance of excellent results. It is probable that within the next six months, placer mining on the North Thompson River will be a leading feature.

What has been said in previous reports, still applies to immigration : there is no volume direct from Europe, but settlers continue to come in quietly, chiefly from eastern Canada and the western states.

Your obedient servant,

E. A. NASH,

Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., August 28, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In accordance with the departmental instructions, I beg to submit the following report for the six months ended June 30, 1900.

I mentioned in the reports of past years that many letters of inquiry are received from people residing chiefly in the northern parts of the United States. It appears that many of these have originally come from the sea coasts of Europe and eastern coast of America, and they desire homes on the Pacific Coast. While no colonies as such arrived here, yet a good many individuals have quietly purchased available and suitable pieces for homes in this province.

The Dominion lands which are vacant nearest the coast are generally our best timber lands, and being under timber limits, these are not available for settlers.

The parts which are stripped of the timber from time to time are readily being taken up for homes, with the view of doing something in fruit culture.

Other parcels are desired by people who wish to be near the fishing grounds.

The order in council of April 17, last, removing the condition of payment of \$1 per acre for homesteads will conduce to more settlement of the lands in the lower Fraser Valley, where about 300 patents withheld for payment of arrears, are being issued.

These patentees will be in a position to dispose of parts or all of their holdings at low rates to incoming settlers.

The country is constantly developing, but owing to the conditions existing it is found that only in a careful manner of procedure the best results are obtainable.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCKENZIE,

Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

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No. 24.

REPORT OF THOMAS BENNETT.

STRATHCONA, ALBERTA, August 16, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

The number of immigrants who arrived at this agency during this period was 2,104, registered as follows : Galicians, 1,154 ; Americans, 548 ; Canadians, 321 ; Germans, 64 ; English, 17.

The Americans are from the following States : Minnesota, 106 ; Iowa, 102 ; South Dakota, 93 ; North Dakota, 66 ; Nebraska, 45 ; Michigan, 37 ; Kansas, 23 ; Wisconsin, 16 ; Texas, 12 ; Illinois, 11 ; Washington, 10 ; Missouri, 5 ; Ohio, 5 ; California, 5 ; Massachusetts, 3 ; New Hampshire, 2 ; New York, 2 ; Montana, 2 ; Indiana, 2 ; Colorado, 1.

A large number of American delegates are not included in the above list ; they having letters of introduction to the agent in Edmonton, I did not have the opportunity of an interview, or of obtaining their names. Those with whom I came in contact were much pleased with what they had seen.

The number of homestead entries received from the Edmonton land office for the above six months is 666, which are registered here in order to give correct information to settlers regarding lands open for homestead entry.

The settlers in this district, so far as I can learn, are in a contented and prosperous condition. We had plenty of rain after the snow disappeared, and also sufficient dry weather to enable the farmers to put in their crops, of which a larger acreage was put in than in any previous year.

The Galicians, I believe, are doing extraordinarily well ; those who settled on homesteads have excellent crops, while the poorer of them have obtained work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 200 or more, and these will earn sufficient to keep their families through next winter, and purchase a team to work on their land. The health of these immigrants on arrival was fairly good ; no sickness of a contagious nature appeared, except a few cases of measles, of which they take little notice.

The number of cars of settlers' effects has trebled that of any former year, numbering 127 cars. Of these 69 came from the States, and 58 from Ontario and Quebec. Since the removal of the cattle quarantine the settlers from the States usually bring a portion of their cars loaded with stock.

Farm lands are increasing rapidly in value in this district, and any one desiring to sell his farm finds a ready purchaser. Our business men appear satisfied with the amount of trade, and payments are fairly good, so that this year's outlook is very promising of success.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BENNETT,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 25.

REPORT OF C. W. SUTTER.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, August 31, 1900.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to make a brief report of the immigration into this district for the half year ending June 30, 1900. I did not, as during the last two or three years, spend any time in the United States, but the good results of the work there in former years, as well as the yearly more widely-known attractions of Alberta, have been clearly shown in the large number of agricultural delegates who called upon me with letters of introduction, the number being, from January 1 to June 30 inclusive, upwards of 300. I do not here give the various countries and States of the Union from which they came; suffice it to say that as usual the vast majority were from the United States, and men of a class certain to make excellent settlers, and whose opinion, if favourable, would be of great weight in the localities from which they came.

The prediction made by me in my last annual report, that this year would show a greater influx, has been fully verified. During the half year ending June 30, no less than 6,284 immigrants settled in Alberta, and of this number upwards of one-third, to be exact, 2,184, settled in the country north, east and west of Edmonton, in the country directly tributary to this town. The remainder settled at various points between Calgary and Strathcona, for the most part at Didsbury, Olds, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Millet and Leduc. The Galicians arriving this year numbered about 1,000, and were evidently of a more comfortable class than their predecessors. Doubtless, as stated in my last report, many settlers have arrived in the country and gone direct to friends here without coming in contact with me, and the actual number of arrivals is, therefore, greater than stated.

I am justified in stating that the very satisfactory progress of the Galician settlers mentioned in my last report still continues, and that very little assistance from the government has been required. As a general thing, it may be stated that the immigrants arriving from the United States and other parts of Canada were better off than in former years. As an indication of this, upwards of 500 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded along the line between Calgary and Edmonton, representing a value of \$350,000.

The usefulness of the Immigration Hall in Edmonton has been shown by the fact that it has been almost continuously occupied by English-speaking settlers throughout the season.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SUTTER,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, October 31, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As per instructions, I herewith submit a report of the work coming under my supervision for the six months ending June 30, 1900.

During the greater portion of the six months mentioned my work consisted in visiting the different agencies in the United States, making occasional visits to western Canada, for the purpose of getting information for the use of the agents, in preparing literature for distribution, and having supervision over the advertising done by order of the department. The principal points visited by me in the United States were the agencies at Detroit and Saginaw, in the State of Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Steven's Point, Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio; Logansport and Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Sioux Falls and Watertown, South Dakota; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul and Duluth, Minnesota; Grafton, North Dakota.

At most of these points are located the agents of the government, who again have sub-agents at the most important points throughout the territory over which they have charge. More or less supervision over this entire work has been had during the first half of this year.

Not only have I visited the towns and cities in which agents are located, but many other places have been visited for the purpose of interviewing possible settlers.

LITERATURE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

The literature that has been published by the department, prepared and compiled by me, has had a most extensive circulation throughout every State in the American Union, as well as in the old country, and translations have been made into different languages for circulation on the continent and elsewhere.

The demand for the Atlas of Western Canada was so great that the large supply ordered in 1899 soon became exhausted, and it was necessary to place further orders of a revised edition. The revised atlas contained in addition to the maps in the first edition, maps of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, thus creating a demand that was increased more largely than was anticipated. Many of the schools through-

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out the different provinces made requests for supplies of the atlases, which were granted, the purpose and desire of the department being to give to the children of the Canadian schools all the advantages possible towards securing an education regarding their own country. Many of these atlases, as well as the descriptive publications regarding Canada, have found a place in many of the schools of the United States, in the public libraries, in agricultural colleges, and in a great many public institutions. In fact the demand for literature pertaining to Canada and its resources has been much larger than was ever anticipated, and in order to satisfy it the resources of the department were sometimes very severely taxed.

During the winter and spring, public meetings were held by the agents at different points in their districts, and at the close of the lectures by the agent a distribution of literature was made. This comprised the 'Canadian Atlas,' 'Western Canada,' 'Settlers' Experiences,' 'Delegates' Reports,' and 'The Hard Wheat Belt,' the last mentioned dealing entirely with the resources of the province of Manitoba.

LIST OF PROBABLE SETTLERS.

The names of those who were likely to become interested were solicited, and these, sometimes obtained in this way and sometimes secured by personal application, were forwarded to the department. In a few days literature was mailed to these addresses. In this way it has been possible to get into the hands of a very large proportion of the farmers of the States in which operations are being conducted, such reading matter as it was thought would most interest those to whom it was sent, and in the most direct way it has been possible to trace a large percentage of the results of the work in the United States for the first six months of the year 1900. Not only has it been possible to do this, but the department has been placed in possession of scores of thousands of names of people who are more or less inclined to change their residence. The value of such an excellent list cannot be overestimated.

I would like further to add in this connection that during the six months which this report covers, arrangements were made with a number of the railroads in the western States so that the literature of the department has found a place on the tables at the various ticket offices, and at the passenger stations. This is a most valuable concession, and one of considerable importance and advantage to the agents in their work.

WORK OF THE AGENTS.

The success of the work of the agents in the United States in the year 1899 was so great that practically there was no time in the beginning of the following year, when settlers were not on the move. True, the month of January would not show settlers going in large numbers; notwithstanding this, it was a very active month amongst the agents, who were busily employed attending meetings, and keeping up the large correspondence entailed on account of the advertising which had been commenced in the previous December. In February families and small parties began to move, and then the agents' time was devoted between answering correspondence, attending meetings, and assisting the settlers to start.

In many cases I have known the agents to travel miles in order to assist a settler in loading his car. It was assistance that was needed and brought forth the appreciation of the settler, who is generally mindful of small favours of this kind. On going over the list of the agents I do not know of any who has not performed some such work as this. During March, work of this character became more necessary, owing to the larger numbers preparing to leave. In April, excursions were started, and during this month and the following months of May and June, I have seen trainload after trainload of settlers and effects on their way to different points in Western Canada.

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SETTLERS TRAVELLING OVERLAND.

While speaking of the movement of settlers to Canada, I trust you will pardon the introduction of an incident that will give some idea of what has been done. Early in March, the Nebraska agent of the Government visiting Crawford, Nebraska, found that a delegate he had sent out during the previous fall had succeeded in interesting a large number of his neighbours to move to Canada. Spending a considerable portion of his time with these people, the agent secured others. After consultation it was found that the removal, if made in a body, could be accomplished much more cheaply by waggon than by rail. Early in May the arrangements were completed, and had the reader visited Crawford early one beautiful May morning, he would have seen forty 'prairie schooners,' filled with household goods and effects, and people, waiting for the 'hooking up' of the horses, and then, ready to start on a six-hundred mile trip to Canada. It was a beautiful sight, and before noon, the entire cavalcade was on its way. Spare horses and cattle were driven ahead, or allowed to follow. Day after day they continued north, and at last, about the 8th of June, the eighty people and the entire 'outfit' reached Canada, with no sickness, not even an accident. They are now comfortably settled in Alberta.

I am not in a position to give the number who left the United States during this six months for Canada; the department will be better advised through the usual sources of information, but should judge that it must have exceeded eight thousand.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Wherever I have been I have found great interest taken in Canada, and this is noticeable not only in the agricultural districts, which have not proven all that the settlers desired, but it is also noticeable in the wealthier districts and states. The work of the agent is therefore not directed to securing settlers from the districts that have proven to be unsatisfactory for farming, and the settlers therefore in reduced circumstances, but his efforts have carried him into wealthy districts, for the purpose of influencing the man with capital, the young man of means and the fairly well-to-do farmer, who with his large family, finds it necessary to seek some new country, where land can be had at less cost for his children than in the neighbourhood where he himself has done so well, but cannot now improve his position on account of the high price of land in his neighbourhood. It is therefore easy to understand why the department is able to point to the fact that with the number of settlers from the United States who have gone into Canada during the first six months of 1900, placed at about 8,000, the capital that has been taken has been considerable.

EXTENDING OPERATIONS.

During the early part of the year it was thought advisable by the department to pursue more vigorous work in the State of Indiana, which promised to be a good field for operations. Mr. E. T. Holmes, travelling agent in Minnesota, to whom was assigned the Indiana work, was removed to Indianapolis in February, and commenced work at once. Up to the end of June his efforts were confined to getting acquainted with the people, holding meetings, etc., and although it was not expected that he would be able to accomplish the removal of any people in that time it is gratifying to state that he has laid an excellent groundwork with the promise of a certain number during the summer.

An extension of the work was carried into Ohio, and Mr. D. L. Caven removed from Michigan, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. He pursued an aggressive policy, and while not able in the limited period that this report covers to do much in the matter of removing people, has shown good results, with most excellent prospects.

I do not think it necessary to deal with the work of the individual agents in other territories, only speaking of the two above mentioned because of their removal

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to new territory. In the case of all I have to say that each seemed to work with the idea that on him depended the settling of Western Canada and they have proved their value in the amount of work done. Some have been able to show better results than others, but this is no reflection upon the agent the results of whose work are not so great. Conditions differ in different localities, and it is just possible that the next report will show the results to fairly well balance.

DELEGATIONS.

During the spring a great many very important delegations went to Western Canada, and during the fiscal year of 1900-01, it is anticipated that the benefits following the reports of these delegations will be excellent.

It is with pleasure that I am able to point to the fact that the number of settlers who left for Western Canada in the first six months of this year was fully as great as I predicted in my report of last year. It is also noteworthy that the settlers are not confined alone to the territory in which agents are employed. Naturally the numbers are much larger from these places, but so many have gone from territories unoccupied by agents, and so many letters are received from these parts, that I feel again impelled to suggest to the department the advisability of taking up the work in Pennsylvania, New York and Maine. The work in the territory now occupied should not be interfered with, though, in order to carry out my suggestion.

ADVERTISING.

Before closing, I wish to add just a word about advertising. I have found the means adopted last year and the year previous, making a selection of the best local and farm papers, using reading notices as well as regular display advertisements, changing the same frequently, a means of getting the attention of the public that cannot be equalled. In short, without this, our agents would have the utmost difficulty in reaching the public, but with it they are at once placed in touch with those who desire to remove, and my suggestion is that the means used in the past be continued next year. I may safely say that to the judicious use of printer's ink is largely due the wonderful success that the agents have met with and to which may be attributed the ultimate removal of such a large number of American citizens to Canadian soil. The visits of press associations to Canada have accomplished a vast deal of good, creating friendly feeling, and giving us an entree into a newspaper field that could not easily have been obtained otherwise.

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

In conclusion, I wish to express my satisfaction at the work performed by the agents of the United States during the first six months of this year, and also to assure you that the prospects for the ensuing fiscal year are exceedingly good. Canada has now become known in scores of thousands of homes that in past years were in total ignorance of its geography, its physical features, its resources, or, in fact, anything pertaining to it. In many parts of the United States there exist conditions unfavourable to the settler. Canada has conditions that are favourable and has millions of acres of excellent land to settle. It now remains for the government to continue the work that has been established, and without wishing to be charged with optimism, I have no hesitation in saying that succeeding years will be as fruitful in the point of securing settlers as have the past three years. With the work now well in hand, with the machinery in excellent operation, and with the sympathy of so many possible movers

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to Canada, I confidently predict that the emigration to Canada during next fiscal year will fully come up to our expectations.

I think it well to append to this report a memorandum I had the honour of preparing for your information on the 18th of June last.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE.

(Memorandum appended to Inspector White's Report.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, June 18, 1900.

To the Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

Owing to the very busy season which the agents in the United States have had it is almost impossible in all cases to arrive at anything like the exact figures as to the numbers who have gone from there to Canada this season.

I can, however, give you an idea of the work in some of the States in which we are operating.

For instance, in Nebraska the number of persons sent during the entire period of last year to western Canada was between five and six hundred. This year, up to May 15, the number sent will exceed eight hundred persons, or fully three hundred more than during the whole of last year.

In Illinois, the work of agents shows that in the neighbourhood of four hundred and fifty people have gone, which is considerably more than last year.

In the State of Minnesota the work up to the present shows that the number who have gone is equal to the entire number of last year.

In Wisconsin the same may be said.

The work in Iowa shows a vast increase over that of last year.

In the State of Kansas the work has been very difficult, and while the results of the first two years were not great, they were as good as had been expected by the department, as the people were receiving an education at the hands of the Kansas agent, we are now realizing from it. From this State, as well as from others, there are numbers of people leaving who do not advise the agent, and he is only able to learn through the department that they have left. It is difficult to keep in touch with all who are emigrating. However, there is sufficient evidence to warrant the statement that between five and six hundred people left Kansas this year for Canada.

From the States of North and South Dakota the immigration to Canada will doubtless exceed that of the entire period of last year. Many of the people of these States drive overland, and at the time that I visited the agencies there it was not possible to get even an approximate estimate of the number who had gone, but I am satisfied it will largely exceed those of last year.

Results of the work in Michigan will be about the same as that of last year. I judge that the number who will leave this State will be between three and four thousand.

From Utah, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming large numbers are going all the time. These people include small farmers, ranchers and farmers with considerable means. Our agents this year have also taken up work in Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky,

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Pennsylvania and Indian Territory. From Indiana it is expected quite a number will go to Canada this year, but as this territory has only recently been occupied by its present agent, Mr. Holmes, we cannot expect much more than educational work being done there this year.

The same may be said of Ohio, which is now in charge of Mr. Caven. Although Mr. Caven has only been there a few weeks he has succeeded in inducing a considerable number to leave for western Canada. Amongst those who propose leaving is a large colony from the neighbourhood of Toledo. A delegation was recently sent out from this district, and they have just returned. Attached to this you will find a copy of the report of the delegation, as given to the Toledo papers, and which has been copied by a large number of papers throughout the State.

A few days since I sent you a photograph of a large colony which left Dawes County, Nebraska, on May 2, for Lacombe, Alberta. These people travelled overland four hundred and fifty miles to North Portal, at which point they took the Canadian Pacific Railway, securing the low rates. This party comprised eighty-two souls, and had with them in the neighbourhood of forty-five thousand dollars in cash and effects, as well as one hundred and twenty horses and eighty-five head of cattle; they belong to the Presbyterian Church, and extracts from letters written by Mrs. Douglas, one of the party, while en route, showed they were having an enjoyable trip, and that the overland drive by prairie schooner was not a discomfort. They are strict observers of the Sabbath, and on that day always called a halt, no travelling being done. Sunday school was organized, and morning and evening services held. On these occasions, when camped in the vicinity of a town or village, the services were attended by residents in the neighbourhood. In this way they were a moving advertisement for western Canada. You will observe from the picture which I have sent that the people are all healthy looking, and of a class which would lead one to the conclusion that they would make very capable settlers. While I look upon this as being one of the most important events in the history of immigration from the United States, there are other movements which are quite as interesting and encouraging. Amongst these is that of a large number of Mennonites from the neighbourhood of Mountain Lake, Minnesota. These people have gone to the locality of their co-religionists at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, and they assist in forming an excellent colony at this point.

Most important work has been done in the removal of a large number of Hutterites from South Dakota. These people are forming small colonies generally more or less scattered.

Eastern Assiniboia has proved an attractive point for a large number of German settlers from Michigan. The success of this settlement is inducing a great many of the same nationality to move from different states into that district, who, as their success becomes known, will bring others to the same place. I look for a spread of the work in that district, which I feel satisfied will go beyond reasonable anticipation.

Already work has been commenced in Kentucky with an excellent German community, and very shortly a delegation from this community will go to Western Canada for the purpose of looking over the situation and reporting to their friends. That the report will be favourable I fully expect, and if so we may look for a movement from that part much greater than any we have yet had from any other part of the union.

A glance over the reports sent in from time to time by settlers and delegates will show that a large number of those who have moved to Western Canada from the United States are ex-Canadians, people who have gone from Ontario and Quebec to the States some years ago, and who have failed to secure what they looked for, and now that they find the rich lands of Western Canada being opened up for settlement are anxious to return to their home-land under their own flag.

I have in my reports at different times cited interesting cases in the work, to which I will now be pleased to direct your attention. I have in mind the case of an Englishman, sent by Mr. Davies, of St. Paul, who had been a resident of the United

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States for thirty years, and during all that time had never severed his allegiance to the Queen. He has now got a comfortable home in the North-west, and feels pleased that he is again under the flag under which he was born.

Another case is that of a man and his wife, named Aimes, who five years ago came from England to Manitoba; remaining there a couple of years he became somewhat dissatisfied, probably through having placed in his hands literature issued by a Florida Land Company. With his wife and mother he removed to Florida. Recently one of our agents learning of him, communicated with him, and the result was that about a month ago he returned to Western Canada, satisfied now to remain there, being thoroughly dissatisfied with the conditions which existed in Florida. A great many cases similar to this might be cited. I only give these to illustrate what is being done by the agents to induce the return of ex-Canadians to Canada.

I especially desire to direct your attention to the fact that owing doubtless to the active propaganda carried on by our immigration branch in the United States, an agitation has been begun in some of the states putting forth greater efforts not only in retaining the people which they now have but towards inducing new settlers to occupy their vacant lands, which they have now opened for settlement. In a line with this, legislation has been recently passed in the House of Representatives and Senate at Washington, opening up several Indian and military reservations in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, also in Oklahoma Territory, which have lain idle for some time. These new and somewhat attractive lands being placed in the market and available for homesteading, it is not improbable that the success of our work may be more or less interfered with when it becomes known that these lands can be had. However, they will only last during the period that it will take to occupy them, and judging from the number of people who are in a state of unrest in the United States this will not be very long.

It is only fair to our agents in the United States that you should be advised of anything of this kind which may occur to possibly check the present success which is following their efforts to secure settlers.

I beg leave to submit the above for your consideration.

W. J. WHITE.

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No. 2.

REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

2, MERRILL BLOCK, DETROIT, Michigan, July 1, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of work done during the six months ending June 30, 1900.

As will be seen on reference to the epitome hereto attached, the volume of business at the Detroit office has been much greater than that of the corresponding period of last year. The number of settlers going forward exceeds the number shown in the corresponding period of 1899 by 70 per cent, and the stock and effects shipped to Western Canada, and cash taken into the country by these settlers almost doubles that of the corresponding season of 1899.

This is just cause for congratulation, and goes to prove that the value of our homestead lands in the west, and the manifold opportunities presented there to the progressive farmer, are having their effect on this side of the line, and are attracting to our country increased numbers of a most desirable class of settlers. I should like to make personal reference to three of this year's emigrants. Two of these were from Ohio, and one from Michigan, and all three were secured after lengthy and continued correspondence. They had their eyes fixed upon the west, but whether they would decide to settle in the North-western States or in Western Canada, was an undecided question. They had visited the States and knew the opportunities that territory afforded, but they were unacquainted with Western Canada, and were afraid that the pamphlets issued, and the statements made concerning it were too highly coloured. However, a trip through our western country convinced them to the contrary. They were all delighted with the prospects, and came here to arrange their affairs and settle in Alberta.

The first is Mr. Nathan S. Myers, formerly of Ashland, Ashland county, Ohio, a well-to-do farmer, with an interesting family, and highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He had much property in Ohio, but disposed of it all and went out last February, locating at Wetaskiwin, in Alberta. He took up a homestead claim and bought adjoining land. He writes to say that he is satisfied beyond measure with the soil, the people, and the climate, and advises all those Ohio farmers who wish to better their condition to follow his example, and that if they do they will surely make no mistake. I consider this gentleman to be one of the most valuable settlers that ever went out to Western Canada, and his example will have a salutary and far reaching effect.

The second is Mr. Byron J. Benson, of Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Michigan, who was so well pleased with the soil, climate and opportunities of Alberta, that without the slightest hesitation he fixed his abode at Lacombe, and has written excellent letters of recommendation to many of his Michigan friends, advising them to change their residence whenever they can do so, and the sooner the better. Like Mr. Myers he is in good circumstances, well thought of in his section of Michigan, and a decided acquisition to Western Canada. In selling off he made many sacrifices, feeling well assured that a future of rich promise lies before Alberta and the west, and that whatever losses he sustained in parting with his property in Michigan would be recouped to him tenfold in his new home as time went on.

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The third and perhaps the most important of the three was Captain D. F. Binkley, of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, an active American farmer, 43 years of age. Living in a well favoured district, a scientific farmer, and a representative man, of college education and fine attainments, with a superior wife and young family, one would suppose that from interest and environment he would prefer to remain in his native state, rather than commence a pioneer life on the uncultivated prairies of Alberta, but not so; he heard that there was a fertile country of generous soil and boundless resources in the Canadian west, and he determined to investigate it, for he saw no great future in his American home. He did so last summer, and returned to Ohio thoroughly convinced that the future ahead of Western Canada to the enterprising farmer was replete with promise.

Captain Binkley took the trouble to disseminate his opinions freely in many localities in Ohio and Kentucky. Being a lecturer of some note and a forcible speaker, he entertained many audiences of practical farmers with full and accurate descriptions of our western country and its unparalleled advantages, especially to the American farmer of small means. He thus became a volunteer agent for our immigration bureau in the United States second to none, and he has left favourable impressions with the husbandmen he moved among that will not wear out.

Captain Binkley took up a homestead claim at Ponoka, Alberta, being strongly impressed with the great fertility of its soil and the wonderful salubrity of its climate. His intention is to acquire more land and to identify himself thoroughly and permanently with the people and institutions of Northern Alberta. He writes in the highest spirits and loses no opportunity to sing the praises of his adopted country.

Men such as these are making inquiries concerning Western Canada in ever increasing numbers, and it is very satisfactory to note that these inquiries are generally followed by excellent results.

Referring to the Alameda Colony of German Americans, the nucleus of which was forwarded by me to Assiniboia in April, 1899, I beg to report that a second instalment of these colonists, under the personal directions of Mr. William Reichart, once mayor of Detroit, to the number of 119 people, was sent out to Alameda by me in April last. They were a very intelligent and well-to-do lot of settlers, progressive in their ideas, and ambitious to succeed in life. The advent of these people to their adopted country was hailed with enthusiasm by the sturdy pioneers of the colony, whose hearty welcome is an earnest of future prosperity.

I look upon the foundation of this thrifty young colony in the Moose Mountain district as a distinct gain to Western Canadian immigration generally, and to the territory of Assiniboia in particular, not only on account of the numbers of settlers already gone out there, and favourably located, but because of the still greater number of German Americans that I believe will gradually, but surely follow in their wake.

Many of these colonists are representative men and well known to their compatriots in Michigan and other states, and as the news of their prosperity comes along, endorsed by themselves, fresh accessions will be made to their numbers, and as time goes on, we may expect to see a thriving German-American colony of considerable proportions firmly established in South Assiniboia.

It is important to give such people as these every inducement to become Canadian colonists, and I will lose no opportunity to keep the matter before them, appreciating the fact that I have now a ready and reliable reference at hand that cannot be gainsaid, but will surely be kindly received.

To sustain the interest of the American farmers in Western Canada so successfully aroused, it is necessary to continue the despatch of intelligent delegates from the farming communities of Michigan and other states to investigate our lands, and report their impressions when they return. This above every other means, is absolutely necessary in order to stimulate and expand our work. I have paid particular

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attention to this phase of the business during the six months just closed, and I hope to see quite a number of delegates visit the west during the approaching harvest and threshing season.

All the other means heretofore adopted and commented on in former reports have been used by me in forwarding the general interests of immigration during the period under notice.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES,
Canadian Government Agent.

EPITOME of the work done at the Detroit office during the six months ending June 30, 1900:—

No. of letters received.....	6,710
No. of letters answered.....	6,139
No. of advertising bills sent out by post.....	11,000
No. of pamphlets, atlases and other publications sent out.....	7,000
No. of pamphlets, &c., sent to agents and sub-agents....	18,000
No. of pamphlets, &c., sent out by post.....	6,200
No. of pamphlets, &c., given out from the office.....	4,100

SETTLERS.

No. of settlers viâ Windsor.....	479
“ The ‘Soo’.....	138
“ C. P. R. excursions.....	141
“ American lines.....	232
“ Eastern Canada....	143
“ British Columbia....	112
Total.....	1,245

STOCK, EFFECTS AND BAGGAGE.

Cars of settlers' stock and effect.....	32
Containing in pounds weight.....	768,000
No. pounds settlers' baggage, including light freight or four car loads.....	75,000
Total.....	843,000

VALUE OF THE SAME.

Value of the cars of settlers' stock and effects.....	\$ 64,000
Value of the baggage and light freight by the 100 pounds.....	10,000
Total value of effects.....	\$ 74,000
Cash brought in by settlers.....	310,000
Total.....	\$384,000

No. 3.

REPORT OF JAMES GRIEVE.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, September 1, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report of work done in my district for the half year ending June 30, 1900.

During the 6 months, I am gratified to inform you the number of settlers who went from my territory to all points in Canada was 731, being distributed as follows :

To Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, via :—

Portal	216
Windsor	80
Soo	86
Gretna	78
Fort William	18
Total	478

To Algoma, eastern Ontario and Quebec, via :—

Soo	128
Sarnia	35
Windsor	90
Total	253
All told	731

These people took with them 9 car loads of stock and implements, and 55,000 pounds in smaller lots. Estimated value, \$15,000.

The result of work done for the half year is eminently satisfactory, and I hope to be able to report almost as large an emigration for the balance of the year, as the new fields that are being opened up and developed in western Ontario, particularly in the region of the Soo, will attract many settlers from the mining and lumbering districts of northern Michigan. Only a few days ago over 100 men, mostly heads of families, went over from Houghton County, Michigan, to work in the mines at Michipicoten and other points along the line of the Algoma Central Railway. Their families will follow as soon as accommodation can be secured. These people are largely ex-Canadians and will be a valuable addition to the small, but growing population of New Ontario, as the great majority undoubtedly will drift on to the fertile agricultural lands that everywhere abound in the district of Algoma.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GRIEVE.

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No. 4.

REPORT OF E. T. HOLMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, June 30, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith beg to submit my report, for the six months ending June 30. During January I continued on duty at the St. Paul (Minnesota) office. February 1, acting under instructions from the Department, I came to Indianapolis, to take charge of the work in the States of Indiana and Kentucky, where my efforts have since been confined. The work in these States was practically in its infancy, and it took some little time to arouse the interest necessary to give assurance of any movement towards Canada. During the five months that I have had charge of the work, I have visited almost every part of the State as well as a considerable portion of Kentucky, holding meetings at different points and meeting gatherings of farmers wherever it was possible. I have found here quite a number of Canadians who have not done as well as they expected to do when they came here, and the prospects are that some of them will be induced to return to Canada. The advertising which has been done by the Department has brought in a large number of inquiries, and these have all been answered by letter, and literature sent to each address received.

Special attention has been given towards arousing an interest amongst the German communities, especially in Kentucky, with excellent prospects of getting fair sized colonies to move in a body. I should not close this report without advising you that we are hopeful of good results to follow the work that has been done amongst the Dunkards, a sect that has in the past been sending its people into the Dakotas and Minnesota. Delegations of these people have already visited western Canada, and their reports have been very favourable.

In certain portions of the State of Indiana there has already been quite a movement of settlers to the vacant lands of Ontario, and the reports sent back to friends are so favourable that I am assured during the next twelve months the pioneers of this movement in this State will be followed by a large number of others.

Just at this date upwards of twenty-five families are preparing to move to Western Canada, but as they will not leave before the last of July or first of August, I cannot embrace them in my report. I look for the movement of a very large number of people from this territory to Canada during the next twelve months.

Your obedient servant,

ED. T. HOLMES.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith report of this agency from January 1, to June 30.

There have left this district to settle in the Canadian North-west during this period one hundred and twenty-four persons, having with them ten cars of freight.

In the month of April I left here with seventy-six people, thirty-five of whom went to Alberta and the balance to Manitoba. I accompanied them all to St. Paul, and the Manitoba people to Winnipeg.

Judging from letters they have written to their friends here, they all appear to be perfectly satisfied with the country, and before the year is out a great number of their friends and some of their families will leave for their new homes.

Since January 1, I have received and answered nearly one thousand letters, and have sent literature out to over five hundred people. I have appointed two sub-agents in this State who are doing good work. The prospects for the balance of this year and the early spring are first-class, and I do not hesitate to say that we shall send from this State between now and the end of next year four hundred people.

I would draw your attention to the fact that in nearly every instance the people who have left here have had enough money to buy land, implements, horses, &c., and enough to keep them till their first harvest. If the farmers who move from here have not all necessary tools, they wait until they arrive in Canada and then purchase the same with live stock. The majority prefer selling what they have here and buying in Canada, rather than risk the long railway journey.

During the period covered by this report, I have visited a great many places in Illinois in the north, south and western part of the State, and have had those who were interested have their friends with them when I called. I find this much better than having meetings, which in most cases are generally packed with people who have no idea of moving, and besides it does not give your competitors the chance to find out where you are working.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON.

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No. 6.

REPORT OF BENJAMIN DAVIES.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, September 1, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Agreeably to instructions from you, dated August 9, 1900, to report work done and settlers sent by me to Western Canada, from January 1 to June 30, 1900, I have now the honour to do so. I take much pleasure in informing you that emigration from this State has increased very much, and is still doing so, the following being proof thereof :—Between January 1, 1900, and June 30, 1900, I sent from this agency 783 settlers. They were all good farmers, of ample means, and ready to commence breaking soil as soon as they located, having had a large experience in this country.

These people were worth in cash, \$517,160, and took with them 82 cars of effects, valued at \$55,350. Mr. J. H. M. Parker, sub-agent at Duluth, Minn., sent 186 settlers, their cash possessions being \$45,000, and 14 carloads of effects, valued at \$14,000 ; total value, \$631,510.

This makes a total of 969 settlers and 96 cars. This emigration movement is only in its infancy, and by working in the same way as I have done since I had the honour to represent the Canadian government here, I predict a large increase each year, as the six months' report shows nearly as many settlers as were sent for the whole year 1899, the number for that year being 1,061, their total possessions in cash and effects being \$658,280.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

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No. 7.

REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, U.S.A., June 30, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on my immigration work in the State of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and adjacent territory, for the half year ending June 30, 1900.

In former reports I have fully described the methods of work adopted by me, so that I presume it will not now be necessary to refer to them, except to say that good results are beginning to be realized.

I have given considerable attention to securing delegations from the different districts visited by me, who would be willing to devote their time and money to an examination of our lands with a view to reporting to their people, and find that this is the only way to secure the attention of those wanting free homes, the absence of sufficient knowledge of the country and fear of the climate deterring them from moving.

In several cases these delegates returned to Canada in the spring, and took along with them considerable colonies. So far this year I have sent 50 delegates and expect to send many more before the season of 1900 closes.

Also, for removals I beg to say that I sent in one train (the first solid train out of Kansas, Missouri) 200 souls, with 23 cars of settlers' effects, on March 27 last, since which time, and prior to this, I have sent as many settlers this year to our North-west as were sent during the whole of last year, scattering parties having gone by team and rail from various parts of the country. In this connection I regret to say that the cost for removals has very considerably increased over American railway lines.

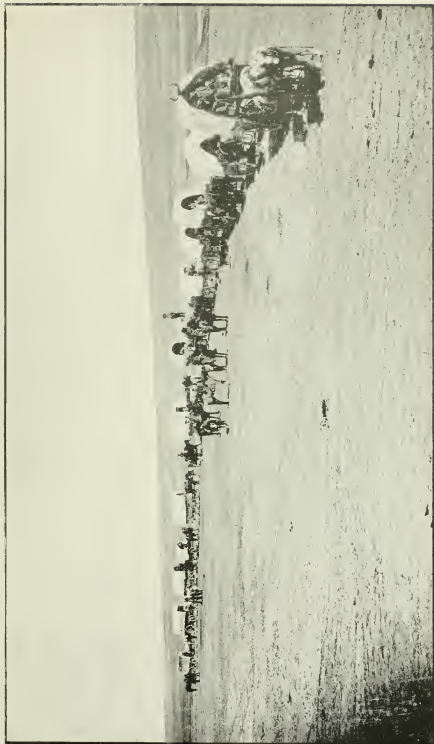
I have to report a large increase in work, involving the spending of much of my time in the office, prompt attention to correspondence being one of the requisites of the work, and it now looks as if soon the entire time of some one in the office would be required, as interest is rapidly increasing in sympathy with the extensive circulation of literature which has been going on during the year.

I am glad to find that literature for distribution has been supplied by your Department for use here, giving information fully up to date, consisting of books of general information, atlases and delegates' reports, all of which are much appreciated.

In conclusion, I beg to report that so far as I can judge the outlook for settlers of a good class from the southern States is bright, and if the country continues, as in the past, to be supplied with books and judicious advertising, there will soon be a steady stream of people started from these States to western Canada.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CRAWFORD.



UNITED STATES SETTLERS 'TIERING' TO WESTERN CANADA

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No. 8.

REPORT OF J. H. M. PARKER.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA, August 21, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I take pleasure in reporting the work done from this agency for the half year ending June 30, 1900.

I have sent to western Canada, and principally to Alberta, 136 settlers, taking with them 14 cars of stock, farming machinery, &c., and as nearly as I could find out, they had about \$45,000 in cash. I have made several trips through northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, and northern Michigan, and I find that the only way to procure good results is to keep continually amongst the people.

I employed Miss Hannibal as an assistant, at \$1 a day, from January 1 to May 30, finding it poor policy to close the office when I am out of town, as I have from four to six callers a day. I consider this work only in its infancy, and with proper attention, it will, I believe, increase from 25 to 50 per cent annually.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. M. PARKER.

No. 9.

REPORT OF WILLIAM RITCHIE.

GRAFTON, NORTH DAKOTA, August 31, 1900.

SIR,—I beg to submit this my report of work done in North Dakota, from January 1 to June 30, 1900.

I sent 858 men, 157 women and 226 children into Canada, making a total of 1,241 settlers who have gone from this State to settle in western Canada, during the first six months of 1900. This is an increase of $69\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the first six months of 1899. The prospect for the balance of this year is very bright, indeed, and the result will, I feel sure, show an increase over last year of fully 75 per cent. From January 1, to June 30, 1900, there were one hundred and sixty carloads of settlers' effects moved from North Dakota into western Canada, the average value of these cars being about \$800, making a total of \$128,000.

Your obedient servant,

WM. RITCHIE.

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No. 10.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS.

WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA, September 18, 1900.

SIR,—In submitting my report for the first half of this year, I beg to say that the results of the work are very encouraging indeed. In addition to large numbers of delegates and land seekers who visited the Canadian North-west—most of whom filed on or purchased land—380 souls with 68 cars of effects have moved to Manitoba and the Territories, and if nothing unforeseen occurs we expect to duplicate that number before the end of the calendar year. They took with them amounts varying from \$2,000 to \$40,000, at a moderate estimate they will average between \$4,000 and \$5,000 per family, and from the reports of those in a position to know, they are in every way the best people going in from any State of the Union. Of this we are specially proud, as it has been our aim to work for quality as well as quantity.

The method of work followed was practically the same as that of last year. During January and part of February, with the permission of the Department, I visited as many as possible of those who had located in Manitoba and Alberta in previous years. I found a condition of things beyond anything I had hoped or expected. I did not meet a dissatisfied or discontented person. All declared themselves happy and hopeful. One lady who had left a good home in South Dakota put it thus: 'We are in the best of health—contented and happy. Indeed you could not pull us out with a yoke of oxen.'

A deep and widespread interest in the Canadian west has been aroused throughout the greater part of this State. There has been and is, quite a boom in lands in many districts, and taking advantage of this, hundreds of farmers have sold to eastern men and are seeking homes elsewhere. Of this number we have induced a large percentage to cast in their lot with us. But land agents from Colorado, Washington and North Dakota have been very active here also and experience shows that the only way to get the best results of labour done and money expended is by constant vigilance and personal contact with the people. I am fully alive to this fact and am acting accordingly.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS.

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No. 11.

REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, U.S.A., June 30, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work accomplished during the six months last past, from January 1, to June 30, 1900.

The number of immigrants and actual settlers who have gone from my territory to different points in Canada during the six months just closed is 925.

In addition to these I sent 18 delegates, who went to inspect different localities, and who represented colonies in different portions of my territory, and they have all, without an exception, reported very favourably, and in most instances, some of those whom they represented have left for western Canada, with the purpose of settling there.

There were settlers' certificates issued for 777 people, and there were 148 who went overland, whom I did not issue certificates to, as follows (no doubt many others have driven from here whom I have no record of):

Two families from Hyannis, Grant County, Neb., now located at Maple Creek, Assa., total number of souls, eight; five families from Milburn, Custer County, Neb., now located north-east of Lacombe, Alta., total number of souls, twenty-six; four families from Hay Springs, Sheridan County, Neb., now located east of Innisfail, Alta., total number of souls, fifteen; nine families from Cliff, Callaway and Ansley in Custer County, Neb., now located at Innisfail, Alta., total number of souls, thirty-seven; three families from Lilac and Lillian in McPherson County, Neb., now located north of Alameda, Assa., total number of souls, eleven; two families from Mumper and Oshkosh, Deuel County, Neb., now located seven miles east of Weyburn, Assa., total number of souls, nine; eight families from Lynch, Naper, Doty and Baker in Boyd County, Neb., now located north of Pipestone in Manitoba, total number of souls, forty-two. Total number of cars of emigrant movables was eighty-five.

Amount of capital in money and stock taken in by those I got a report from amounted to \$582,750, and there was about one out of every eight whom I got no report on as to the amount of capital they had.

The locations selected by these people include Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Alberta, with the larger proportion going to Alberta.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BENNETT.

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No. 12.

REPORT OF C. O. SWANSON.

WATERVILLE, P.Q., September 8, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you the following half yearly report.

On the last days of January I made a trip through the eastern States, at the request of several parties, who wished to see me in reference to emigrating to Canada, and who accompanied me on my April excursion and have made western Canada their home.

In February and March I made a trip through the western States, and as a result, had a large number of settlers from there this spring. In April, as you know, I made my first excursion for the year, and people joined me along the route, so on arriving in Calgary I had three full cars of delegates and settlers. On June 13, I had an excursion starting from Minneapolis with 60 people, 22 of whom were delegates. These people took 21 homesteads and purchased 29 quarter sections of Canadian Pacific Railway land. I have had others coming between the excursions and have also had several families come direct from Sweden, and about 25 servant girls. I have also had two delegates from Sweden who claim to represent a large number of people, who will be coming out next spring, and it now looks as though there would be an increase in the Swedish immigration in the future. From the States it is doubling, and these people are buying up all the railroad land, that is any good, that can be got within a reasonable distance of the railway, especially in northern Alberta.

The Scandinavian settlements all about are in a prosperous condition.

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

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No. 13.

REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, August 25, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of immigration work done in the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Ontario, from January 1 to June 30 last.

The greatest difficulty met with in the colonization of this wooded country is the lack of road accommodation. As stated in my report for 1899, the townships of O'Connor and Gillies were selected for colonization. In O'Connor township there was not, up to February 1 last, a mile of wagon road. A few families who located on their land last fall were either along the line of railway or carried their effects from it upon their shoulders. With the arrival of spring, about forty families were ready to move into this township. The provincial government, even before the snow left, had three gangs of men at work building roads. By the end of June they had completed a fine trunk road, passing through both townships from north to south, with side lines running east and west. These two townships were soon filled with settlers, and new houses sprung up everywhere. With the building of roads and garden-making the settlers had all they could do. The townships also had to be re-surveyed in order that the boundaries of the different lots might be located exactly, the original survey lines having, in many instances, been wiped out. All of this required time. The townships are thirty miles south-west from Port Arthur, on the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway. They are in the White Fish River Valley. At Hymer's crossing a nice little town has sprung up, and a large boarding house, saw-mill, store, station house and several residences have been built.

Within six months there has been built up one of the finest colonies to be found in Canada. Last year there were only about ten actual voters on the list. Now there are eighty-one, and this number does not include the immigrants from the United States.

It has been my aim throughout to induce immigration from foreign countries, but I am compelled to handle three families from eastern Ontario for every one from the United States.

The townships of Marks and Lybster, which are west of O'Connor and Gillies, are also now being settled. They have been surveyed, and road work is rapidly progressing. In Lybster there is a fine settlement of Finlanders. Indeed, in one day, Finlanders, aggregating one hundred persons, men women and children, applied to me for land in Lybster. They are very much pleased with the land, and have entered for 3,360 acres.

These settlements have applied for three schools.

Last fall Blake township was resurveyed, but for want of roads could not be settled. The land is of the finest quality, and situated in the Slate River valley, within twenty miles of Fort William. Several thousand acres were located during last fall and winter, but the families could not reach the land for want of roads. However, a good government road has recently been completed, houses are going up, and the people are going to the lands they have taken up.

In the southern part of Paipoonge township, in the Slate River valley, 2,000 acres were purchased last fall by a party of renting farmers. Six of the families came

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through in March, with five cars of stock and effects, put up buildings, and went to work. Other families are moving in this fall. The settlers are well pleased with the country and delighted with the outlook.

In the township of Gorham, seven miles north of Port Arthur, over twenty farms have been taken up by French Canadians from Wisconsin and Maine. A few of the families have arrived, and the work of road building in this township is being begun.

In the township of Oliver, a number of improved farms have been purchased by new settlers, who are doing well. A number of business men are also coming from the United States to Port Arthur, Fort William and other points in the district.

Little progress can be made in the settlement of the lands of Rainy River until the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, to be known as the Canadian Northern, is completed from Port Arthur, owing to the exorbitant charges on settlers' effects by rail and steamboat. All the settlers are prospering and happy. The settlers in Burriess township are asking for a school. They have a splendid church organization.

We are securing a desirable class of settlers, and men are coming who wish homes. They have added many thousand dollars to the wealth of New Ontario. Some have as much as \$6,000 in the banks, while others come with no capital but their hands.

Within the time indicated, 247 people have come from the United States and located in our district, and they brought eleven cars of effects and stock, some families bringing 300 pounds while others come with 10,000 pounds. Fourteen carloads of effects have been handled from eastern Ontario.

The immigration hall, or, as we term it, the Settlers' Home, erected here by your Department, is of great value to the settler. It is now arranged into rooms, both down and up stairs, and is reasonably furnished with stoves, cooking utensils, tables and benches, and similar necessities.

The crown lands commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Davis, is interested in the colonization of New Ontario, and has appointed Mr. Thomas Southworth director of colonization. They have added many facilities for making the location of settlers here a success. I am able now to place settlers in the hands of competent land guides, and to see them satisfactorily located.

Of all the settlers who have located in Thunder Bay district during the past eighteen months, not more than five per cent have gone away. This is a good showing, taking into consideration the difficulties with which we have had to contend in making the necessary arrangements for their accommodation.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

No. 14.

REPORT OF REV. H. L. GOUIN.

BATISCAN, QUEBEC, September 21, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have delivered about forty lectures in the province of Quebec and in the United States.

In the States I have had conversations with a great many French Canadians, who, feeling tired of factory life, seem anxious to get accurate information about the resources of western Canada. I delivered lectures in Providence and in Central Falls, and took a memorandum of quite a number of names of persons desiring literature and other information.

I believe, from what I personally observed, that a good many families of these people in the New England States will be induced to seek prosperity and welfare on our prairies.

I prepared four different circulars, one of them (No. 1) was published at the expense of the government (five thousand copies); the others (Nos. 2, 3 and 4) were published with money I had collected among western farmers. These last circulars were drawn at twenty-five thousand copies. The whole of them could make up the bulk of an ordinary pamphlet. Twenty thousand copies have been distributed.

Twenty-six persons went to the west through my recommendation—four from Manchester, New Hampshire; five from Champlain county, who had intended and were ready to go to Arizona, and the remainder from the province of Quebec.

I drove for over fifty days on the prairie, in order to get, not book knowledge, but knowledge from personal observation. I did so because I heard so many people complaining of having been deceived.

In June I brought to the west two intelligent delegates, whose report of the country has stirred up many farmers, of whom several will move next spring. In my humble opinion, nothing is more efficacious, in the matter of colonization, than delegations intelligently picked up.

My policy, or rather my conscience, does not allow me to depreciate Manitoba or Alberta, but, at the same time, I consider that the Carrot River valley is one of the finest in the world, and I hope that with perseverance we may increase every year the number of settlers there. But this hope does not in the least degree prevent me from assisting in the settlement of other parts of western Canada than Saskatchewan. To those who prefer to go elsewhere I give all the information in my power, and in several cases I have taken settlers to Manitoba and to Alberta.

I have written thirty articles in the newspapers about western Canada, and I am now writing a pamphlet in French, which will be published as soon as I receive the report of the crop of the Saskatchewan. I will have soon the honour to send you the report of my delegates of last June, which will be published in a Quebec paper.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. GOUIN, *Priest,*
Dominion Immigration Agent.

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No. 15.

REPORT OF REV. M. BLAIS.

MONTREAL, September 6, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the work I have been carrying on since the commencement of the year has been similar in character to that of last year.

Having visited at different places a number of families who appeared to be desirable as colonists for the west, I succeeded in the month of April in bringing them, to the number of about 100, from the United States and the province of Quebec to the plains of Western Canada. These settlers, the majority of whom took up land in Manitoba, appeared to be quite satisfied. My delegates also have judged favourably of the land. Several have expressed their appreciation in the newspapers, and everything leads me to hope a great deal for the future.

Your obedient servant,

M. BLAIS, *Priest, O.M.I.*

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No. 16.

REPORT OF THE REPATRIATION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, October 5, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Dr. Brisson being still at the exhibition of Paris, please allow me to send you the following report of what has been done by the Colonization Society of Montreal during the year ending the first of July:—

	Settlers Settled.	Land Prospectors.	Total.
North of Montreal.....	437	196	633
Lake Temiscamingue	63	141	204
Lake St. John.....	35	44	79
Gatineau Valley	82	108	188
Matapedia Valley	48	104	145
Montfort District	63	106	169
Ontario District	104	...	104
Total..	825	697	1,522

A good number of land prospectors and settlers have also passed through our offices, going to the North-west.

Your obedient servant,

L. E. CARUFEL.

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY.

QUEBEC, August 18, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that between January 1, and June 30, this year, the colonization department of this company was instrumental in bringing into the Lake St. John region 786 settlers, 458 of whom were from the United States, 6 from France, and 322 from Canada (Ontario and Quebec).

Your obedient servant,

RENE DUPONT,
Colonization Agent.

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No. 18.

REPORT OF T. O. CURRIE.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, October 16, 1900.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my half yearly report from January 1 to June 30, 1900, as required by the department.

I devoted every moment to holding meetings and explaining the advantages of the Canadian North-west. Our efforts in every instance have been crowned with success, and I am pleased to inform you that within the dates mentioned, we have sent 397 people, bringing with them \$287,570 in cash, and 29 carloads of freight. The greater portion of these people have gone to Alberta district; some to Prince Albert, and some have gone to the older sections of Manitoba and have purchased homes. I have received many letters from those who have gone, and have not received one but what is expressive of the greatest satisfaction, many expressing unbounded thanks to me for laying before them the prospects of the homes that they are now enjoying. I continued at this work at Steven's Point until June 27, when I left for Milwaukee with the approval of the Department, believing that it would be a greater advantage to us in connection with our work. We still receive in this state a strong opposition from the railway land owners, who feel somewhat hurt at every settler we send away. The more opposition they give us the more we appreciate the effect, and the prospects for the future are much brighter than ever before.

Your obedient servant,

T. O. CURRIE.

PART III

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS

SURVEYS.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, October 25, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the operations of the topographical surveys branch during the period of six months from the beginning of the calendar year and June 30, 1900. The last report described the operations until the end of the calendar year 1899.

Not including the parties working under the direction of the commissioner of the Yukon Territory, twenty-nine survey parties were engaged on ordinary land surveys in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, one was employed on explorations in Mackenzie and Keewatin, and two were defining the British Columbia-Yukon boundary.

MANITOBA.

Cyrus Carroll, D.L.S., was employed running outlines in the south-eastern part of Manitoba preparatory to subdividing the lands fit for settlement in townships 1 and 2, ranges 11 and 12, and in township 1, range 14. A number of settlers in this locality were anxious to have the lands surveyed and had forwarded petitions to the Department to that effect. The Manitoba and Southeastern Railway which is in course of construction traverses some of the above townships. Sprague, a station on the railway, is near the centre of township 1, range 14; a customs officer is located here.

J. C. Desmeules, D.L.S., and his assistant, J. A. Cote, D.L.S., have been continuously employed since last fall upon subdivision surveys in the Dauphin district. They first subdivided township 36, range 23; township 37, range 24, and part of township 32, range 22, and then moved to Mossy River, where they subdivided parts of township 31 and 32, range 19; west of the principal meridian.

M. McFadden, D.L.S., was employed east of Duck mountain in the Dauphin district. He subdivided parts of township 30, range 21, and township 34, range 22, west of the principal meridian.

C. A. Bourget, D.L.S., was subdividing townships under contract on the west side of Lake Winnipegosis in the Dauphin district. His instructions were to survey townships 33 and 34, ranges 19, 20 and 21; he completed the subdivision of townships 33, ranges 19 and 20, and part of township 33, range 21, west of the principal meridian.

J. L. Reid, D.L.S., left for the northern end of Duck Mountain in the early part of January. He surveyed several outlines and subdivided township 35, range 24, and part of township 37, range 25, west of the principal meridian. It was intended that he should subdivide township 38, range 25, but he found that it was chiefly willow swamp and muskeg, and consequently did not attempt to make the survey. He was then instructed to subdivide townships 33, ranges 28 and 29, but was unable to do any work in this locality owing to the impassable condition of the roads and rivers. He therefore ceased operations on April 11.

Jas. Dickson, D.L.S., was instructed to proceed to the Swan river district to survey township outlines and subdivide any lands fit for settlement in townships 38,

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39 and 40, ranges 25 and 26. He started for Dauphin towards the end of April, and on the way there was further instructed to re-survey and renew the marks of the corners in township 17, range 18, west of the principal meridian.

E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., continued his operations of last season in the Swan river district until the end of March last, when he returned to Ottawa. Since the date of my last annual report he has surveyed the twelfth base line across ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27, west of the principal meridian, and a number of meridian outlines in the vicinity.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

C. F. Aylsworth, D.L.S., left Madoc, Ontario, in the early part of March, to lay out village sites and survey townships in the Thunder Hill Doukhobor reserve. He subdivided parts of townships 34 and 36, range 31, west of the principal meridian.

A. F. Martin, D.L.S., was given a contract for the subdivision of township 27, range 8, and townships 27 and 28, range 9, in the Beaver hills, and townships 33 and 34, ranges 9 and 10, west of the principal meridian. He has completed the subdivision of township 33, range 9.

P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., and his assistant, J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., left Ottawa in the early part of February for the intersection of the second meridian with the Overflowing River. Mr. Belanger produced the meridian northerly from the river to the north boundary of township 53, or within a very short distance of the Saskatchewan River, when the spring thaw sets in, and owing to the very boggy nature of the country he was obliged to abandon the work. On April 5 he started for the twelfth base line and experienced a good deal of hardship on the trip as the frozen ground was covered with water for a considerable depth. He has since been surveying the twelfth base line west of range 8 and the meridian exteriors between the eleventh and twelfth base lines.

L. P. Gauvreau, D.L.S., was given a contract to subdivide townships 43, 44 and 45 in ranges 8 and 9, west of the third meridian. These townships form part of the Doukhobor reserve near Carlton.

A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., was instructed to survey under contract townships 46 and 47, in ranges 9 and 10, west of the third meridian. He has subdivided part of township 46, range 10.

J. A. Belleau, D.L.S., and his assistant, J. Maltais, D.L.S., left for the Thickwood Hills in the beginning of April. Mr. Belleau was instructed to complete first the survey of the meridian outlines in the Doukhobor reserve, near Carlton, and then proceed to survey the sixteenth base line from the fourth meridian westerly to range 9, as well as the meridian block outlines between the fifteenth and sixteenth bases. Mr. Belleau reports that the soil on the Thickwood Hills is good, but the land in general is not sufficiently level for farming purposes. There are some large patches of prairie, but the country is to a considerable extent cut up by deep ravines, large lakes and hay sloughs; as a consequence the settlers are devoting their attention to stock raising. North of the hills there are numerous lakes and muskegs; the timber consists of poplar, spruce and birch of good size.

J. J. McKenna, D.L.S., left Dublin, Ontario, on April 5, to survey townships under contract in the Cypress Hills, south of Maple Creek. He has completed the subdivision of townships 5, ranges 27, 28, 29 and 30, and townships 6, ranges 28 and 29, west of the third meridian. He reports the greater portion of the land cut up by ravines and hilly.

L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S., left Ottawa early in April to survey outlines in the Canadian Pacific Railway reserve, north of the Saskatchewan river. He was instructed to run the fourth meridian from the north-east corner of township 56, range 1, to the seventeenth base line, then produce the base westerly and establish the meridian block outlines between the sixteenth and seventeenth base lines. He

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reports that the work has been considerably retarded owing to an exceptionally rainy season.

E. J. Rainboth, D.L.S., was given a number of townships to survey under contract south and east of Lethbridge in Southern Alberta. He has subdivided townships 7 and 8 in ranges 17 and 18, and townships 5 and 7 in range 19, west of the fourth meridian. The land in these townships is open prairie.

J. E. Woods, D.L.S., was engaged upon surveys in southern Alberta; his work is to a considerable extent scattered, and is largely to meet the immediate requirements of settlers. Among the various portions of work with which he is charged, his instructions are to extend the Dominion land surveys from range 2, west of the fifth meridian, to the summit of Crows Nest Pass, and traverse the line of the continental divide, which forms the boundary between the North-west Territories and the province of British Columbia, and then subdivide the lands near the summit that are likely to be in demand in the near future.

W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., left Chatham, Ont., towards the end of the month of March to survey outlines in the Finlander's reserve, west of the fifth meridian. He completed the survey of the east boundary of township 41, range 3, the east boundary of townships 42, 43 and 44, ranges 2 and 3, and the north boundary of township 44, range 2. These townships are well adapted for mixed farming and stock-raising, the soil is excellent and the growth of grass very rank. They are covered principally with poplar, thick brush and willows alternating with prairie, and are well watered by streams. There are numerous ponds and marshes, formed by the work of beavers, which can be easily drained.

A. McFee, D.L.S., was given the contract for the subdivision of townships 40, 41 and 42, range 2, west of the fifth meridian; he completed the survey of township 40. This township is covered with scrub, and is somewhat rough and broken with numerous small ponds.

R. W. Lendrum, D.L.S., was awarded the contract for the survey of township 42, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; and townships 42, 43 and 44, range 1, west of the fifth meridian. He completed the subdivision of the first mentioned township and a portion of township 42, range 1.

B. J. Saunders, D.L.S., was also given a contract which covered the subdivision of townships 45 and 46, ranges 26 and 27, west of the fourth meridian. He completed the survey, and also renewed the markings of some of the meridian outlines in these townships.

C. C. DuBerger, D.L.S., left on April 23, for Beaver hills, in northern Alberta, where he has been engaged renewing the marks of the section corners in townships 53 and 54, ranges 19 and 20. These townships were subdivided some years ago, and the corners were marked with wooden posts; since then the marks have in a large measure disappeared, and it has therefore been found desirable to have each section corner indicated by an iron post. Mr. DuBerger was also instructed to subdivide township 52, range 21, townships 49, 50 and 51, range 22, and townships 48 and 49, range 23, west of the fourth meridian.

A. C. Talbot, D.L.S., left for Edmonton early in April; his assistant is P. A. Landry, D.L.S. Mr. Talbot first made a survey of the North-west Mounted Police reserve at Fort Saskatchewan, and on the 3rd of May commenced the regular operations of the season in township 52, range 2. He is instructed to subdivide township 54, range 1, townships 53, ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and township 51, range 4, west of the fifth meridian.

J. K. McLean, D.L.S., was again employed in northern Alberta and had as assistant J. J. Dalton, D.L.S. Mr. McLean was instructed to renew the marks of the original survey in townships 57, ranges 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, west of the fourth meridian. He was then to complete the subdivision of townships 58, ranges 17 and 18 and run the sixteenth base line from range 20 to the fifth meridian and the

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meridian outlines to the south across townships 58, 59 and 60. He has renewed the marks of portions of townships 57, ranges 24, 25 and 26.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. E. Ross, D.L.S., was employed in the eastern portion of the railway belt, British Columbia. On the 17th of April he left Kamloops to make a traverse of lake Trapp in township 17, range 17. He then moved to the valley of Hat creek, where a number of applications for land had been made and the survey of the section lines was urgently required.

W. J. Deans, D.L.S., left Brandon, Manitoba, on the 8th of January for British Columbia, where he has since been engaged upon surveys in the western part of the railway belt. His operations have been conducted principally in the neighbourhood of the Sumas Mountains, where he has surveyed some of the section lines in a number of the surrounding townships.

BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

A number of astronomical stations were established last season by G. White-Fraser, D.T.S., between Bennett and Teslin lake for the purpose of marking the sixtieth parallel of north latitude or the boundary line between the Yukon Territory and the Province of British Columbia. Mr. White-Fraser left Ottawa in March of the present year to continue the work west from Lake Bennett in the direction of the Kaskawulsh River. His instructions are to follow the directions of the previous season in making the observations and in marking the points of the parallel which are to be established at every twenty miles or thereabouts.

During the season of 1899, A. St. Cyr, D.L.S., established a part of the boundary line between the Yukon Territory and British Columbia from Atlin to Bennett; in the beginning of April of this year he left Ottawa to resume operations. He completed the marking of the section between Atlin Lake and Windy Arm, a distance of thirty miles, and then moved to the east side of Atlin Lake from where he is carrying the survey to Teslin Lake. Between Taku Arm and the eastern shore of Atlin Lake, a distance of fourteen miles and one-third, the boundary line is defined by twelve monuments erected on the most prominent peaks at an average of one mile apart. The country is covered with a dense forest of spruce, balsam-fir and pine averaging fifteen inches in diameter. The highest point crossed by the line is three miles east of Taku Arm at an altitude of 1,750 feet above the level of the arm. The section between Taku Arm and Windy Arm covers a distance of fifteen miles and three-quarters and is marked by nineteen monuments. This is the most mountainous portion crossed by the line and to add to the difficulty in travelling there was several feet of snow on the mountains as late as the month of June.

EXPLORATORY SURVEY FROM GREAT SLAVE LAKE TO CHESTERFIELD INLET.

A party in charge of J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., left Ontario the end of January last to explore the country between Great Slave Lake and Chesterfield Inlet, in the districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin. C. C. Fairchild, P.L.S., and Archdeacon J. E. Lofthouse accompany Mr. Tyrrell in the capacity of assistants. The party travelled on foot from Lac la Biche along the Athabasca and Great Slave rivers to Old Fort Reliance, at the north-eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake; dogs were used for the purpose of transporting the instruments and camping outfit. Old Fort Reliance was reached on May 8: as the snow by this time had left the ground the dogs were sent back to Fort Resolution for the summer and canoes were used instead. The object of the exploration is to acquire a general knowledge of the country, more particularly with reference to the possibility of developing communications between the head of navigation on Hudson Bay and Great Slave Lake. It is expected that Mr. Tyrrell will return by November next.

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OFFICE WORK.

The correspondence consisted of :—

Letters received	1,875
Letters sent.....	2,106

The accounts examined and payments made were :—

Accounts examined and passed.. ..	329
Amount of accounts	\$141,383.47
Cheques forwarded.. ..	790

The following is a synopsis of the work of the draughting office, from November 1, 1899, to June 30 :—

Plans and field notes of subdivision surveys examined	93
Plans and field notes of mineral claims examined.....	46
Plans and field notes of correction and other miscellaneous surveys examined.. ..	108
Township plans completed for printing	46
Proofs of plans examined	45
Declarations of settlers received	64
Miscellaneous plans, tracings, &c., made	623
Progress sketches received	129

The 'Swan River Sheet' of the sectional maps has been published ; this map was much needed in consequence of the large number of new settlers in that part of Manitoba.

Maps of exploratory surveys of Stewart River by J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., and of Nisutlin and Big Salmon rivers by A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., and an index map to the sheets of phototopographical surveys in the Rocky Mountains were also issued. The Eldon sheet of the phototopographical surveys is in the printers' hands, and the Baker Creek sheet is ready for the engraver. Plans have been prepared of the Morleyville settlement and of mining claims on Sulphur, Last Chance and Hunker Creeks. A schedule was compiled for notification to the Hudson's Bay Company of the surveys confirmed since the last notification and made within the territory in which the company is entitled to one-twentieth of the land, and also a statement of the cost of such surveys, one-twentieth of this amount being paid by the company.

About 460 files of papers referring to various questions as to areas, requests for new surveys, complaints of posts missing, &c., were received and dealt with.

Specimen plans were drawn to accompany instructions for the survey of lots, mineral claims town sites, and mill sites. A good deal of preliminary work has been done to facilitate the compilation of maps showing the lots in the separate groups in the Yukon Territory. Any information received from surveys of the rivers, &c., is reduced and compiled for improving the general maps of this region, of which our knowledge is still very imperfect.

The surveys in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the railway belt in British Columbia are plotted on a large scale, so that sectional maps of any district can be readily prepared whenever needed.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

The Board of Examiners held the regular meeting, commencing on February 12, 1900, and also a special meeting on June 7 and 8. At the latter meeting, Mr. L. B. Stewart, D. T. S., acted as a temporary member of the board, taking the place of Mr. W. F. King, who was absent on business connected with the Alaska boundary. This meeting was held to inspect the papers of candidates who wrote at Calgary and Lethbridge. The following candidates passed examinations before the board :—

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Preliminary Examination.

F. W. O. Werry, Ottawa, Ont.
 R. H. Cautley, Ipswich, England.
 G. H. Watt, Ottawa, Ont.
 T. Shanks, Ottawa, Ont.
 J. G. Cummings, Calgary, Alta.
 R. J. Gordon, Stirling, Alta.

Final Examination for D.L.S.

F. J. Robinson, O. L. S., Barrie, Ont.
 J. N. Wallace, O.L.S., Hamilton, Ont.
 R. Rinfret, P.L.S., Montreal, Que.
 C. W. MacPherson, O. L. S., Barrie, Ont.

Five of the above candidates passed in the 'limited' preliminary examination arranged for those who come under the provisions of clause 111 of the Dominion Lands Act, or who have obtained university or college degrees in arts or science after following a regular course in the necessary subjects for at least two years. In this examination the questions are condensed into two papers, so that one day only is occupied, thus saving the candidate time and expense.

The correspondence of the board from November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, amounted to:

Letters received	139
Letters sent	121

APPENDICES.

The following documents are appended:—

Schedule of Dominion land surveyors employed.
 Statement of work performed in the survey records office.
 Schedule of work executed in the photographic office.
 Schedule of work executed in the lithographic office.
 List of Dominion land surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.
 Reports of Messrs. A. Saint Cyr, G. White-Fraser, J. Lestock Reid and R. W. Cautley, Dominion land surveyors, on surveys made in 1899.
 Examination papers of the Board of Examiners for Dominion land surveyors.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.

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APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Lands Surveyors employed and work done by them from the date of the last annual report to June 30, 1900.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Aylsworth, C. F.	Madoc, Ont.	Subdivision of parts of townships 34 and 35, range 31, and all of township 35, range 31, renewal of survey marks in township 28, range 31, west of principal meridian.
Belanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the 2nd meridian from the north boundary of township 46 to the north boundary of township 53, the north boundary of townships 40, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, township 41, range 13, and township 44, range 1, and the east boundaries of townships 40, 41 and 42, range 9, and township 41, range 13, all west of the 2nd meridian.
Belleau, J. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Re-survey of the east boundary of township 34, range 32, west of principal meridian, survey of the east boundaries of township 47, range 7, and township 48, range 8, and re-survey of the north and part of the east boundaries of township 48, range 7, and survey of part of the east boundary of township 48, range 7, west of the 3rd meridian.
Bourgeault, A.	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	Contract No. 7, subdivision of part of township 46, range 10, west of 3rd meridian.
Bourget, C. A.	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Que.	Contract No. 5, subdivision of townships 33, ranges 19 and 20, and part of township 33, range 21, west of the principal meridian.
Carroll, Cyrus.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Survey of the east and south boundaries of townships 1, ranges 11, 12 and 13, the east and north boundaries of townships 2, ranges 11, 12 and 13, and the east boundaries of townships 1 and 2, range 10, all east of the principal meridian.
Cantley, R. W.	Dawson, Y.T.	Survey of lot 40, group 2, survey of Selkirk townsite and survey of creek claims on Sulphur creek.
Côté, J. A.	Côté St. George, Que.	Assistant to J. C. Desmeules.
Dalton, J. J.	Milton, Ont.	Assistant to J. K. McLean.
Deans, W. J.	Brandon, Man.	Subdivision of parts of townships 19, 22, 25 and 26, east of the coast meridian, and parts of townships 1, 4 and 5, range 20, west of the 6th meridian.
Desmeules, J. C.	Murray Bay, Que.	Subdivision of parts of townships 31 and 32, range 19, and part of township 32, range 22, subdivision of township 37, range 24, and the north outline of township 31, range 20, west of principal meridian.
Dickson, James.	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	Re-survey of township 17, range 18, west of principal meridian.
Dumais, P. T. C.	Dawson, Y.T.	Subdivision of Whitehorse and Miles Canyon townsites and an addition to Dawson townsite, and surveys of lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33 and 35, group 2, lot 6, group 3, and lots 1 and 2, group 7, all in Yukon Territory.
Fontaine, L. E.	Lévis, Que.	Re-survey of the east boundaries of townships 55 and 56, range 1, west of 4th meridian, and survey of the east boundaries of townships 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, range 1, west of the 4th meridian.
Gibbon, James.	Dawson, Y.T.	Survey of lots 1, 7 and 8, group 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and lands near the mouth of Stewart River and lands below the mouth of Stewart River, group 3, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and lands in the vicinity of Fort Selkirk, group 4. Survey of Stewart River and Bonanza townsites and survey of placer mining claims on parts of Last Chance, Hunker, Dominion and Bonanza creeks, and placer mining claims in the French Hill bench claim group, and survey of the head waters of Dominion, Sulphur and Hunker creeks.
Hubbell, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the east boundaries of townships 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45, range 26, and townships 44 and 45, range 27, and the north boundaries of township 44, ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27, all west of the principal meridian.
Lendrum, R. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 2, subdivision of township 42, range 28, west of 4th meridian and part of township 42, range 1, west of 5th meridian.
Landry, P. A.	Becancour, Que.	Assistant to A. C. Talbot.

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APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL—*Con.*
 SCHEDULE of Dominion Lands Surveyors employed and work done by them from the
 date of the last annual report to June 30, 1900—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
MacPherson, C. W.	Toronto, Ont.	Re-survey of the Whitehorse townsite.
Maltais, Jean.	Chicoutimi, Que.	Assistant to J. A. Belian.
Martin, A. F.	Winnipeg, Man.	Contract No. 1, 1899, subdivision of fractional townships 31, 32 and 33, range 33, and fractional township 31, range 32, west of the principal meridian and re-survey of fractional township 32, range 1, west of the 2nd meridian.
" "	" "	Contract No. 8, 1900, subdivision of township 33, range 9, west of 2nd meridian, and re-survey of north boundary and part of subdivision of township 32, range 9, west of 2nd meridian.
McFadden, M.	Neepawa, Man.	Subdivision of part of township 30, range 21, and part of township 34, range 22, west of principal meridian.
McFee, A.	Innisfail, Alta.	Subdivision of township 40, range 2, west of the 5th meridian.
McKenna, J. J.	Dublin, Ont.	Subdivision of township 5, ranges 27, 28 and 29, and fractional township 5, range 30, and township 6, ranges 28 and 29, west of the 3rd meridian.
McLean, J. K.	Elora, Ont.	Re-subdivision of township 57, range 24, and part of townships 57, ranges 25 and 26, west of the 4th meridian.
O'Hara, W. F.	Chatham, Ont.	Survey of the east boundaries of townships 42, 43 and 44, range 2, townships 41, 42, 43 and 44, range 3, and the north boundary of township 44, range 2, all west of the 5th meridian.
Reid, J. L.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Survey of the east boundaries of townships 33 and 34, range 24, townships 35, ranges 25 and 26, and subdivision of township 35, range 24, and part of township 37, range 25, west of principal meridian.
Rainboth, E. J.	Aylmer, Que.	Contract No. 6, survey of the north boundary of townships 6, ranges 17 and 18, and the subdivision of townships 7 and 8, range 17, townships 7 and 8, range 18, and townships 5 and 7, range 19 all west of the 4th meridian.
Ross, J. E.	New Westminster B.C.	Re-surveys of lots in township 17, ranges 9, 13 and 14, and township 23, ranges 16 and 17, subdivision of parts of townships 19, 20 and 21, range 26, and townships 19, 20 and 21, range 27, and subdivision surveys in township 22, range 16, township 19, range 6, and townships 18 and 19, range 7 all west of the 6th meridian.
Saint Cyr, A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the boundary line between British Columbia and Yukon Territory.
Saint Cyr, J. B.	Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que.	Assistant to P. R. A. Belanger.
Saunders, B. J.	Athens, Ont.	Contract No. 1, subdivisions of townships 45 and 46, ranges 26 and 27, and renewal survey of parts of the east boundary of townships 45 and 46, range 26, and township 46, range 27, all west of the 4th meridian.
Talbot, A. C.	Ottawa, Ont.	Surveys at the North-west Mounted Police Reserve, Edmonton. Subdivision of part of township 52, range 2, and renewal of part of outlines, subdivision of fractional township 52, range 3, and part of township 53, range 3, all west of the 5th meridian.
Tyrrrell, J. W.	Hamilton, Ont.	Exploration between Great Slave Lake and Chesterfield Inlet.
Wheeler, A. O.	Calgary, Alta.	In charge of irrigation surveys.
White-Fraser, G. M.	Toronto, Ont.	Determination of points on the boundary between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
Woods, J. E.	Ottawa, Ont.	Subdivision of townships 1 and 3, range 23, re-survey in township 27, range 20, survey of the east boundaries of townships 3 and 4, range 16, townships 3 and 4, range 17, townships 3 and 4, range 18, townships 3 and 4, range 19, all west of the 4th meridian. Subdivision of part of lots 75, 76, 77 and 78, in the outer two miles of the Parish of St. Clements and the re-survey of East Selkirk townsite, Parish of St. Clements, Manitoba.

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APPENDIX No. 2 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

STATEMENT of work performed for the twelve months ending June 30, 1900.

Files received and dealt with	874
Letters drafted	1,433
Memorandums, reports, draft memos. to council, &c.	235
Plans, tracings, &c., copied or compiled.	389
Plans sent to agents, registrars, &c.	3,107
Statutory declarations copied and mailed.	107
Pages of field notes copied	299
Prints of plans received and stored	3,800
Original plans recorded	299
Original field books recorded	180
Letters written to agents, registrars, &c.	500
Cash fees received	\$173 95

FRANK CLAYTON,

Surveyor and Draughtsman in charge of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, September 20, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 3 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE showing work executed by the Photographic Office from November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Class of Work Done.	For the Topographical Surveys Branch.	For the Geological Sur- vey Department.	Totals.
Wet plate negatives made	140	8	148
Dry plates developed	320		320
Bromide prints developed.	250	18	268
Blue prints	151	4	155
Aristo prints developed.	193	383	576
Transparencies made		67	67
Totals.	1,054	480	1,534

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APPENDIX No. 4 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE showing work executed by the Lithographic Office from November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Months.	Maps.		Townships.		Forms.	
	Number of Maps.	Number of Copies.	Number of Townships.	Number of Copies.	Number of Forms.	Number of Copies.
1899.						
November	3	385	2	110	2	2,100
December	1	125	5	265	3	2,265
1900.						
January	10	350	0	0	0	0
February	10	885	0	0	1	200
March	5	835	6	318	3	210
April	2	70	2	106	3	1,425
May	11	520	12	636	1	10,000
June	5	560	13	689	1	100
Total	47	3,730	40	2,124	14	16,300

RECAPITULATION.

Number of maps	47	Number of copies	3,730
" townships	40	"	2,124
" forms	14	"	16,300
Total	101	Total	21,154

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APPENDIX No 5 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Austin, T. F.	Dewdney, Alta.	April 14, '72.	
Aylsworth, C. F.	Madoc, Ont.	May 17, '86.	
Barwell, C. S. W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.		
Bayne, G. A.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Belanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 17, '80.	Surveys staff, Dept. of Interior.
Belleau, J. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 15, '83.	" "
Bigger, C. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Mch. 30, '82.	
Bolton, L.	Listowel, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Bourgault, A.	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	Mch. 29, '83.	
Bourgault, C. E.	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	Feb. 21, '88.	
Bourget, C. A.	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Que.	May 14, '84.	
Bourne, R.	Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.	June 17, '75.	
Brabazon, A. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 12, '82.	Surveys staff, Dept. of Interior.
Bray, S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 14, '83.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Brodie, S.	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.	April 14, '72.	
Brownlee, J. H.	Victoria, B.C.	April 15, '87.	
Burke, W.	Minnedosa, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Burwell, H. M.	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 17, '87.	
Carroll, C.	Prince Albert, Sas.	April 14, '72.	
Cautley, R. W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Sept. 2, '96.	
Chalmers, T. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Nov. 7, '88.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Cleveland, E. A.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 27, '99.	
Côte, J. L.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Mch. 21, '90.	
Cotton, A. F.	New Westminster, B.C.	May 11, '80.	
Deans, W. J.	Brandon, Man.	May 13, '86.	
Dennis, J. S.	Regina, Assa.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Deputy Commissioner, Public Works, N.W.T.
Denny, H. C.	Calgary, Alta.	April 1, '82.	
Desmeules, J. C.	Murray Bay, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Dickson, H. G.	Victoria, B.C.	Mch. 19, '89.	
Dickson, J.	Fencelon, Falls, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Doupe, J.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Doupe, J. L.	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 6, '88.	
Drewry, W. S.	Victoria, B.C.	Nov. 14, '83.	
Driscoll, A.	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 23, '87.	
DuBerger, C. C.	Waterloo, Que.	Nov. 17, '81.	
Ducker, W. A.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mch. 30, '83.	
Dumais, P. T. C.	Hull, Que.	Mch. 29, '82.	
Edwards, G.	Thurso, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Fawcett, T.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Nov. 18, '76.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Fawcett, A.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Feb. 22, '93.	Alaska Commercial Co.
Fitzpatrick, J. D. A.	Kildare, Que.	Feb. 23, '87.	
Fontaine, L. E.	Lévis, Que.	Aug. 13, '92.	
Foster, F. L.	Toronto, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Francis, J.	Poplar Point, Man.	June 17, '75.	
Garden, J. F.	Vancouver, B.C.	May 13, '80.	
Garden, C.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Gauvreau, L. P.	Quebec, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Gibbon, J.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	Feb. 12, '91.	Gold Commissioner's office, Yukon Territory.
Gore, T. S.	Victoria, B.C.	April 19, '79.	
Gosselin, L.	Hedleyville, Que.	May 15, '80.	
Green, T. D.	Dawson, Yukon Territory.	May 19, '84.	
Harris, J. W.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	City Surveyor, Winnipeg.
Henderson, W.	Chilliwack, B.C.	Nov. 17, '83.	
Hubbell, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 19, '84.	Surveys staff, Dept. of the Interior.
Jephson, R. J.	Calgary, Alta.	May 12, '80.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Klotz, O. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dominion Top. Surveyor, Astronome Dept. of the Interior.
Latimer, F. H.	Detroit, Michigan.	Nov. 13, '85.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Laurie, R. C.	Battleford, Sask.	April 27, '83.	
Lawe, H.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Lendrum, R. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	May 15, '80.	
Lumsden, H. D.		April 14, '72.	
MacPherson, C. W.	Barrie, Ont.	Mch. 7, '00.	

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List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures. *Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Issue of Standard Measure.	Remarks.
Magrath, C. A.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Nov. 11/00	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, and Commissioner, Alberta Railways and Canal Co.
Malcolm, L.	Blenheim, Ont.	April 12/00	
Martin, A. F.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 12/00	
Miles, C. F.	Rat Portage, Ont.	April 12/00	
McAree, J.	Toronto, Ont.	April 12/00	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
McFadden, M.	Newport, Man.	April 12/00	
McFee, A.	Innisfail, Alta.	April 12/00	
McKeenna, J.	Dublin, Ont.	Nov. 11/00	
McKenzie, J.	New Westminster, B.C.	Nov. 11/00	Dominion Lands Agent, New Westminster.
McLachlin, J.	Nelson, B.C.	April 12/00	
McLean, J. K.	Edora, Ont.	April 12/00	
McPhillips, G.	Windsor, Ont.	June 17/00	
Ogilvie, W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	April 12/00	Assistant, Yukon Territory.
O'Hara, W. F.	Charlton, Ont.	Feb. 22/00	
Patrick, A. P.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 11/00	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Pearce, W.	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 10/00	District Mines, Dept. of Interior.
Rainbolt, G. C.	Aylmer, Que.	April 12/00	
Ralph, W.	Prince Albert, Sask.	April 12/00	Engineer, N.W.T.
Reid, J. L.	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 22/00	
Rinfret, E.	Nelson, B.C.	Nov. 11/00	
Ritchie, J. F.	Montmagny, Que.	April 12/00	
Rorke, L. V.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	April 12/00	
Ross, J. E.	New Westminster, B.C.	Nov. 11/00	Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
Saint Cyr, A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 10/00	
Saunders, R. J.	Athens, Ont.	Nov. 11/00	
Seager, E.	Rat Portage, Ont.	April 12/00	
Sellor, H. W.	Waldgreen, Ont.	Nov. 11/00	
Slaw, C. A. E.	Victoria, B.C.	March 10/00	
Speight, Thos.	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 11/00	
Starkey, S. M.	Starkey's P.O., N.S.	April 12/00	
Stewart, G. A.	Calgary, Alta.	April 12/00	
Stewart, L. R.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 11/00	Topograph. Surveyor, Professor of Practical Science, Toronto.
Stewart, E.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 12/00	Inspector of Timber and Forestry.
Talbot, A. C.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 18/00	Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
Thompson, W. T.	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Nov. 11/00	Topographical Surveyor and District Engineer, N.W.T.
Trimblay, A. J.	Les Roches, Alta.	April 12/00	
Turnbull, T.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 12/00	
Tynrell, J. W.	Hamilton, Ont.	April 12/00	
Vaughan, J. W.	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 11/00	
Vicars, J.	New Westminster, B.C.	March 10/00	
Wheeler, A. O.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 11/00	
White-Fraser, G. W. R.	Toronto, Ont.	April 12/00	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Wilkins, F. W.	Norwood, Ont.	Nov. 11/00	
Wilkinson, W. D.	Toronto, Ont.	April 12/00	
Woods, J. E.	Aylmer, Que.	Nov. 11/00	Staff, Dept. of the Interior.

T. 3. 1. 188.

Secretary of the Board of Dominion Land Surveyors.

APPENDIX NO. 6 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF A PART OF THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1900.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the survey of a part of the boundary line between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

My instructions were that I should first make a survey of the section between Lake Bennett and Teslin Lake, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. I left Ottawa on the 2nd July and arrived in Vancouver on the 6th. Mr. John Patterson, my assistant, was directed to select a convenient stretch of fairly level and open country where a base of suitable length could be chained, in order that a table of distances for use with the heliometer might be prepared. The table was afterwards used in determining the distances between the different stations established in the survey of the 60th parallel of north latitude or boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. In the meantime I was busy purchasing the necessary supplies and outfit required for the expedition and arranging for their delivery at Lake Bennett. The starting point of the survey was at the eastern shore of Lake Bennett and as the survey had to be carried over such large bodies of water as Windy Bay, Taku Arm and Atlin Lake, three portable boats of a suitable size were required, only one of which could be bought in Vancouver, so that I had to order the other two from Seattle where I had been wrongly informed that the Acme Folding Boat Company had an agency.

As a careful examination of the records of Vancouver had failed to locate any ground suitable for the heliometer work, I proceeded with a portion of the men to Lulu Island. At Eburn, the nearest available base was found to be less than a mile in length. However, I obtained from it a line sufficient to construct the table of distances required.

On the 12th of July we returned to Vancouver, took passage on the ss. *Alpha*, and arrived in Skagway on the 10th, having taken five and one-half days making the trip. In Skagway and Bennett the customary delays in the delivery of our outfit occurred, and it was not until the 20th that we were able to proceed by water to the boundary, about eleven miles from Bennett City.

The initial point of the survey was determined by Mr. G. White-Fraser, Dominion topographical surveyor, from astronomical observations in April, 1899, and marked with a large wooden post, placed at a convenient distance from the lake shore, and surrounded by a stone cairn. In June 24, White-Fraser ascertained the position of the boundary at its intersection with the western shore of Atlin Lake, and marked it with a wooden post, bearing his initials, and caused to identify his posts from others which may be planted in the vicinity of the lake.

I will now give a brief sketch of the physical character of the country crossed by the boundary line from Lake Bennett to Atlin Lake.

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List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Magnath, C. A.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Nov. 16, '81.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Land Commissioner, Alberta Railway and Canal Co.
Malcolm, L.	Blenheim, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Martin, A. F.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14, '72.	
Miles, C. F.	Rat Portage, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
McAree, J.	Toronto, Ont.	April 14, '72.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
McFadden, M.	Neepawa, Man.	April 14, '72.	
McFee, A.	Innisfail, Alta.	April 19, '79.	
McKenna, J. J.	Dublin, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
McKenzie, J.	New Westminster, B.C.	Nov. 18, '88.	Dominion Lands Agent, New Westminster.
McLatchie, J.	Nelson, B.C.	April 14, '72.	
McLean, J. K.	Elora, Ont.	April 1, '82.	
McPhillips, G.	Windsor, Ont.	June 17, '75.	
Ogilvie, W.	Dawson, Yukon Territory	April 14, '72.	Commissioner, Yukon Territory.
O'Hara, W. F.	Chatham, Ont.	Feb. 19, '93.	
Patrick, A. P.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Pearce, W.	Calgary, Alta.	May 10, '80.	Supt. of Mines, Dept. of Interior.
Painboth, G. C.	Aylmer, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Ralph, Wm.	Prince Albert, Sask.	April 14, '72.	District Engineer, N.W.T.
Reid, J. L.	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 20, '00.	
Rinfret, R.	Nelson, B.C.	Jan. 7, '89.	
Ritchie, J. F.	Montmagny, Que.	April 14, '72.	
Robertson, H. H.	Sudbury, Ont.	Aug. 13, '91.	
Rorke, L. V.	New Westminster, B.C.	Feb. 12, '91.	
Ross, J. E.	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 17, '87.	Surveys Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
Saint Cyr, A.	Athens, Ont.	Nov. 16, '84.	
Saunders, B. J.	Rat Portage, Ont.	April 14, '72.	
Seager, E.	Wabigoon, Ont.	Nov. 15, '82.	
Shaw, C. A. E.	Victoria, B.C.	May 10, '80.	
Speight, Thos.	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 16, '82.	
Starkey, S. M.	Starkey's P.O., N.S.	April 14, '72.	
Stewart, G. A.	Calgary, Alta.	April 14, '72.	
Stewart, L. B.	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 22, '82.	Dom. Topograph. Surveyor, Professor School of Practical Science, Toronto.
Stewart, E.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 14, '72.	Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry.
Talbot, A. C.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 13, '80.	Surveys Staff, Dept. of the Interior.
Thompson, W. T.	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Nov. 19, '77.	Dom. Topographical Surveyor and District Engineer, N.W.T.
Tremblay, A. J.	Les Eboulements, Que.	Feb. 18, '90.	
Turnbull, T.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mch. 29, '82.	
Tyrell, J. W.	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb. 16, '87.	
Vaughan, J. W.	Vancouver, B.C.	June 11, '78.	
Vicars, J.	New Westminster, B.C.	May 17, '86.	
Wheeler, A. O.	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 21, '82.	
White-Fraser, G. W. R.	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 21, '88.	Dominion Topographical Surveyor.
Wilkins, F. W.	Norwood, Ont.	May 18, '81.	" "
Wilkinson, W. D.	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 22, '93.	
Woods, J. E.	Aylmer, Que.	Nov. 14, '85.	Surveys Staff, Dept. of the Interior.

P. B. SYMES,

Secretary of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX NO. 6 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF A PART OF THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1900.

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My instructions were that I should first make a survey of the section between Lake Bennett and Teslin Lake, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. I left Ottawa on the 2nd July and arrived in Vancouver on the 6th. Mr. John Patterson, my assistant, was directed to select a convenient stretch of fairly level and open country where a base of suitable length could be chained, in order that a table of distances for use with the Lugeol micrometer might be prepared. The table was afterwards used in determining the distances between the different stations established in the survey of the 60th parallel of north latitude or boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. In the meantime I was busy purchasing the necessary supplies and outfit required for the expedition and arranging for their delivery at Lake Bennett. The starting point of the survey was at the eastern shore of Lake Bennett, and as the survey had to be carried over such large bodies of water as Windy Arm, Taku Arm and Atlin Lake, three portable boats of a suitable size were required. Only one small boat could be bought in Vancouver, so that I had to order the other two from Seattle, where I had been wrongly informed that the Acme Folding Boat Company had an agency.

As a careful examination in the vicinity of Vancouver had failed to locate any ground suitable for the micrometer work, I proceeded with a portion of the men to Lulu Island. At Eburn, the longest available base was found to be less than a mile in length. However, I obtained from it data sufficient to construct the table of distances required.

On the 12th of July we returned to Vancouver, took passage on the ss. *Alpha*, and arrived in Skagway on the 20th, having been five and one-half days making the trip. In Skagway and Bennett the customary delays in the delivery of our outfit occurred, and it was not until the 27th that we were able to proceed by water to the boundary, about eleven miles from Bennett City.

The initial point of the survey was determined by Mr. G. White-Fraser, Dominion topographical surveyor, from astronomical observations in April, 1899, and marked with a large wooden post, planted at a convenient distance from the lake shore, and surrounded by a stone cairn. In June Mr. White-Fraser ascertained the position of the boundary at its intersection with the western shore of Atlin Lake, and marked it with a wooden post, bearing his initials, which served to identify his posts from others which may be planted in the vicinity of the lake.

I will now give a brief sketch of the physical character of the country crossed by the boundary line from Lake Bennett to Atlin Lake.

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The distance between the two posts is thirty-six miles and three-quarters. Two-thirds of this, as may be surmised, is extremely mountainous, and very difficult to travel. As it was quite impossible to transport our supplies and outfit by pack animals, we were obliged to carry on the work of the survey and move our supplies forward as best we could. As the mountain ranges generally trend north and south, we were obliged to climb them all. They are separated from each other by deep chasms and narrow valleys, in the lower levels of which are generally small ponds or lakes surrounded in many cases by extensive marshes and natural prairies, which are the feeding grounds of moose and caribou.

Notwithstanding all the obstacles we had to contend against, I managed to carry a continuous line over the summits of the mountain ranges without having recourse to traverse survey lines, thus greatly simplifying the final work of posting and mounding the line. These mountains branch off the main range which divides the watershed of the Pacific from that of the Yukon. They have the barren wild appearance of the snowclad peaks of the coast range; their slopes are very precipitous and generally denuded of vegetation, and it is often difficult to reach their summits. The highest mountain crossed by the line in the range which separates Lake Bennett from Atlin Lake attains an elevation of 5,500 feet above the sea; the mountains between Windy Arm and Taku Arm are upwards of 6,500 feet above sea level.

The country east of Taku Arm is densely wooded with spruce and pine averaging eight inches in diameter. At the summit of the divide between the streams running into Taku Arm and those flowing into Atlin Lake, which is 4,900 feet above the level of the sea, are extensive natural prairies surrounded by thickly covered tracts of scrub birch (*Betula glandulosa*). East of the summit, the ground falls in successive escarpments towards the western shore of Atlin Lake, a distance of thirteen miles due east of Taku Arm.

The boundary line intersects Atlin Lake at a point about two miles south of its northern extremity.

There is not a great variety of wood in the region crossed by the boundary line. Spruce and Banksian pine grow in the dry localities, whilst poplar is found near the shores of the lakes; some birch was also seen. Scrub birch (*Betula glandulosa*), a great hindrance to travel, is also met beyond the timber line, everywhere in this district and covers large areas. Granitic rocks of coarse texture were noticed east of Bennett Lake. They form low ridges on each side of the boundary line. Less than a mile from the shore they disappear altogether and give place to stratified rocks; these, where they have been much exposed to atmospheric action, as in gulches and the tops of the mountains, have the same red appearance as on Dean and Racine mountains. Rocks of a similar character were noticed on the east side of Windy Arm; Patterson Mountain, a mass of basalt of the hard and compact variety and dark gray in colour, closes this series; east of it, and separated by a wide valley, rises in striking contrast the White range, composed of massive limestone crystallized to such an extent as to resemble marble, and gives such a remarkable appearance to this range, whence its name. The same formation is found east of Taku Arm in the Cloutier Mountain along the east shore of Taku Arm and Albert Butte, on the divide between Taku and Atlin. In the latter case, the limestone is intruded by green diabase, vesicular in texture.

On reaching the place where the boundary line had been defined by Mr. White-Fraser, I saw at once that, owing to the particular configuration of the country on both sides of the lake, the micrometer could not be used to advantage. Consequently, before any work was attempted on the line, a base, whose extremity would be visible as far inland as possible, was established along the western side of Lake Bennett. Its length could not be obtained by ordinary chainage, but was deduced from a series of triangles connecting both shores of Lake Bennett. A base was also established in a similar manner along the eastern shore of the lake, and its extremities well marked

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for future reference. I used it in determining points on the line through the range of mountains west of the lake. This work was done while the men were packing supplies to the interior for our subsequent trip across the mountains between Lake Bennett and Windy Arm.

The distance by the line between the initial point (the post planted by Mr. White-Fraser on the east side of Lake Bennett) and the western shore of Windy Arm is a little over eight miles. The country is very rough and mountainous.

East of Lake Bennett the country for quite a distance inland was overrun some years ago by destructive fires, with the result that the more merchantable timber is now strewn thickly over the ground in a breast-high and almost impassable windfall. Ridges at one time thickly wooded, have thus been almost completely denuded of vegetation. It is only in the ravines where there is a little soil that a sparse and dwarfed growth of pine and poplar is replacing the original forest. A few scattered clumps of fair sized spruce growing on high land surrounded by soggy ground, have escaped the ravages of the fire.

At the point where the boundary line intersects the eastern shore of Lake Bennett, a small mountain stream enters the lake. In the vicinity are a few rocky islands, the only ones to be seen in the lake. With one exception, they lie within a short distance of the eastern shore, and as the water is very shallow between some of the islands and the mainland, I presume that, at certain stages of water, they are connected with the mainland by low sandy spits. Just south of the line, is a very high and rocky bluff which rises sheer out of the lake and forms a remarkable headland. It is the western extremity of a range of hills which run south of the line and nearly parallel to it. Another rocky ridge, though not nearly so remarkable, extends north of the line, but only for a short distance, for it breaks frequently into small distinct rocky bluffs, separated by swamps, feeding numerous little streams which empty into Lake Bennett. These ridges follow a general east and west direction up to a distance of three-quarters of a mile, east of the lake, where they finally connect with a spur of the first mountain range crossed by the line. The line passes between the two ridges.

As we proceed east of the lake, there is a gradual rise of the ground, which culminates in the spur above mentioned, distant seventy chains from the lake shore, with an altitude of 900 feet above its level. Beyond this spur is a deep and narrow gorge, in which is a turbulent mountain stream flowing in a north-westerly direction towards Lake Bennett. This stream forms the limit of the burnt country, it having acted as a break against the fire by stopping its progress farther inland and keeping intact the forest covering the slopes of the mountains up to an altitude of 4,000 feet, which is the limit of the timber in this district. East of the stream, the ground rises abruptly for quite a distance, and culminates in a plateau upwards of 1,800 feet above Lake Bennett. In the centre of the plateau is a small lake. This being close to the line, we pitched our tent upon its shore. Pine and spruce, eight inches in diameter, grow everywhere on the plateau. For a considerable distance east of it there was no prominent point from which a good view of the surrounding country could be obtained. I decided, therefore, to occupy one of the highest knolls south of our camp, not too far from the line, and establish on its top our first camera station. Its elevation is 2,465 feet above the level of Lake Bennett, and from its top the view embraces all the country in the vicinity of the line. In order to expedite the work, I divided my party into two sections; the advance party consisted of four packers, generally led by the assistant, who was furnished with the binocular glasses to enable him to distinguish our signals when given from long distances, and a prismatic compass, which he used to advantage in finding his way through the mountains, and also in locating approximately the position of the line.

While I was waiting at our first camp for suitable weather for photographic work, the advance party led by the assistant proceeded east, their objective point being a high mountain on the line and offering a convenient site for a station. Two of the

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men who had been packing supplies ahead returned to my camp, and reported the intervening country so cut up by V-shaped gulches as to be impassable with loads. The assistant who had remained over night at the spot where the men had left their loads, followed the line next day. In the meantime I had obtained the photographs, and as this completed the work near our first camp, preparations were then made to proceed to the newly-established station, but a route different from the one followed by the advance party had to be found. A short distance south of the line is a row of peaks running nearly parallel with the boundary line, and it was when travelling along their foot, that the first party encountered the deep gulches that had so delayed their progress. I saw that to avoid them we must first ascend the slope of these mountains to such a height that in travelling towards our next station we would cross the ravines near their head, where they generally do not offer any serious difficulty. This conclusion proved to be correct, for after climbing nearly 1,000 feet above our camp, we turned our steps towards the east, keeping well on the slope of the mountains and at nearly the same level; we travelled thus till we arrived opposite Dean Mountain, on the top of which the last station had been established. A gradual descent brought us to a stream heading from the south-east; beyond this creek we took a more northerly direction up a lateral ravine, and lastly a valley from the north, which led us by a fair route to an extensive plateau, rather boggy in places, at the foot of the above-mentioned mountain. The plateau is 2,650 feet above the lake; from it rise numerous streams flowing in three directions, some towards Tutshi Lake, a large sheet of water south of the line, the others into Lake Bennett and Windy Arm, the latter, a deep indentation of Tagish Lake.

The altitude of Dean Mountain is 5,600 feet above the sea, and on its summit our second camera station was established and marked by a stone cairn. The second deflection in the trial line occurs here, the line having already been deflected once at a point one mile and one-third east of Lake Bennett. West of the mountain and separated from it by a deep gulch is a terrace, which afforded a good location for chaining a base. The base was afterwards used to determine points on the line. The mountain stream we had crossed the previous day, when approaching Dean Mountain, flows at the foot of the terrace, and after receiving numerous tributaries, it finally enters Lake Bennett several miles north of the boundary.

After crossing several ridges, the line is at last produced to another valley, east of which rises another peak (Racine Mountain), the last one crossed by the line in the group of mountains extending from Lake Bennett to Windy Arm. At the point where the line intersects the valley, there is a lake from which a stream issues; it flows north a distance of about one mile, when it turns sharply to the east and enters a gorge between two mountains with rugged slopes. The gorge extends to within a quarter of a mile of the western shore of Windy Arm, where it gives place to a flat covered with poplar and spruce, especially to the south of the creek. The creek empties into the arm a short distance from the line. From the valley the line ascends to the crest of Racine Mountain, which it intersects at a quarter of a mile north of its highest point, 5,250 feet above the level of the sea. The line was carried from this point to the western shore of Windy Arm, less than two miles farther east. The work was brought to a close by taking photographs of the surrounding country. Racine Mountain is inaccessible from the east. Below its crest is a succession of cut-offs, replaced farther down by impassable gulches. A fair route leading from the shore of Windy Arm to the mountain itself is, however, obtained by following the northern side of the gorge, which cuts through the northern spur. After caching our further supplies, we retraced our steps to main camp by Lake Bennett, adding, as we went along, a few more intermediate points from which to determine the final location of the parallel.

From Lake Bennett we proceeded by water to Windy Arm. The trip occupied three days.

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Windy Arm is a deep indentation in the southern shore of Tagish Lake. It is nine and a half miles long, with a general south-west direction, and terminates one mile and a half south of the boundary, where it receives a stream draining a level and heavily timbered country, which separates it from Tutshi Lake. Where it is intersected by the boundary line, its width is three quarters of a mile. It is walled in, especially near the boundary, by high and precipitous mountains. Those rising west of the arm form a continuous range with the peaks seen along Tutshi Lake. The range east of the Arm begins a short distance south of the boundary, and extends, with occasional gaps, as far as the northern shore of Tagish Lake, about twelve miles distant.

At one time portable sawmills were in operation here, and, as a consequence, the best timber has been cut and utilized.

Winds blow in this bay with terrific violence, sometimes for several days in succession, so that its navigation is unsafe for small boats at such times.

The valleys between the mountains extending from Windy Arm to Taku Arm have the natural features usually seen in the coast range. Tracts of heavy forest extend very often to an altitude of 2,000 feet on the slopes of the mountains; beyond this the forest is replaced by dense underbrush of scrub birch (*Betula glandulosa*), and wherever the ground is swampy, by alders and willows. On the dry benches, or ridges, grows pine eight inches in diameter, and open patches of berry bushes are often met. Some of the slopes of the mountains are devoid of soil, timber or covering of any kind, and as they rise very abruptly the massive walls of limestone are a stupendous contrast to the forest scenery at their foot or in the valleys below.

The western slope of the first range met after crossing Windy Arm is so steep and rugged as to preclude any possibility of ever reaching its top from this side. A practicable though circuitous way was found by following the eastern shore of the bay up to a point three and a half miles north of the boundary, where a wide valley descends towards the lake. The valley extends far into the interior in a south-easterly direction, and through it flows a large mountain stream. By travelling a few miles along it and gradually gaining higher ground, we arrived at a secondary valley, which, upon being followed, brought us to the foot of the mountain we wished to occupy. In this valley lies Oldlay Lake, whose southern extremity is intersected by the boundary line. It has two outlets; that issuing from the northern end joins the stream which we followed from Windy Arm, the other outlet empties into Tutshi Lake and disappears under a moraine which has accumulated across its end. The level of Oldlay Lake is 1,900 feet above that of Windy Arm. The mountain west of the lake and facing Windy Arm I named White-Fraser; its altitude is 5,150 feet above the sea. From its crest the fourth deflection in the trail line was made, and photographs taken of Windy Arm and the neighbouring mountains. Another peak (6,520 feet above the sea) intersects the line two miles farther east; it is formed of basalt.

A wide valley, densely wooded, north of the boundary, but more open towards the south, dotted with numerous small lakes, intervenes between Patterson Mountain and a high range of such regular outline that from a distance it looks like a wall. It is a mountain of fine crystallized limestone, and for this reason I named it White Range. To establish a station on this mountain proved a most difficult undertaking. We were then in October, the weather was very changeable, with a prevalent wind from the south-west, accompanied by snow and sleet, and days were spent on top of the mountains waiting for a favourable opportunity to exchange signals. On the 6th October, the station was finally established on White Range, thus allowing the advance party to proceed east. From the top of Patterson Mountain, where we had brought our outfit in anticipation of completing the work, we descended to the valley (alt.

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2,075 feet) below, where a base had been marked in order to determine the distance between Patterson Mountain and White Range. Having completed this work, we proceeded at once up the western slope of White Mountain in search of shelter against the stormy weather we had been threatened with for many days. We camped just at the timber line, and in the shelter of a little grove of spruce close to the line. That night, 6th of October, it began to snow, and the storm, accompanied by much wind, lasted till the 11th. By this time the ground at our altitude was covered with two feet of snow, and on the top of the mountain the snow could be noticed forming in big drifts under the violence of the storm. Our position here was precarious, and we did not think it safe to remain encamped on this slope, where the effect of the snow slides could be plainly observed to extend in a few instances to the bottom of the valley. Snowslides were sure to occur when on the first bright day the snow accumulated on the highest crests would be detached by the heat of the sun and hurled down the mountain side, tearing up everything in its course. We again shouldered our packs and resumed our ascent, reaching the top after four hours of hard plodding through very deep snow. For quite a while I searched the valley below with the telescope for any sign of the advance party, to whom I intended to give the line, but without success. Though the piercing cold wind rendered our position on the peak very uncomfortable, I made up my mind to wait until all chance of communication with them by signal had vanished; the dense forest which covered the valley below also added to the difficulty, it being impossible to discover my picket man unless he stood close to the line and within the range of my telescope. During the interval, I employed the time by taking a series of photographs of the surrounding country and measuring angles to the most prominent peaks. This work being completed, I sent one of the men who was accompanying me to a spur leading from the mountain. The spur is crossed by the line three-quarters of a mile east of our camera station. A cairn visible from the valley below was built around the flag pole marking the location of the line on the spur. As it was quite late when the work was completed, no time was lost in gathering together the instruments and baggage, and we began the descent. We were lucky enough to reach the timber line before it got too dark and there we spent the night. The next morning, Sunday, we continued to descend toward the valley, and reached the line late that afternoon. We were rejoined the next day by the rest of the party.

At the southern end of White Range there appears to be a pass leading to the valley east of it, and it was through this gap that the advance party had ventured after establishing the line on the top of White Range. All went well so long as they travelled over the grassy slopes which culminate at the summit of the pass; there they discovered that the opposite side was so precipitous and cut by chasms that it looked as if they would have to abandon this route, but after exploring a little in the vicinity and finding no better road they decided to make the attempt. Their packs were well lashed and dropped over the edge of the precipice. This left them free in their movements, and by helping each other they succeeded in getting past the escarpments which form the eastern face of this mountain. After travelling for some distance through immense blocks lying at the foot of the escarpments, they reached the edge of the forest so exhausted after their experience that they decided to spend the night there. The next day they started with the intention of finding the line, but a fearful storm was raging. The tops of the mountains were hidden in dense clouds and for that reason the stone cairn could not be seen from the valley. They therefore crossed the line without noticing it, and camped close to a lake considerably to the north. They were still camped at this spot when, on Sunday morning, I entered the valley on my way to the line.

In comparison with the other valleys we had crossed with the line and whose bottom lands are 2,000 feet above the level of Tagish Lake, this last one occupies a remarkable depression, hardly 500 feet above the same level. The valley crosses the boundary at an angle of forty-five degrees and its lowest level is occupied by a small

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stream which flows out of a good sized lake lying about a mile north of the line. The creek intersects it two and a half miles east of White Range after which it winds among low rounded hills with grassy slopes beyond which it enters a section of very boggy country. The bottom flat of the valley is heavily timbered with spruce, and for some distance on the lowest slope of White Range, spruce may be obtained. Half a mile east of the above mentioned stream the line runs through a gravel flat covered with poplar and spruce eight inches in diameter; following this is a terrace 120 feet above the bottom of the valley also densely wooded with small pine. The boundary line then runs alongside a high mountain of massive limestone; its top is flat and ends abruptly a short distance north of the line. From its edge (5,140 feet above the sea), I took some photographs. At this elevation a view of the country easterly revealed a continuous forest beginning at the shores of Taku Arm more than three miles distant. It seemed to extend as far as Atlin Lake, whose shore line could be discerned at intervals. To the south the ground slopes towards the basin of Tutshi Lake. An isolated mountain lying two and a half miles south-east of our last camera station at an altitude of 4,950 feet above the sea, together with a very rocky ridge are the only remarkable features of this part of the country. The mountain marks the limit between the low and marshy meadows near the front of the White Range and that of the higher and densely wooded, terraced ground to the east. The country lying between the boundary and the mountain is curiously furrowed by narrow ravines which resemble the tortuous channels of ancient streams, parts of them being still occupied by lakes draining into Tutshi Lake whilst other sections are dry.

From camera station V, the line intersects first a valley divided lengthwise by a low ridge beyond which it enters a pass walled on the southern side by Morin Mountain (altitude, 4,550 feet above the sea). The ground now slopes towards Taku Arm in a series of escarpments, ending in a well-defined terrace, running parallel with the lake shore, and whose crest is 300 feet above its level. It is worthy of notice that the boundary line between Windy Arm and Taku Arm follows closely the axis of Tutshi Lake and river watershed.

The width of Taku Arm where it is crossed by the boundary is about one mile and five-eighths, its shores are eight feet high and flat for some distance inland. We leave the mountains at the arm and enter a country less broken but generally densely wooded. The summit or watershed between the arm and Atlin Lake is four miles inland, and its altitude is 3,900 feet above the sea, and is reached by a gradual rise, beginning at a stream flowing towards the north and intersected by the line one mile east of the lake shore. This stream drains a large lake and extensive marshes lying in a depression east of a high mountain (Cloutier Mountain, altitude, 4,900 feet above the sea), south of the boundary, and rising from the water's edge. The depression extends southerly to a deep bay on the eastern shore of Taku Arm. The direction of the bay is to the south-east. It gradually narrows towards its head where it receives a stream which flows out of lakes in the low country east of Atlin Lake. On the summit there is much prairie land between the boundary line and the foot of two prominent hills hardly a mile and a quarter apart, and known, respectively, as Alfred Butte (4,900 feet above sea level), and Red Ridge (4,550 feet above sea level). The first hill is three miles north of the line, the second is separated from the higher one by a chain of ponds, and is two miles north of the boundary.

Looking eastward from the summit, the eye grows weary wandering over a large expanse of partly burnt country, broken here and there by rocky ridges, separated by deep lateral ravines containing swamps in their lower levels. South of the boundary the only object which attracts attention is a remarkably high peak standing by itself close by the western shore of the lake. Its top was at that season almost continually lost in the clouds, and to measure its elevation (6,950 feet above sea level) required time. Its broad base is covered by a forest of conifers, which reach to quite a height on its slope. Above the timber line, its sides become steep and much furrowed by

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deep gulches, and for that reason its ascent would be difficult. The country at its foot is low, densely wooded, and dotted with numerous lakes, some of great size.

Atlin Lake was reached on October 28, and the work of posting and mounding the true line began at once and was carried on as completely as the lateness of the season allowed. The boundary was defined by iron posts, over which were erected mounds built of earth or stone, according to the locality. Between Atlin Lake and Taku Arm seven monuments were erected; they are placed in the most commanding spots. West of Taku Arm the line is defined by a monument built on a low bench forming the shore of the lake. On the same side another monument, a mile inland, and close to the foot of the mountain range facing Taku Arm to the west, indicates the position of the line. The boundary is defined on both sides of Windy Arm in the following manner: close to the east shore a large cairn is built over an iron post, whose top is driven flush with the ground. On the opposite side a monument has been built in a flat depression at the mouth of a mountain gorge, through which rushes a turbulent stream.

On December 1, I returned to Bennett, where I stored my outfit with the Northwest Mounted Police. Vancouver was reached on the 13th, and the next day I left for Ottawa, where I have since been busy preparing the returns of my survey.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR SAINT CYR, *D.L.S.*

APPENDIX No. 7 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF GEORGE WHITE-FRASER, D.T.S.

LATITUDE DETERMINATIONS ON THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE PROVINCES OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, February 8, 1900.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—After some preliminary work in Ottawa preparing the instruments, I left on March 13, 1899, for the west. On arrival at Vancouver, I set about obtaining supplies and equipment, as per my instructions from you of March 4. On March 24 I left Vancouver on the *SS. Seattle*, taking with me my two men and a considerable quantity of supplies and equipment. Arriving at Skagway the morning of the 27th, I employed myself all day in clearing the American customs and arranging about bond through to the Canadian side. There was an enormous amount of travel at this time going through to Atlin and to Dawson. Every warehouse, both customs and railway, was packed to overflowing, and all customs officers were badly overworked. It was very difficult for me to clear my outfit and to get away at once, as there were numbers of people who had a prior right to me. On March 28, I left Skagway in the morning by the White Pass Railway, and, after a most picturesque run of about two hours, during which we climbed 2,885 feet in about twenty-eight miles of track, reached the summit, where the American and British flags fly side by side marking the international boundary. This point was the end of the track at that time, and the congestion and confusion were, if possible, worse than at Skagway. Not only on the railway platform, but for a considerable distance on every side, was a confused heap of miscellaneous packages of all kinds. After some struggling I succeeded in gathering together my goods, considering myself lucky to get off with the loss of only one package. I arranged for all my outfit to be freighted to the Log Cabin, distant fourteen miles, and set out with my small party to walk there. Stopping half-way for a meal, I determined to wait until my stuff (which I had loaded and started myself before leaving the summit) should arrive at this point. After waiting a considerable time and seeing nothing of it, I decided to try and find out what had happened to it, and on going back some little distance I found that my freighter had got a more paying load and calmly dumped my stuff on the roadside, and he assured me: 'It's all right; I'll bring it along in a day or two.' As my chronometers were on his load, and I had started them in Ottawa, I was glad that I had gone back to investigate. My remonstrances succeeded, and he brought my stuff on that same night to the Log Cabin, but my chronometers never left me from that moment.

If it be possible to conceive a scene of wilder confusion than Skagway and the Summit, I should say that its locale was at the Log Cabin in March, 1899. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the appearance of this spot. All goods bonded through American territory had to be examined by the customs officer here before the bond was released, and all hand baggage, &c., brought by foot travellers was also examined by the Canadian customs officials. Night and day there were arrivals and departures. A constant stream of four-horse teams, two-horse teams, single sleds

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with horses, oxen and ponies, six and eight-dog sleighs, miserable carryalls drawn by women and a dog, and packed with every conceivable household article, tin pans rattling and jolting, pedestrians singly or in groups, and that most unpleasant of all forms of freighting, the mush-sled, formed a continual moving kaleidoscope which was most bewildering. Enormous as were the quantities of goods cleared and taken out of the Log Cabin, they seemed to make no impression whatever upon the mountains of piled-up goods that were continually being added to by the incoming travellers. I could not help endorsing the practical wisdom of the prohibition enforced by the North-west Mounted Police against the admission into the Yukon territory of any persons other than those who could prove possession of either a considerable quantity of supplies or a fair amount of money. People were constantly arriving with the most inadequate outfits. Foreigners were bringing their wives and children without even a tent to cover them, and certainly insufficient clothing, with not enough supplies to last them half way to Dawson. These would inevitably have become a burden on the community. Instances of this kind were almost innumerable.

After waiting in the Log Cabin for two days making my arrangements, I took the road for Bennett, with sufficient supplies to last me about six weeks or two months, intending to work around the lake route leisurely, establishing points on Bennett Lake, the Windy Arm and the Taku Arm. The rest of my supplies I left in charge of the North-west Mounted Police at Log Cabin. After one or two approximation observations I camped on April 5 on the east shore of Bennett Lake, near to where, I judged, the parallel crossed the lake, and established an astronomical station. The weather for a few days was unpropitious, being warm and very cloudy. There was every sign of an early break-up of the lakes, and every day the lake-trail seemed to be getting worse and worse, so I began to get a little anxious as to my chances of getting over to Atlin before the break-up.

I succeeded in getting two series of stars at this point in sufficient time to enable me to get away from Bennett Lake on the morning of April 11, having on the 10th set up a boundary post on the east and west shores of Bennett Lake. I decided in consequence of the soft weather and the breaking up of the trails to go right through to Atlin at once without putting up points on Windy Arm and Taku, because, had I not got across the lake to Atlin before the break-up, I should have been detained on the Bennett side until well on into July before the ice was clear enough to enable me to get across to Atlin. So on the morning of the 11th I started out taking all my instruments and outfit on mush-sleds, which I and my two men dragged ourselves. The whole way around the lake route to the Golden Gate the trail was constantly getting worse and worse. I started in the mornings as early as possible for by ten o'clock the snow on the trail got soft and full of pitch-holes, sometimes three, four and five feet deep and full of water. It was impossible to get off the trail as that would have entailed sinking up to one's middle in snow, therefore travelling was simply a case of hard work and perseverance.

On Saturday the 15th, I reached the Golden Gate at six o'clock p.m., after a hard day's mushing. There I made camp and cached all the instruments, &c., and set out next morning across the Fantail route to Log Cabin to bring up the rest of my supplies.

The Fantail route is apparently a route intended originally simply for pedestrians and dog-team travel, but some horse teamsters had just come over it and had cut it up dreadfully. This, added to the ever-increasing softness of the snow, made this trail almost impassable. On arriving at Log Cabin I was fortunate enough to make arrangements with a dog teamster to take the balance of my supplies and push them through to Atlin, picking up my cached goods en route. I had to pay a considerable sum before he would consent to come up, but as it meant either paying or else remaining on the Bennett side in idleness for two months at least, I concluded that the expense would be more than justified. So we got through along the Fantail with very hard work, picked

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up the cache at Golden Gate and arrived at Atlin at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, April 23.

An idea of the emergency may be derived when I state that next day a horse which my freighter had hired to take over the stuff from Golden Gate to Atlin died from the work ; and that it took the freighter, his assistant and my party from four o'clock p.m. to eleven o'clock p.m. to take one load across the lake from Taku to Atlin, a distance of about five miles, and that we had several times to dig the sleigh out of the snow in which it had sunk.

At Atlin I introduced myself to the Gold Commissioner, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Brownlee, P.L.S. and D.L.S., who was in charge of all provincial government surveys in the Atlin district. During the two weeks I was in Atlin City before being able to move up to the 60th on Atlin Lake, I received many courtesies and much assistance from these two gentlemen.

When I arrived at Atlin the snow was deep on the ground and no possibility of horse travel, so, until it should disappear sufficiently to allow animals to graze, I stopped at Atlin, employing myself with adjusting instruments, rating chronometers, &c. But, on the 1st of May I learned from a man who had come down Atlin Lake, that the benches near the north end were sufficiently clear to allow of a limited number of horses grazing, so I immediately set about purchasing pack-animals and outfit, and on Monday, May 8, I started from Atlin city with eight horses and travelled up the lake (northward) to where the provincial authorities had set up a post marking their determination of the 60th parallel. Just on leaving Atlin I had the misfortune of having two horses tumble into the water, at the same time other travellers had similar accidents to eight horses and two men. Fortunately I lost nothing but a small quantity of supplies, which I had to replace.

On arriving at the provincial government's post on the 10th, I set up my instruments over their post, and proceeded to observe. I was unable, however, to do anything until late in the month, owing to the dense clouds that obscured the sky practically all the time. However, I was able by watching for opportunities and getting stars now and then through breaks in the clouds, to get a satisfactory series of observations in time to leave this point and start eastwards on June 1.

I found the provincial determination to be nineteen chains and forty-one links north of my determination. I set up a monument and observed for magnetic inclination, declination and total force.

On the morning of June 1, I broke camp on Atlin Lake and started eastwards, following for the first two days an old Indian trail, which led in an easterly direction, and which enabled me to avoid some very rough country. The ground was now sufficiently clear of snow to allow of the horses grazing, and the 'bunch grass,' which grows plentifully on all clear ground, was already showing signs of green at the roots.

The second day, however, I found that this trail was getting very indistinct and leading too far northeasterly, so I left it and struck south-easterly through the dense timber to get back on the parallel. From this date until June 12 I was travelling in a most difficult country, covered with fallen forest and a dense second growth of jack pine, intersected by deep gulches continually rising, until, on the 7th, I crossed the watershed and began to descend towards the east. During most of this time I was not able to take any approximate observations, owing to the clouds, and so had to keep on the parallel as well as possible by the compass. On the 8th, however, I was able to observe, and found my latitude to be $59^{\circ} 58' 50'' \cdot 15$. So on the following day I moved up about a mile and a quarter, and then went east again.

On the 12th I came, after descending from the 7th, to a beautiful stream connecting a chain of most picturesque lakes occupying the bottom of a wide valley. I judged this to be a proper spot to erect a monument, and so I camped and set up my instrument permanently, naming the spot Happy Valley. This stream is about sixty feet wide at the spot where I crossed it, and quite two feet deep and rapidly running.

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The valley on either side rises in a succession of benches to a plateau about 600 feet above the level of the stream. The stream runs in a north-westerly direction, and apparently rises in the mountains forming the northern watershed of Surprise Lake, which is some twelve miles east of Atlin City. The benches are thickly covered with excellent bunch grass, and the plateau on either side is well, and in some places, densely wooded with a forest of spruce, jack pine and other coniferous trees.

I had to remain at this station, which is referred to in my notes of observation as station 'A,' until the morning of June 27. The nights were, for the most part, too cloudy to permit of my doing any observing, and a good deal of rain fell. I, however, succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of observations to ascertain my latitude, and I placed a post on the east bank of the lake, with a probable error of 0.348 of one second.

It might be interesting to know that a considerable part of our daily occupation was the stalking of bears, which frequently appeared on the benches, and of beavers, which had formed colonies in many places in the lakes in the valley.

On the morning of Tuesday, June 27, I started away from station 'A,' and travelled eastwards through a difficult country, very much complicated by fallen forest and numerous swamps, and where many lakes necessitated considerable detours.

On the evening of the 28th I again prepared to observe the parallel, and was able to take one series of four stars. The following evening, however, on observing for chronometer correction, I found myself to be only about nine miles east of station 'A,' and as this was somewhat too close I decided to move on.

The next day I travelled again, through very rough country, with dense underbrush and small forest of poplars and willows. Progress was very slow, owing to continually having to chop a trail for the horses. I again set up my instrument, on a place which I discovered to be about seventeen miles east of station 'A,' and watched for a chance to observe. After losing much valuable time waiting for a clear night I found my supplies getting so short that I determined to go right on to Teslin Lake at once, so as to make sure of placing monuments at the furthest points, and then take my chance of obtaining favourable weather on the return journey.

So on the morning of July 5 I started out, having before me on the eastern sky line the great mass of the Dawson Peak, over which I would have to travel, and between my present camp and the peak a long stretch of country which appeared to be full of dense timber and muskeg. From this moment until I camped on Teslin Lake I was practically never out of muskeg. It is impossible to get out of the swamps by even long detours, for this whole basin forms a drainage area for a great number of streams, all flowing north-easterly into the Hall River, discharging into Teslin Lake. Travelling was rendered extremely difficult by the dense thickets of willow and alder growing right in the middle of the swamps. Every quarter of a mile or so I had to dig a horse out of the muskeg, or stop the whole line in order to tighten up the cinch ropes, which were loosened by continual tearing through the bush. By continual mishaps of this kind all my papers, and practically everything I had, was soaked again and again. The loss which I chiefly regretted was that of all my records of observations taken on Atlin Lake, which were soaked to a pulp and rendered quite undecipherable.

On arriving at Hall River, flowing out of rather a large-sized lake, I set up my instruments, as the spot seemed a favourable one for a monument, and because the very rough and wearing travel had worn out the horses. The effect on the horses of travelling constantly day after day in deep swamp, and having to struggle through intervening strips of dry ground, covered with fallen forest, tangled up in dreadful confusion, is such as to bring on what is known as "hoof rot," which disease, if not very promptly and carefully attended to, utterly incapacitates the animal in a very short time. Of course, I was provided with a small store of horse medicine, ointments and embrocations, and by carefully inspecting the horses every day I was able to keep them in fair order.

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I stopped at Hall River for nearly a week before I could get clear enough weather for observing. At this point (about two and a half miles down stream from Hall Lake) Hall River is a small stream not more than ten feet wide and eighteen inches deep, flowing at about three miles an hour over a rocky bed. On either side it is bordered by about one hundred yards of marshy flat, full of willows. I put up a monument on the east bank, which has a probable error of 0.267 of one second.

The post on Hall River is marked station 'C.'

On the morning of July 12 I again started eastwards, and travelled through an equally difficult country, which was continually rising; and at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th I reached the summit of the shoulder of Dawson Peak, and saw Lake Teslin and the hills beyond stretched out in a glorious panorama before me. From this point to the shore of Teslin Lake was a deep descent of about fifteen hundred feet, and was by far the worst travelling I had yet struck, an almost impenetrable thicket of willow and alder, running in belts of a couple of hundred yards wide, with a swamp stream running through them, alternating with similar belts of a shaking muskeg, and an occasional tangle of wind-fallen and burnt forest, which required the most laborious chopping. It took from eight o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon to travel about three miles. On arriving at the shore of the lake it was difficult to find a spot big enough to camp on free from swamp. Moreover, feed for horses, other than willow bush and coarse, rank marsh plants, was very scarce.

I was fortunately able to obtain an approximation observation that night, and the following day moved southward about three-quarters of a mile, and found a small patch of dry ground, with just enough good feed to last my band of horses for a couple of days. My supplies were nearly all exhausted, and I had depended on catching enough fish in the lake to salt down for the return trip. Most luckily I was delayed at this point only one night by bad weather, and after that was able to get two clear nights' observing.

While camped on Teslin Lake I noticed some people endeavouring to attract my attention from the east side, but, of course, could not get over to them. However, a prospector happened to be passing up the lake in a small boat, having rowed himself all the way from Dawson up the Yukon and Teslin Rivers. He stopped a night in my camp, and I obtained from him ten pounds of musty flour for ten dollars. I borrowed his boat, and went over the lake, finding five young men stranded, with no food, and in utter ignorance as to their whereabouts. They were a party of Americans, mostly college men, who, with no experience in camping or travelling, had started out eighteen months previously by Glenore and Dease Lake; and thence gone over into the Liard River; and after wintering there had crossed the watershed over to the Teslin Lake. There they built a boat and drifted down stream with the current, keeping no outlook at all. One day the whole outfit went over a waterfall, and everything was lost, except the men themselves, one pair of blankets, and a revolver and belt full of cartridges that one man fortunately had on. They had subsisted until the moment of my finding them on moose meat, which they had obtained with their revolver. I took them over to my camp, and lent them tools wherewith to make a raft, and started them up the lake to Teslin City, providing them with a small portion of tea and some fish which we caught in the lake. They also obtained some flour from the above-mentioned prospector.

I set up a post at this point, marking it station 'D.' The probable error of my Teslin observations was 0.183 of a second. It might seem peculiar that in the Rocky Mountains not sufficient rock should be obtainable wherewith to build a mound, but both at this point and at station 'C' I had to build a mound of earth, and protect my monument from fire by chopping a clear space around it.

I started from Teslin Lake on Thursday, July 20, for Adlin. The first day out one of my horses, notwithstanding the precautions I had taken, got so bad with foot rot, owing to the continual swamps, that I had to take his load off and distribute it

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amongst the other ones. On the way back, at a point about nine miles west of station "C," this horse got so weak and emaciated that I had to shoot him.

I had another loss at this time, which was rather regrettable, although not serious. I had taken a number of sketches in colour, and a considerable number of photographs all the way over from Bennett, which I think would have made a unique collection. I carried only a film camera in consequence of the inconvenience of packing plates, and the whole series of photographs were completely ruined by the continuous wetting which my outfit received.

On arriving at a point about twelve miles west of station 'C,' where I intended to put in a monument, I found myself almost out of supplies of any kind, so I cached all my instruments and baggage and started light for Atlin, in order to get some more, intending to go back to this point, which I called station 'B.' After a rapid journey, I reached Atlin, purchased supplies sufficient for three weeks, and returned to station 'B.'

From the time of my arrival at station 'B' the second time until practically the end of the year, I had most unfavourable weather and a series of mishaps. I camped here for a fortnight, obtaining during that time only one series of four stars. The weather was extremely wet, windy and cloudy, and I was again forced through want of supplies to leave this point. I, however, erected a post on the parallel as resulting from the observation of this one series, but I would not recommend its being accepted as a starting point for a line.

On Friday, the 18th instant, as there seemed to be no prospect of the weather clearing, and I was once more out of supplies, I struck camp and left for Atlin. On that day I had the misfortune to lose one of my horses, which was started by a wasp or fly and while galloping madly in wind-fallen timber, broke his left fetlock. As this break is hopeless I had to shoot him. After building a raft to take my outfit across a narrows in a long lake stretching across my path, I arrived at the north end of Surprise Lake and took the northern shore in preference. This lake is exceedingly beautiful, being bordered on both sides by high, precipitous mountains. Travelling was rendered exceedingly difficult by frequent rock slides which endangered the limbs of the animals, and by very numerous swampy streams in which they continually sank up to their middles.

Here I had another misfortune to my papers and notes. A horse seemed to prefer the lake to the swampy creek and before he could be stopped, ran into it to swim across to the other shore, distance about a mile. Of course everything in his pack was soaked and a good many things were ruined. Amongst the papers that were quite spoiled were, I am sorry to say, the rest of my photographs and sketches, and several of my vouchers. A considerable quantity of my personal effects were soaked and a good deal of them quite destroyed. These, however, are among the accidents which must be expected when travelling with horses in a rough country.

When about half a mile down Surprise Lake the travelling got so very bad that I determined to stop and go myself to the settlement to get a boat in order to let the horses travel light. This I did, arriving in Atlin in a rather dilapidated condition, on the evening of the 24th. I had hoped to get a boat at once to transport my outfit over to Bennett and start across the mountains towards the Dalton Trail, but was disgusted to find the entire steamboat service of the lakes stopped on account of breakdowns.

I remained in Atlin until the 29th of August, having the horses shod, &c. My camp was about three miles out where there was but little feed, which had to be supplemented by oats. For some miles in every direction in the vicinity of Atlin, the ground is covered with scrub-bush. The small places which are covered with grass are continually eaten down by the numerous horses and cattle belonging to the miners in that district.

On the 29th of August it was reported that the ss. *Gleaner*, running between Taku City and Bennett, was repaired, and that service would resume, so I sent the outfit over

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to Taku only to find that the *Gleaner* had once more broken down; that the ss. *Ogilvie* had been taken off the Atlin trip, and that the ss. *Olive May*, which was hardly big enough anyway for my outfit, was so jammed up with freight, that she could not be of any service to me for some time. Added to these troubles was the fact that at Taku City there was a band of forty mules belonging to the Canadian Development Company also awaiting transport to Bennett. There was absolutely no feed anywhere, Taku City being surrounded by quite dense timber; consequently, during the whole of the time that I was camped there I had to purchase horse feed at a very heavy expense.

The scarcity of feed will be shown when I state that I had to purchase, at the price of good hay, the musty straw and hay used as packing for barrels of bottled beer.

At 11 p.m., on Sunday, the 3rd of September, the ss. *Olive May* arrived, and upon insisting that I should be given priority to anybody else, I was told to have my outfit on board by 4 p.m. I did this, and by the time I had my eight horses and outfit packed on board there was no room for anything else. At 5 o'clock a.m., on endeavouring to start the machinery it was discovered that the boiler leaked so badly as to put out the fire, so all that day and until 11 p.m. my horses were kept packed like herrings in a box until the damage could be repaired, and then the captain said that as the men were all so tired they would not start until about noon the next day. I, however, succeeded in persuading him to start at once on promising that my party would assist in firing up, &c. At 4 p.m., Tuesday, the 5th of September, we arrived at Bennett, and I put the horses into the North-west Mounted Police stables for the night. Next day I sent the men out to make camp about five miles up the Homan Valley, where there was a small quantity of coarse feed, while I remained in Bennett with the instruments, as I wished to obtain an observation so as to use Bennett as a starting point in obtaining my distances west thereof for my monuments. The weather, however, held out no prospects of change from the continual clouds, and on Thursday the 14th I sent my instruments out to the camp and started out myself. On Sunday the 10th, at 11.30 a.m., we felt a very severe shock of earthquake. On the 14th instant I started out from camp up the Homan Valley in a continuous rain shower. The following day a third horse met with an accident. All my horses were hobbled to prevent their straying back into Bennett. One of them managed to catch a hind leg in its hobbles, and tumbled into a small and shallow pool of water and was drowned. The loads being so considerable that it was inadvisable to divide this dead horse's load amongst the others, I returned rapidly to Bennett and purchased a mule. Then I again started up the Homan Valley, the weather continually getting worse, with almost continuous rain and wet snow, until finally I arrived at the upper end of the lake about twenty-five miles from Bennett. I found that the pass over the mountains through which I had expected to go over, was blocked entirely by deep snow, and that matters were further complicated by the glacier which fed the lake. I reluctantly decided to abandon this part of the work, and to finish the season in setting up posts at the crossings of the 60th parallel of latitude with the various arms of the Bennett Lake.

In a continuous snow and rain storm, I returned to Bennett and arrived there on the 29th, just in time to put my outfit on board the ss. *Nora*. I took the horses to Tagish and left them in charge of the North-west Mounted Police at that post, and went on myself to where I judged the 60th parallel crossed Taku Arm, and there set up camp. On the evening of the 3rd I obtained an approximation observation, and the next morning moved up to the parallel in accordance with its results. From this date until the 26th I was stationary, the weather being continuously cloudy, with some of the most violent wind storms I have ever experienced. Sometimes, although the day and the early portion of the night would be clear, before I could take an observation the vapours from the lake would rise and form dense clouds, obscuring everything. During the whole of this period I watched every night for an opportunity to catch a few stars in between the clouds, but could get nothing. However, before the 26th I was enabled to get six series of four stars each, which enabled me to determine my point with a probable error of 0.169 of a second.

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On the morning of the 26th, I started out in a canoe which I had borrowed from the police at Bennett. The morning was beautifully calm, but no sooner had I got well out into the middle of the lake than there was a tremendous hurricane, which certainly took me along at a satisfactory rate of speed, but raised waves which threatened to swamp my boat every minute, and once more most of my papers and all my baggage were soaked. However, I managed to get to the crossing of Bennett Lake and the 60th parallel by evening of October 31, and there set up my instruments in order to check that post. On the way I met Mr. St. Cyr, D.L.S., and we formed our camps together at this last point.

Once more the weather stood in the way of my work. Until December 4, the temperature rarely rose higher than 34 or 35, nor sank below 28. Great masses of fleecy vapour drifting across the sky rendered observing impossible, but because of their fleeciness and frequent breaks it was advisable for me to watch every night for chances to get a few stars. I was despairing of getting any observation at all at this point until on Sunday, the 26th, a tremendous wind cleared the sky sufficiently long for me to obtain the meridian, and on the 28th, an even more boisterous wind enabled me to obtain four series of stars by watching all night; my last star was obtained at half-past 7 a.m. I then established a point, with a probable error of 0.100 of a second.

On December 2 I reached Bennett. There I left all my camp outfit in charge of the North-west Mounted Police, and handed over the balance of my supplies to the stores of the Public Works Department. The ss. *Cutch* was due to sail from Skagway on the 5th, so I went to Skagway on that day, and found that the *Cutch* had been taken off the run, but that the ss. *Danube* was expected instead. After waiting until the 9th, during which time no steamer departed, I determined to take the first boat that left, which was the ss. *City of Seattle*; by her I arrived at Seattle on the 13th, got back to Vancouver on the 14th, and thence back to Ottawa.

I cannot say whether the season of 1899 was an exceptional one or not. I had, however, the most encouraging reports as to the fine weather during the fall of 1898. I was told that from the middle of August up to December the sky was clear, and no rain fell; whereas my experience in 1899 was that between these dates there was very little else but cloudy nights and much rain and snow. Had it not been for my unfortunate delay in Taku, I am quite sure I could have got across the mountains west of Bennett, and possibly worked through to the Dalton trail.

NOTES ON THE PHYSICAL CONFORMATION OF THE TRACT ALONG THE 60TH PARALLEL BETWEEN TESLIN LAKE AND BENNETT.

A meridian passing through Atlin Lake would almost serve as a line dividing this district into two distinct conformations. To the east of Atlin Lake, all the way over to Teslin, such mountains as there are, may be more aptly termed 'hills.' Only occasionally does a great peak stand out from the surrounding rolling landscape. The hills are covered to their very tops with a drift deposit of small boulders of gravel, composed of granite and quartz pebbles. Along the whole line between these points it is quite unusual to come across a ledge of rock; only on crossing the low watershed east of Gladys Lake, separating the waters flowing into Teslin Lake from those flowing westwards into the Atlin Lake draining area, did I find some ledges of diorite with 'stringers' of quartz. The summit of Dawson Peak overlooking Teslin Lake rises out of this drift deposit and stands a majestic mass of jagged rocky precipices, which can be seen for many miles. I am unable to state how deep this drift deposit is.

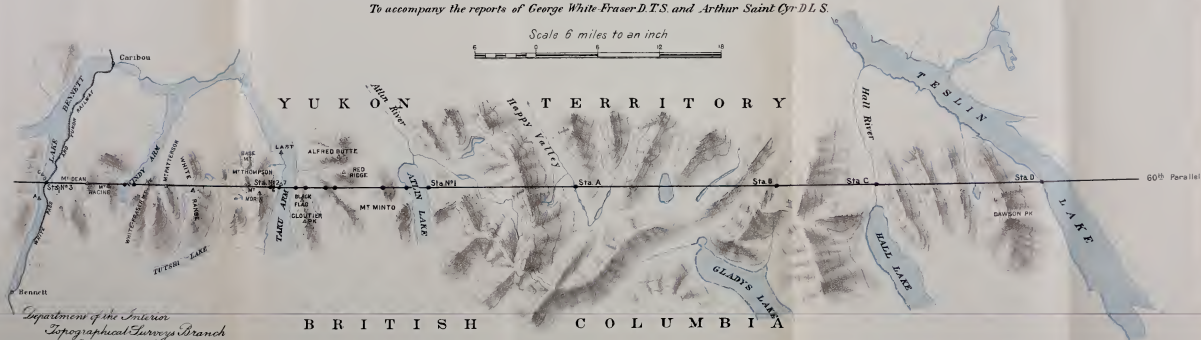
On some of the streams by the side of which I camped, my men occupied their leisure in washing for gold, but in no case did they find sufficient quantities to promise good results. As well as I could see from the shoulder of Dawson Peak, the immense country east of Teslin Lake was very much of the same character as that just above described.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO THE 60TH PARALLEL OF LATITUDE
FROM TESLIN LAKE TO LAKE BENNETT

To accompany the reports of George White-Fraser D.T.S. and Arthur Saint Cyr D.L.S.

Scale 6 miles to an inch



Departments of the Interior
Topographical Surveys Branch
Ottawa, 27th Sept. 1900

Edeville

Surveyor General

Monuments are shown thus ●
Camera Stations are shown thus ▲

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Immediately west of Atlin Lake meridian the country presents a very different aspect. The mountains are rocky majestic masses, their sides slope steeply to the valleys along which the mountain torrents run, and are clothed with dense forests up to the timber line. I did not observe any drift except very occasionally. West of Bennett again as far as I could see, the country was equally mountainous and precipitous. East of Atlin Lake the soil for the most part was either light and sandy, where it was not swampy, or else a muskeg. West of Atlin Lake there was no soil worth mentioning.

NOTES ON TIMBER, GRASSES, &c.

East of Atlin Lake I passed through several belts of spruce for the most part medium in size, but occasionally running up to eighteen inches and two feet in diameter. The majority of the sticks ran from eight to fifteen inches in diameter.

Wherever there had been a *brulé* and wind-fallen forest, a dense second growth of small jack pine has sprung up, which in very rare cases are big enough to be of any use even in mining operations. I saw no cedar anywhere, and it was only on the eastern slope of Dawson Peak that I saw any birch. The underbrush is composed very largely of willows and alders besides the usual dense marsh bushes.

Towards the fall of the year I found great quantities of berries growing in sheltered places. In the gulches on the mountain sides, where they were protected from the wind, were extensive patches of raspberries, black currants, red currants, blueberries, huckleberries, gooseberries, cranberries, sapolallies, and some other kinds of berries whose names I do not know. The small bearberry was in enormous quantities almost everywhere.

On all of the clear hillsides and benches and in many places where the forest is less dense, the nutritious bunch grass grows luxuriantly; while very frequently I found quantities of wild hay, vetch, peavine and some other kinds of fodder with the botanical names of which I am unacquainted.

A flowering weed which I heard called wild pea was found in large patches, the bright pink blossoms presenting at a short distance an unbroken sheet of pleasing colour.

NOTES ON THE WILD ANIMALS.

The extensive and somewhat marshy tract of country east of Atlin abounds with many kinds of game and fur bearing animals. I saw grizzly bears, black bears, brown bears, cinnamon bears, and silver tip bears, moose, cariboo, mountain sheep, and goats, beaver, marten, otter, ermine, lynx, foxes, wolverine, rabbits and porcupines.

Of birds there are many blue grouse, ordinary grouse ptarmigan, owls, hawks, eagles and a great host of smaller fowl. The marshes in the spring and summer were full of many varieties of duck, and geese were not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Teslin Lake.

All the streams and lakes are full of fine fish. In Atlin Lake I caught magnificent trout. I am credibly informed they have frequently been netted as large as thirty pounds in weight. I have seen them as high as twenty pounds. I caught excellent pike in the rivers, and in all the smaller lakes the grayling abound. The latter named fish is not the grayling of European waters, but is a scaled fish with a large dorsal fin, and seems to run as high as three pounds, but rarely over that size. In some of the lakes such as Atlin and Bennett, very fine whitefish are netted; and I was informed, although my authority was not a very good one, that the familiar speckled trout could be caught in some of the streams flowing into the western side of Gladys Lake.

In this region fish and game offer an easily obtainable relief from the monotony of ordinary canned food. I had the good fortune to stock my larder with moose meat,

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bear meat, beaver meat, mountain mutton, grouse, ducks and fish with an occasional squirrel stew to lend variety.

Notes of the animal life in this region would be incomplete without making mention of mosquitoes and other pests. Just as soon as the snow began to go early in May the first mosquito appeared. Possibly he was one of the few left over from last season, and had grown in the meantime to the size of the ordinary house spider. He was big, but not vicious. By the first of June he gave way to a constantly increasing swarm of nuisances which grew in size and voracity every day until they reached their climax about the third week in July. The Yukon mosquito is somewhat different from the one I know so well in the North-west, in that he is smaller and of a more brindled skin. He makes up by his vigour and pertinacity for the shortness of the season during which he can lay up a sufficient store of nervous energy to last him during his long period of enforced rest. The one circumstance which makes the Yukon mosquito not much worse in the aggregate than his North-west cousin is, I observed, that he apparently requires a temperature of over 39 degrees F. Below that he gets benumbed and drops into the grass, and as during the summer the night temperature generally went below that, unfortunate travellers and their more unfortunate animals have an occasional respite. For the rest of the time it is a case of fighting mosquitoes and endeavouring to avoid breathing and eating them.

Black flies, bulldog flies, sand flies and deer flies were very numerous and troubled the horses greatly.

Sometimes when observing I was surrounded by such a dense cloud of mosquitoes that my face and neck and hands were covered with them. They seemed to become less vigorous by the first of August, and I do not think I saw one after the 23rd. The black flies, however, persisted to the end of September, even with snow lying on the ground, and one with an exceptionally hardy constitution made a light lunch off me on October 24. I have reason to believe that he was the last of his race.

NOTES ON THE WEATHER.

I kept a record of the minimum nightly temperature and the temperature at noon, which was almost continuous throughout my stay in the country.

I was not in this country in the depth of winter, but I understand that the temperature occasionally goes as low as 40 or 50 degrees below zero, as indeed might be expected. In the height of summer the maximum temperature will probably go 10 degrees or so higher than the noon temperature. Night frosts in summer are by no means rare; in the third week in July when I was on the Teslin Lake there was twelve degrees of frost one night. The first snow which stayed on the mountain top fell August 23. It stayed only of course on the higher mountains. I am inclined to believe my want of success owing to cloudy nights from September up to the end of the season was largely due to the fact of having camped on the lake, which naturally contributed large quantities of vapour as soon as the temperature fell towards evening.

I should by no means consider the climate of this region, from my short experience of it, to be rigorous. In the winter it would naturally be cold, but clear and bracing. The snow fall appeared to be not very excessive, probably not more than three feet on the level.

GENERAL NOTES.

As a whole the region through which I have passed would appear to be useless except for mining, and although I do not profess to be a geologist, I shall be surprised if any finds are made along my line east of Atlin. A considerable quantity of hay might be put up for winter use, but I should certainly not say that the country was fitted for grazing. Such timber as there is, is scattered throughout the country and is generally small in size, excepting in a few places where good sticks can be found. Timber limits have been taken up at the south end of Windy Arm, along the west arm of Bennett Lake, and on Taku Arm just above where the parallel crosses. Further

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inland, however, to the east of Atlin Lake, what timber there is might be useful for mining purposes, but owing to the absence of streams large enough to float it, it would be unavailable except for local use. There were only two streams of appreciable size between Atlin and Teslin, the one at station 'A' and the other at Hall River.

When I was in Atlin City, in the summer, I saw some fairly grown turnips, carrots, lettuce, &c., in small gardens, and I know of one case where potatoes were grown in small quantities, but I hardly think that sufficient vegetables for local consumption could be grown. At the same time I may state that on the way down to Vancouver, I met the governor of Alaska, who told me that from his long experience in the country (he was more especially talking of Sitka and its neighbourhood) he would sooner take his chances in agriculture around Sitka than he would in Indiana, subject as the latter country is to summer frosts, locusts and drought.

After the mining in this region ceases to be productive there will be nothing to keep settlers, and it will once more lapse into an extensive hunting and trapping country.

METHOD OF OBSERVING.

In observing for latitude at any permanent point, I carefully set up the instrument on wooden hubs, driven firmly into the ground, and before observing, adjusted it thoroughly for collimation, verticality and horizontality. The instrument was an altazimuth with a twelve inch vertical circle graduated to five minutes and reading, by means of two diametrically opposite microscopes fitted with micrometers, to one second directly and by estimation to about one-tenth of a second. I first obtained my meridian very accurately by the method for adjusting the transit in the meridian described by Chauvenet. In no case did my last two chronometer corrections differ by more than one-half a second of time. I then observed stars of no greater magnitude than the fourth (and not even so large as that except where it was necessary) taking them in series of four stars each as follows: Two stars north of the zenith, and two south of the zenith, one each in position face right and one each face left. I rejected any star with a greater zenith distance than forty degrees, and got them usually at no more than thirty degrees zenith distance. My barometer was a four inch aneroid and the thermometer a standard Fahrenheit. For reading the micrometers I had a small acetylene lamp furnished with a projector which I found exceedingly useful as the frame was protected from wind and threw an intense light on the graduations. The carbide is very easy to carry, being put up in small hermetically sealed tins.

Four stars as above made one series, the average latitude of which I took as forming one result wherewith to calculate the latitude of the astronomical station, and the probable error of the final average. The calculation was the usual one, correcting the micrometer readings for error of runs.

The refractions were all calculated by the formula

$$R = n \beta^{\lambda} y \lambda \tan Z.$$

I calculated in every case the declination for each star carrying it out to at least three places of decimals.

I found it more convenient to turn the micrometer upside down for convenience of manipulation. In this position its readings corrected for error of runs are subtractive from five minutes. The readings recorded in the observation records are the actual ones taken.

The magnetic observations were taken in every case right on the parallel in the usual way. I took special precautions against the possibility of their results being affected by any magnetic substances in my clothing or in the vicinity.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

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APPENDIX No. 8 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF J. L. REID, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN SWAN RIVER DISTRICT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, December 31, 1899.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in compliance with your instructions of April 7 last, I left Prince Albert with my outfit and party for the Swan River and the Dauphin district on May 8, but owing to bad roads and wet weather did not get to work till the 30th of the same month. I subdivided the north-west portion of township 34, range 27, west of the principal meridian. The Roaring River runs through this part of the township, and the land consists of a good clay loam well adapted for farming, lying along the northern slope of the Duck Mountains, well watered by running creeks and with sufficient wood for the use of settlers.

According to my instructions I was to subdivide the south half of township 35, range 25. I ran the last two miles of the meridian between ranges 25 and 26 (the east boundaries of section 1 and 12, township 35, range 26), and also the east boundary of township 35, range 25; but as the meridian from the south was not run I could not establish the south-east and south-west corners of the township nor run the south boundary. This township with the exception of the north-west portion lies on the Duck Mountains. The surface is very broken, covered with slash and *brulé*, and the soil is generally poor, being composed of sand and gravel.

I next ran the east boundaries of townships 33, 34 and 35, range 24, west of the principal meridian, and subdivided the whole of townships 34 and 35, range 23, and the east half of township 33, range 23. These townships lie along the east slope of the Duck Mountains. Repeated fires have denuded the eastern portion, leaving large tracts of slash and *brulé*. There is some good spruce, poplar and birch along the west of these townships, on the east slope of the mountains and in the valleys of the creek. The soil in these three townships is generally poor, a thin coating of sandy loam overlying sand and gravel.

I may mention that a number of days were lost through wet and stormy weather. I do not remember such a wet season since the 'early eighties.'

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 9 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF R. W. CAUTLEY, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF SULPHUR CREEK.

DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, January 5, 1900.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the survey of Sulphur Creek in the Indian River mining division of the Yukon Territory. This survey was made by me, at the request of Commissioner Ogilvie, during August and September, 1899, at a time when there was not much for me to do in my own particular department as mining inspector. I arrived in Dawson on July 22, from Dominion Creek, and at once began to make the necessary preparations to carry on this work, such as buying horses, camp equipment and supplies, and getting together a party of men. I left Dawson for Sulphur Creek on August 1, arriving late next day, and commenced work on August 3. On October 4, I finished the survey according to instructions and returned to Dawson on October 5, and paid off the party next day.

This creek was located in August, 1897. The mining regulations which were in force at that time were those known as the 1897 regulations, in which it is provided that, 'creek claims shall be 500 feet in length, measured in the general direction of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on either side,' without any limitation. The creek has a wide valley of an average width of about 2,000 feet for the first six miles from its mouth, which gradually contracts as it nears its source: this valley is covered to a depth varying from 14 to 50 feet with detrital of a peaty nature locally known as 'muck,' the surface of which is very swampy and generally consists of muskegs and niggerheads. This muck has formed slides along the foot of the mountains on each side of the creek, so that it is impossible to tell exactly at what point under these slides, if at all, the bedrock rises so as to form a bench, which is one more proof of the fallacy of framing mining regulations that define boundaries of valuable mining property by subterraneous conditions which are frequently not even indicated on the surface at all. In its general characteristics Sulphur Creek is very similar to the other well known creeks of the Dawson mining district, and particularly to Dominion Creek, but, though Sulphur is nearly as long as this latter creek, it does not carry nearly so much water, perhaps not one quarter as much; this is accounted for by the fact that, whereas Dominion Creek has many important tributaries, and drains a large area of country, the area that sheds water in Sulphur Creek is relatively small, in fact I do not think that the top of the divide along the right limit of the creek is more than one mile and a half from it at any point, and, although there are four tributaries of some size, namely, Green Gulch, Meadow Creek, Friday Gulch and Brimstone Creek, entering the left limit of the upper part of Sulphur Creek, the mountains close in on it again below Brimstone Creek, so as to leave room for Gold Run Creek which heads in the same dome from which Brimstone Creek takes its source. There is a narrow belt of fairly good timber along the

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water course of the creek itself, and a good deal of timber, large enough for all mining purposes, except for making sluice-box lumber, on the mountain sides and in the draws and gulches, but not enough to meet all the demands that are likely to be made on it in the near future. During the seasons of 1897-98 and 1898-99, there was very little bona fide development work done on Sulphur Creek, but, during the late spring and summer of last year, important finds were made at many different points along the creek from claim No. 65 above to claim No. 33 below discovery, covering a distance of nearly ten miles, with the result that owners have been encouraged to work their claims on a large scale with steam thawers, hoists and pumps during this present season, and already the results obtained have fully justified the enterprise of the miners, and there is very little doubt that Sulphur Creek will prove to be one of the principal gold-producing creeks of the district next spring.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. W. CAUTLEY, D.L.S.

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APPENDIX No. 10 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

PRELIMINARY (LIMITED) EXAMINATION.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. Write a short description of the native woods of your province.	20
2. The product of four consecutive integers is 360. Find them.	7
3. Given the logarithm of $2 = 3010300$ and of $3 = 4771213$, what are the logarithms of 15 and 24?	7
4. $2x + 1 + 4x = 80$. Find x .	8
5. Find two numbers such that twice the first plus the second is equal to 17, and twice the second plus the first is equal to 19.	7
6. $2a + 3b + 4c = 32$ $3a - 3b + 6c = 13$ $a + 3b - 2c = 4$. Solve.	7
7. The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distance from two fixed points is constant, is a circle.	8
8. Divide a straight line in mean and extreme ratio.	7
9. In a triangle the straight line, bisecting one of the angles and cutting the opposite side, divides the latter in the ratio of the sides containing the bisected angle.	7
10. In a given circle inscribe a pentagon.	7
11. If from a given point two tangents be drawn to a given circle, the line drawn from any point in the line joining the middle points of the tangents to the given point, is equal to the tangent from the point in the line bisecting the tangents.	8
12. Prove the Pythagorean theorem. (47. I. Euclid.)	7
13. If four fixed straight lines meet in a point O, and if any other straight line meets them in A B C and D, prove that the rectangle under A B and C D is in a constant ratio to the rectangle under B C and A D.	10
14. In a plane triangle having given two sides and the included angle, give formulae for obtaining the other parts.	
Give corresponding formulae for spherical triangle.	10
15. Deduce the formula $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$.	10
16. If each of the three sides be quadrants, and a, B, Y be the distances of a point within the triangle from the angular points, then $\cos^2 a + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 Y = 1$.	10
17. In a spherical triangle ABC, $B = 111^\circ 13' 15''$, $AB = 1^\circ 13' 37''$ and $BC = 83^\circ 40' 25''$. Find C.	10
18. In a right angled spherical triangle the two angles A and B are respectively $42^\circ 13'$ and $54^\circ 17'$. Find the other parts.	10

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19. How many pounds of metal sheeting are required for a hemispherical astronomic dome 25 feet in diameter, sheeting $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and specific gravity 8.888, water weighing $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per cubic foot? 10
20. What is the area of a circular half-mile race track 30 feet wide, the half-mile line being three feet from the inner edge of the track? 10
21. How many yards of cloth are contained in a circular tent 10 ft. high, 9 ft. diameter and 3 foot wall? 10
22. In a quadrilateral figure ABCD where AB = 6 chains, BC = 7 chs., CD = 8 chs., DA = 9 chs., and the angles B and D supplementary to each other. Find the area. 10

PRELIMINARY (LIMITED) EXAMINATION.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Write a short composition on Confederation. | 20 |
| 2. The logarithm of 2 being 3010300, and of 3.4771213, find the logarithms of 12, 15 and 18. | 9 |
| 3. $\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{x-6} - \frac{1}{x-8}$ Find x . | 9 |
| 4. $x^2 + 5x + 4 = \sqrt{(x^2 + 5x + 28)}$ Find x . | 9 |
| 5. If a and b be the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, construct the equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{a}$ and $\frac{1}{b}$. | 9 |
| 6. The length of a rectangular field exceeds the breadth by one yard, and the area is three acres. Find the length of the sides. | 9 |
| 7. To find the side of a square equal to a given rectangle. | 8 |
| 8. The locus of a point from which tangents drawn to two circles are equal is a straight line. | 9 |
| 9. To describe a regular pentagon about a given circle. | 9 |
| 10. If a straight line cut the three sides of a triangle, produced if necessary, the ratio compounded of the ratios of the segments of the sides taken in order is equal to unity. | 9 |
| 11. Find the value of $\sin 15^\circ$. | 10 |
| 12. Show that $\sin a = 2 \sin^2 (45^\circ + \frac{a}{2}) - 1$. | 10 |
| 13. Find the value of the angle A having given $\sin B = .25$, $a = 5$, $b = 2.5$. | 10 |
| 14. If $\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$ find value of $\sin 3x$. | 10 |
| 15. In a plane triangle, given the three sides, deduce formula for finding one of the angles. | 10 |
| 16. The sides of a triangle are 32, 40 and 66; find the area. | 10 |
| 17. In a spherical triangle show that $\cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C$. | 10 |
| 18. Give Napier's analogies. | 10 |
| 19. In a right angled spherical triangle the hypotenuse is $65^\circ 05'$ and one of the angles $48^\circ 12'$; find the side opposite to it. | 01 |
| 20. In a spherical triangle the angle $A = 70^\circ 14'$, $B = 80^\circ 10'$ and $C = 66^\circ 38'$; find a . | 10 |

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PRELIMINARY (LIMITED) EXAMINATION.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. Write a composition of not less than 200 words on :—Choosing a profession.	20
2. Prove the rule for converting a recurring decimal to a vulgar fraction. Prove the rule for extracting any root of a number by logarithms.	9
3. Extract the fourth root of $\cdot 023456$, then multiply the result by $(3\cdot 1416)^5$.	9
4. Find the cube root of $18\sqrt{3} + 14\sqrt{5}$ algebraically.	9
5. Solve $4\cdot 8x - \frac{72x - \cdot 05}{\cdot 5} = 1\cdot 6x + 8\cdot 9$.	9
6. Find that number whose square added to its cube is nine times the next higher number.	9
7. Solve $2^{x+1} + 4^x = 80$.	8
8. Prove geometrically $(2a + b)^2 + b^2 = 2a^2 + 2(a + b)^2$.	9
9. The sum of the perpendiculars drawn from any point within an equilateral triangle on the three sides is constant.	9
10. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, it is a parallelogram.	9
11. The distance of the orthocentre of a triangle from any vertex is double of the distance of the centre of the circumscribed circle from the opposite side.	13
12. In a plane triangle show that $\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$, also that	
$\tan^{-1} t_1 - \tan^{-1} t_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{t_1 - t_2}{1 + t_1 t_2}$	13
13. Given $A = 105^\circ$, $B = 45^\circ$, $c = 1/2$, solve the triangle.	13
14. In a plane triangle the sides are 11, 12, 13; find one of the angles.	13
15. In a spherical triangle the three angles are 93° , 72° , 51° ; find one of the sides.	12
16. Deduce one of Napier's analogies.	12
17. Give formulæ for volume and surface of a sphere, cylinder, cone and frustum of pyramid.	12
18. What is the area of a field whose sides are 10·32 chs., 14·18 chs. and 15·50 chs.?	12

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EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
Penmanship.	50
Orthography.	200
Write a composition of not less than 200 on 'The Mineral Resources of Canada.'	

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. Prove the rule for converting a recurring decimal to a vulgar fraction.	14
2. Add $\frac{\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{7}}{3\frac{1}{6} + 0\frac{1}{7}} + .34\dot{7}$	14
3. Find the square root of 175695025.	14
4. Find the cube root of 26650·518803.	14
5. Two trains are on parallel tracks and opposite each other. Their rates are 20 and 30 miles per hour respectively. They travel in the same direction. The slower train starts at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes ahead of the other train. At what time will they be as far apart as they were when the second train started?	14
6. Solve by logarithms.	15
$(.15672)^5 \cdot (7.8238)^{\frac{1}{3}} \div \frac{5^5}{3^6} - \frac{(8.32)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{(11.04)^2}$	
7. Find the numerical value of	15
$\frac{\sin A \cos B \cot C}{\text{where } A = 91^\circ 13' 15''}$ $B = 18^\circ 17' 17'' \cdot 8$ $C = 102^\circ 34' 39'' \cdot 45$	

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ALGEBRA.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. Multiply together $x^2 - ax + a^2, x^2 + ax + a^2, x^4 - a^2x^2 + a^4.$	12
2. Divide $1 - x - 3x^2 - x^5$ by $1 + 2x + x^2.$	12
3. Reduce to its lowest term $\frac{2x^3 - 5x^2 - 8x - 13}{2x^3 + 11x^2 + 16x + 16}$	12
4. Find the value of $\left(a + \frac{ab}{a-b}\right) \left(b - \frac{ab}{a+b}\right)$	12
5. Divide 122 into two parts such that if a third of one part be subtracted from a fourth of the other, the remainder may be 13.	12
6. Two persons, A and B, have the same income. A lays by one-fifth of his, but B by spending \$142 per annum more than A, at the end of three years finds himself \$60 in debt What is the income of each?	14
7. Find the value of x in the equation $\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{3x}{1+x^2}$	12
8. Two railway trains run at a uniform rate starting at the same time from the two termini of the road. When they meet, one train has run 200 miles more than the other. If they both continue with their former speeds, they will reach the termini in $16\frac{2}{3}$ and 6 hours respectively. Find rates of the trains and the length of the road.	14

PLANE GEOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.	17
2. Prove that in a right angle triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.	17
3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.	17

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| 4. Construct an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the angle at the apex. | 17 |
| 5. In a triangle, ABC, prove that the perpendicular from the centre of circumscribed circle upon the side BC is equal to one-half the distance from A to the intersections of the perpendiculars from A, B and C upon the opposite sides. | 17 |
| 6. Give Euclid's definition of proportion and compare it with the algebraic definition. In what respect is one definition less comprehensive than the other? | 15 |
| 7. If in any triangle a straight line be drawn bisecting one of the angles and cutting the opposite sides, then are the sides containing the angle in the same ratio as the segments of the base. | 17 |
| 8. Find the locus of the apex of the triangles having a common base and whose sides about the apex have a constant ratio. | 17 |
| 9. Divide a straight line into two such parts that the rectangle of the whole and one of the parts is equal to the square on the other part. | 17 |
| 10. In a given circle what are the relative lengths of the sides of an inscribed regular hexagon and regular octagon. | 17 |
| 11. If the points of bisection of the two tangents to a circle from a given point without the circle be joined by a straight line and from any point on this straight line a tangent be drawn to the circle and a straight line to the given point, show what ratio subsists between the latter two lines. | 17 |
| 12. Show that similar figures are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. | 15 |

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

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| 1. To express the sine and the cosine of the sum of two angles in the terms of the sines and cosines of the angles themselves. | 14 |
| 2. Show that
$\sin(A+B) \sin(A-B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B;$ also that
$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.$ | 14 |
| 3. Show that
$\cos A + \cos(120^\circ - A) + \cos(120^\circ + A) = 0.$ | 14 |
| 4. To express the sine, the cosine and the tangent of half an angle of a triangle in the terms of the sides. | 14 |
| 5. A staff 30 feet high on the top of a tower subtends an angle of 6° at a place whose horizontal distance from the foot of the tower is 240 feet. Determine the height of the tower. | 16 |

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| 6. The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is 6 and the base 4 ; find the remaining parts. | 14 |
| 7. In a triangle ABC we have
$a = 25$
$b = 16$
$C = 42^\circ$
Solve the triangle. | 14 |

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

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|---|----|
| 1. Prove Napier's rules for the solution of right angle spherical triangles. | 20 |
| 2. Prove $\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C}$ | 20 |
| 3. Show that $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$. | 20 |
| 4. Show that $\sin \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}{\sin b \sin c} \right)}$ | 20 |
| 5. Given $A = 120^\circ$, $B = 130^\circ$, $C = 80^\circ$, find c . | 20 |

MENSURATION.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

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|---|----|
| 1. Express the difference in length of the perimeters of a circle and square having the same area. | 14 |
| 2. What is the side of a regular octagon inscribed in a circle of radius unity ? | 14 |
| 3. What is the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle and whose sides are a , b , c , and d , respectively ? | 16 |
| 4. A hemispherical bowl of cast iron, one inch in thickness, weighs 50 lbs. Taking cast iron as weighing 450 lbs. to the cubic foot, how many pints of water will the vessel hold ? | 14 |
| 5. Find the area of the triangle whose sides are 17, 18 and 19 chains ? | 14 |
| 6. A conical tower has a surface of 1,000 sq. feet, its height is ten times the diameter of the base. How high is it ? | 14 |
| 7. A drainage basin, of a river system, has an area of 500,000 square miles. Supposing the annual precipitation to be 34 inches, what is the average daily discharge of the river draining the area ? | 14 |

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FULL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS SURVEYOR.

PLANE GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. A circle that cuts the middle points of the sides of a triangle also bisects the distances from the angles of the triangle to the orthocentre.	30
2. If from a point without a circle a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the intersection of the tangents at the point of section lies on a fixed straight line, that is the locus of the intersections of tangents at the points of section is a fixed straight line.	30
3. In two similar triangles the rectangle contained by one side of one triangle by one side of the other is equal to the rectangle contained by the analogous sides of the two triangles. Give geometrical proof.	30
4. If in a circle of radius r a regular octagon be inscribed, what is the area of the figure lying between the circle and octagon?	30
5. If a straight line be divided into two equal and into two unequal parts, then the sum of the squares on the unequal parts is equal to twice the square on half the line and twice the square on the line between the points of section.	30

SOLID GEOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. Define: Diedral angle, Polyedral angle, Polyedron, Prism, Right Prism, Oblique Prism, Parallelopipedon, Cube, Pyramid and Spherical segment.	12
2. If two straight lines are cut by three parallel planes, they will be divided proportionally.	13
3. The sum of any two of the plane angles formed by the edges of a triedral angle is greater than the third.	12
4. In any parallelopipedon, the opposite faces are equal in all their parts, each to each, and their planes are parallel.	13
5. Give formulæ to compute the convex surface and also the volume of a cylinder, a cone, a frustum of a cone, and a sphere; also for the surface of a zone and the volume of a segment of a sphere.	12
6. A cast iron ball (specific gravity 7.200) weighs 25 lbs. How many ounces of gold would be required to coat it with a layer one-eighth of an inch in thickness, the specific gravity of gold being 19.260?	13

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SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

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| 1. To find the fundamental relations between the trigonometrical functions of the three sides, and the three angles of any spherical triangle. | 25 |
| 2. Give Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles. | 20 |
| 3. Show that
$\sin \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b) \cdot \sin(s-c)}{\sin b \sin c}}$ in which $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$. | 20 |
| 4. In a right angled spherical triangle the hypotenuse is $= 64^{\circ} 40'$, and an angle $64^{\circ} 38' 11''$: find the other parts. | 20 |
| 5. Given $a = 87^{\circ} 17'$, $b = 53^{\circ} 40'$, and $c = 121^{\circ} 12'$ to find A, B and C. | 20 |
| 6. Discuss fully the ambiguity that exists when two sides and an angle opposite one of them are given as data to solve the triangle. | 20 |

DIVIDING AND LAYING OFF OF LAND.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

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| 1. In a quadrilateral field, ABCD, the sides are respectively AB=8 chs., BC=9 chs., CD=6 chs. and DA=8 chs., the diagonal DB=14 chs. Required to divide it into three equal parts by two straight lines drawn from A. | 20 |
| 2. In the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Tp. 12, R. 4 W. of 3rd M. lies a valuable spring situated at 15.60 chs. south and 12.50 chs. east of the N.W. corner of said quarter section. Required to part off $\frac{1}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{4}$ section by a line cutting its north and south boundaries and passing through the spring. Give the distance from the S.W. corner at which the parting line intersects the south boundary. | 20 |
| 3. Required to part off 5 acres from a field ABCD by a line C ¹ D ¹ parallel to AB.
Given AB=13 chs.
$\angle CBA = 75^{\circ}$
$\angle DAB = 65^{\circ}$.
Give the length of C ¹ D ¹ , AD ¹ and BC ¹ . | 20 |
| 4. To divide a triangular field ABC into two parts in a given ratio as m:n by the shortest possible line. | 20 |
| 5. To divide a triangular field into two equal parts by a line drawn in any given azimuth. | 20 |

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

Time, 3 hours.

		Marks.
1. The following are the notes of a survey of a quadrilateral piece of land :—		25
Station.	Bearings.	Distances.
1.	N. 52° E.	10·63 chains.
2.	S. 29° 45' E.	4·10 "
3.	S. 31° 45' W.	7·69 "
4.	N. 61° 00' W.	7·13 "
Find the area by the method of Latitudes and Departures, first 'balancing' the courses.		
2. Express the conditions necessary for a closed survey by two equations.		25
(a.) And from them show what missing data in a survey can be supplied.		
(b.) How does the supplying of missing data in a survey affect 'balancing' the survey?		
3. A railroad 100 feet in width crosses the south-eastern part of Section 4 on a curve. The radius of the curve is 1,000 feet for the centre line, which intersects the east and south section line each at 15·15 chains from the south east angle. What is the area of the land in the section occupied by the railroad?		25
4. In a chain survey of a triangular piece of land the sides were 5, 9 and 12 chains respectively; what is the area?		25

DESCRIPTIONS.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. A man sells the south-east quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 7, west of 3rd Initial Meridian. Make a description of the part sold for insertion in a deed.	20
2. If in the preceding example the man had sold 160 acres in the form of an equilateral quadrilateral adjoining the eastern and southern section lines, how should the necessary description for conveyance be made?	20
3. Through the above section a railroad runs on a tangent, and for which lands 50 feet on each side of the centre line have been appropriated. The centre line cuts the northern limit of the section 15 chains, and the western limit 20 chains from the north-west corner of the section. Make a description for a deed of the whole of the section exclusive of railroad.	20
4. Off the south-east corner and adjoining its bounding limits of the section given in the above No. 1, a parcel is sold in the form of an equilateral quadrilateral and having a frontage of 200 feet along the southern limit. Make a description for a deed.	20
5. Draw up a settler's declaration of occupation.	10
6. Draw up an assumed evidence regarding the position of a lost section corner post which it is desired to re-establish.	10

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ASTRONOMY.

Time, 3 hours.

Marks.

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| 1. Define declination, right ascension; solar, mean and sidereal time; parallax and azimuth. | 17 |
| 2. Define equation of time. Explain the cause of its variation. A graphical representation may be given. | 17 |
| 3. In latitude $45^{\circ} 25' N.$ what is the azimuth of Polaris at western elongation on January 1, 1888? | 17 |
| 4. At what time—eastern standard time—did the sun rise January 21, 1888, at Toronto, latitude $43^{\circ} 39'$ and longitude $79^{\circ} 24' W.$? | 17 |
| 5. The altitude of a star on the prime vertical is 52° , its declination 40° . Find latitude of place. | 17 |
| 6. On June 23, 1888, at a place whose longitude is $75^{\circ} 43' W.$ the observed altitude of Polaris one hour after its lower culmination was $44^{\circ} 40'$: what is the latitude of the place? | 17 |

ASTRONOMY.

Time, 3 hours.

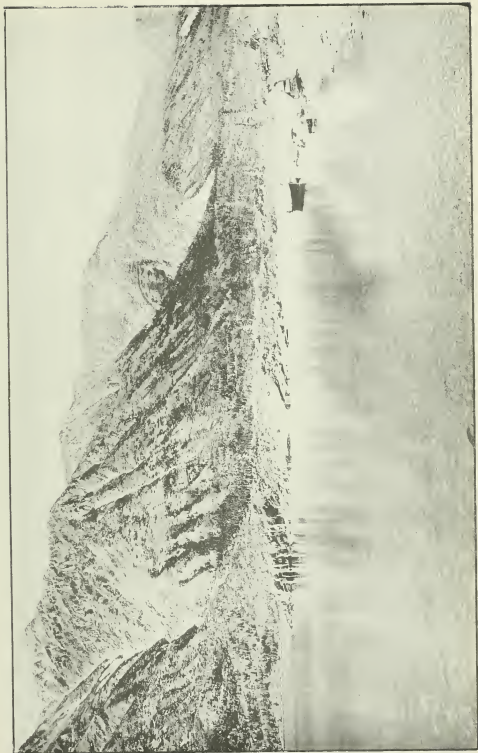
Marks.

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| 7. What means are available for the determination of longitude on an exploratory survey in the North-west? Explain fully how deduced. | 15 |
| 8. An observation for time is made on the 4th Base line at the 3rd Initial Meridian, and the error of the chronometer was found to be $17^m 36^s \cdot 5$ fast, and a daily losing rate of $3^s \cdot 5$. Two weeks subsequently, on the same base line, after projecting it westward, another observation for time is made and the chronometer found to be $23^m 18^s \cdot 5$ fast. Give position on section line where the latter observation was made? | 17 |
| 9. What is the local sidereal time of sunrise on the 4th Base line at the 3rd Initial Meridian on June 20, 1888? | 17 |
| 10. From the intersection of the 4th Base line with the 3rd Initial Meridian a line is run at right angles to the meridian westward over two townships. What is the azimuth of the end of the line? | 17 |
| 11. On the 19th August, 1888, in longitude $103^{\circ} 40' W.$ the observed meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb was found to be $63^{\circ} 15' 18''$. What is the latitude of the place? | 17 |
| 12. On the 4th Base line at the 3rd Initial Meridian, July 2, 1888, a watch showed $3^h 22^m 17^s$ when the observed altitude of the sun's upper limb was $41^{\circ} 22'$. What was the watch error and azimuth of the sun? | 17 |



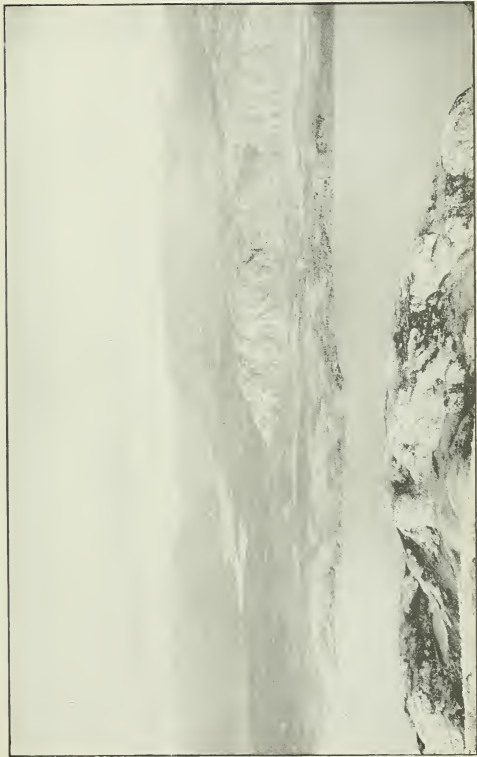
EAST SHORE OF LAKE BENNETT FROM CAMERA STATION A.

Photo by A. Saint Gey.



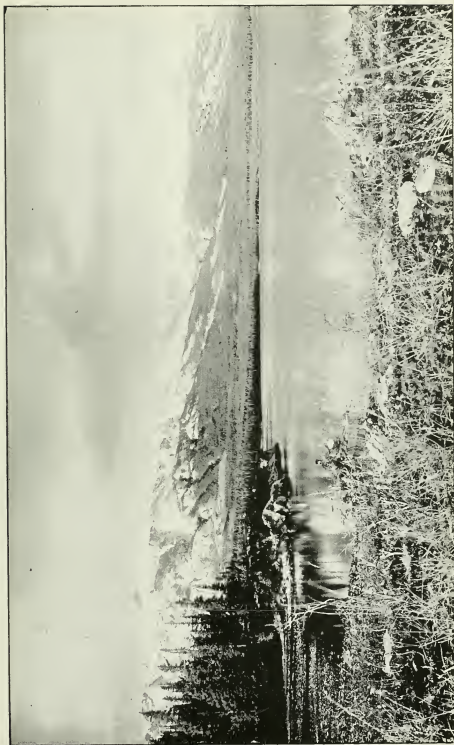
EAST SHORE OF LAKE BENNETT, WHERE THE BOUNDARY LINE INTERSECTS.

Photo by A. Saint Cyr



FROM CLOUTIER MOUNTAIN LOOKING WEST. TARU ARM IN FOREGROUND.

Photo by A. Saint Cyr.



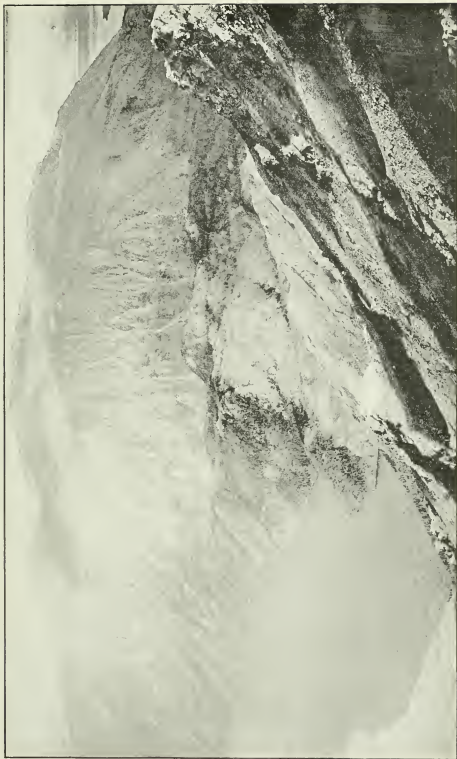
WEST SHORE OF TAKU ARM FROM TRIANGULATION STATION LAS!

Photo. by A Saint Cyr.



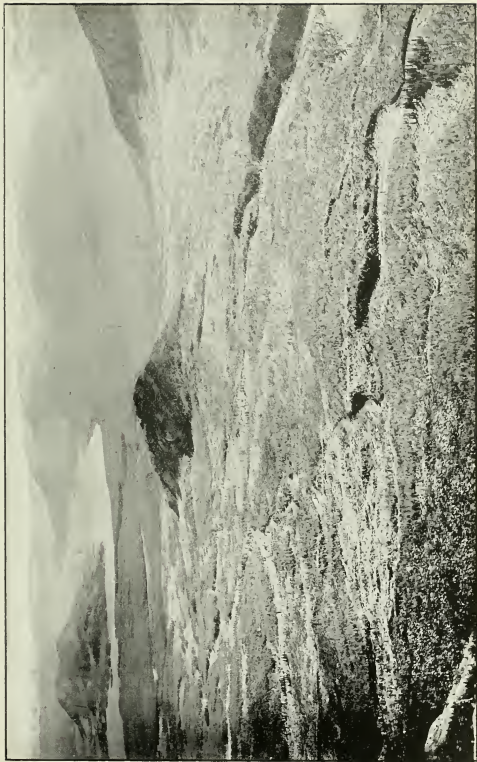
WEST SHORE OF WINDY ARM FROM STATION 4, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

Photo by A. Saint Cyr.



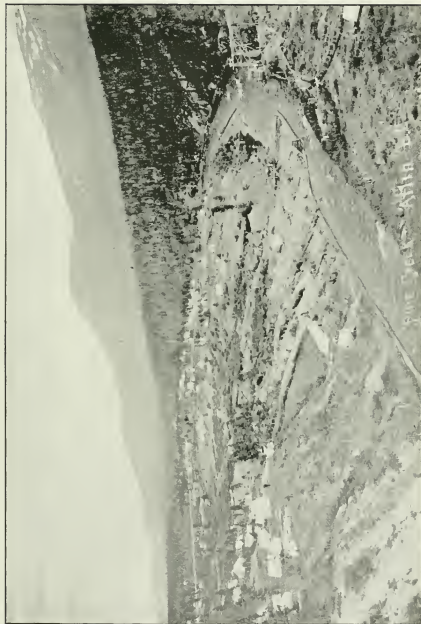
FROM RACINE MOUNTAIN, LOOKING EAST. WINDY ARD IN FOREGROUND.

Photo by A. Saint Cyr



FROM CAMERA STATION 5, LOOKING SOUTH.

Photo by A. Saint Cyr.



PINE CREEK, B.C.

Photo by Case & Draper.



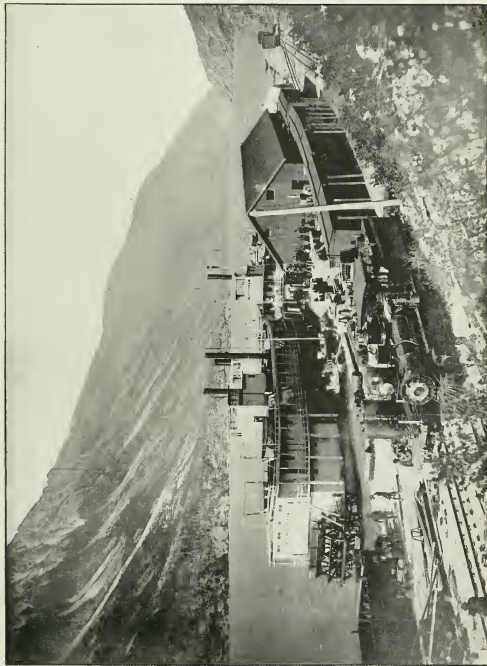
THE CITY OF ATLIN, B.C., IN AUGUST, 1899.

Photo by A. C. Hirschfeld.



LAKE BENNETT STEAMERS.

Photo by Case & Draper.



STEAMBOAT LANDING AND TERMINUS AT THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY, BENNETT, B.C. Photo by H. C. Barley.

PART IV

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

BANFF, September 14, 1900.

To the Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the condition, management and improvement of the Rocky Mountains Park from November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Owing to the change in the date for sending in the annual report the present one only covers a period of eight months commencing with November, which was occupied in cleaning up and burning the dead wood and rubbish on the Tunnel Mountain drive, it being the fittest time for that class of work; a fall of snow early in December prevented the work from being carried on advantageously and the men were discharged. In January no work was done. During the months of February and March a small force of men were engaged in the mountains getting out cribbing timber for the protection of the iron bridge over Cascade River, and in April the logs were floated down and the work of changing the course of the stream and putting in the crib work was commenced in order to have it finished before the high water, which we usually expect early in June. The principal part of the work was done enough to make the bridge secure when we had to abandon it on account of high water; the work will be completed this fall when the water is low. I also had a gang of men go over all the roads in the park during May and June, opening the culverts and cleaning out the ditches to allow the water to pass off freely.

A new sulphur water pipe line was also put in from the tank to the Sanitarium Hotel, a distance of about 5,000 feet, the pipe was boxed with new lumber and packed with moss to prevent the water from cooling in its course.

A new sidewalk 800 feet in length was laid on the west side of Banff avenue from the Bow River bridge to Caribou Street, to replace the old one that was built in 1889. A number of evergreen trees were planted along the outside of the side walk and inside the ditch and grouped, so as to add to the beauty of the village.

CAVE AND BASIN.

Considerable repairs were made at the cave and basin, such as replacing plank in the platforms and new steps leading into the water, the nails of which were corroded and eaten away by the sulphur water. A new porch was also put up at the basin building. It will be necessary to make an addition to the present building at the basin before another season, as during the months of July and August this year the accommodation was not nearly sufficient for the number of bathers. The revenue from the baths for July and August alone exceeds the total revenue for the fiscal year of 1896, from the same source.

MUSEUM.

The museum continues to be a source of attraction to visitors; 1,735 persons have resorted there during the last ten months.

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A pair of musk ox specimens, male and female, were added to the collection during last winter and have proved to be a very interesting addition. Many articles are still necessary to make the exhibit complete, such as mountain sheep and goat, &c., which it is hoped may be secured at an early day.

Some improvements were done to the building this year, by placing a cupola on the roof to procure more light, also painting both interior and exterior. The surrounding grounds were also improved by cleaning up rubbish and sowing lawn grass seed.

FIRES.

The park has been fairly exempt from forest fires this year; on the second of May a fire was reported ten miles east of the village just within the park limits. It burned over a piece of country about one mile square, covered with pine and poplar groves. A detail of mounted police and the men on the government works were sent out at once, but fortunately rain came and continued for several days, extinguishing it, and rendering no work necessary other than a careful watch for a few days. The origin of the fire was in all probability from a passing train as its starting point was within a short distance from the track.

FLOODS.

There was no damage done in the rivers of the park, although the Bow river rose higher than at any time since 1894.

HAY CROP.

The hay meadows yielded their usual crop and after reserving what was required for feeding the buffalo and other animals in the park the balance was put up to tender and given to the highest bidder.

BUFFALO AND OTHER ANIMALS.

The buffalo continue to thrive and do well, and the increase has been most satisfactory; the herd now numbers 26 head, an increase of ten since coming to the park two years ago.

There has been added to the collection during the year 5 head of elk and 12 young antelope, making a total of 43 head of animals in the inclosure.

These animals prove a never failing source of interest to all visitors to the park, and I am fully convinced that the cost of looking after and maintaining these animals, as well as any additional money that may be spent in procuring other animals that are indigenous to our country and climate, such as deer, caribou, moose, mountain sheep, &c., will prove a permanent and valuable investment of the Dominion annually.

The inclosure prepared for the animals has proved an ideal spot for the purpose and is large enough to maintain one hundred head during the summer, while hay can be cut near by for winter feeding at a small cost. The effort put forth to preserve and maintain these animals in the park has been a success from the commencement, and the present cost of maintenance would not be increased to any great extent if all the animals referred to above were added.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Nature cannot be improved on; the wise policy carried out in the past has resulted in the laying out of roads interfering the least with natural conditions and affording the sight-seer the easiest, most direct, and at the same time the safest routes to the wonderful sights which nature has lavishly worked in the park. This work is not yet completed, and some of the grandest scenery in the mountains is yet hidden from the

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view of the great majority of visitors on account of the lack of means to construct these safe and convenient roads.

The park is unquestionably fulfilling the purposes for which it was set aside by the government. It has been visited by about 6,500 tourists during the last ten months from all parts of the globe; and as its natural wonders and picturesque beauties become more widely known these numbers will undoubtedly increase. To hold out and create greater inducements towards the development of the annual influx of visitors should be a primary object.

In my annual report on the condition of the park in 1898, I recommended the enlargement of the present boundaries of the park, but was not able in that report to go fully into my reasons for doing so. There are many arguments in favour of this proposed extension which the length of this report prevents being attended to. The matter of game and fish protection is of great importance, and a strong reason in its favour; at present any person can after an hour's walk get beyond the limits and commit any offence against the park regulations without hindrance except through the general laws of the country, which are not in all cases adapted to the requirements of the park. The extension does not necessarily involve any additional expense or outlay further than is required to make bridle roads passable for pack horses. No carriage roads would or could be made up these passes, nor would they be desirable. The extension would be simply to create a reservation or preserve for game to be controlled by the park management.

The following is a letter received from Mr. Walter Dwight Wilcox, F.R.G.S., the author of the two very beautiful books of mountain travel, entitled 'Camping in the Canadian Rockies,' and 'The Rockies of Canada.'

Superintendent Canadian National Park, Banff, N.W.T.

DEAR SIR,—The suggestion has been made, I believe, to extend the limits of the Canadian National Park. Such an enlargement of the present park seems, for various reasons, most advisable. Most important among these reasons would be the preservation of wild game and fish, the introduction of fish in lakes and streams which have none at present, and the appointing of fire guardians to report forest fires and take action to extinguish them before they have made much progress.

The variety of mountain scenery is so great in the Rockies of Canada, that a small area cannot possibly contain but a few of its wonders. It happens that the present park, while covering a specially interesting region, well adapted for walks and drives, does not include some of the highest mountains, the greatest glaciers and snow-fields and other natural attractions which give an Alpine grandeur to certain outlying regions. It seems, therefore, very desirable that those parts of the mountains, which contain much of natural interest, should be set aside, at an early date, for a great pleasure ground, and preserved from wasteful methods of hunting and fishing and from the wanton destruction of the woods by ignorant prospectors, who often wilfully set fire to the forest for their own advantage. This kind of destruction is especially useless in view of the fact that the geological formations throughout the eastern range indicate that valuable minerals will probably not be found in paying quantities.

The combination of beauty and grandeur in the Canadian Rockies has caused me to spend eight summer seasons among them, in the course of which time I have had occasion to visit many wild parts of the range. In the light of this experience, I would like to call attention to certain special places of interest which might well be included in the new park.

Among others would be Mount Assiniboine, a remarkable peak, lying in a south-westerly direction from Banff on the continental divide. This mountain is nearly 12,000 feet high, and its precipitous summit has suggested the title of the 'Matterhorn of the Rockies.' Thence northward to the Simpson and Vermillion passes, there is a

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region which still offers much to the explorer and mountain-climber. The group of mountains between the Vermillion and Kicking Horse passes includes one of the most rugged parts of the mountains, abounding in fine trout streams and beautiful lakes, many of which have not yet been tested for fish, and clothed throughout with extensive sweeps of green timber. Moraine Lake and Lake Louise lie among this group of Alpine peaks, and the latter has already established a world-wide reputation for its unusual beauty.

Northward from the Kicking Horse pass, the mountains assume a different aspect, and near the sources of the Bow River, there are several fine lakes and deep streams which afford some of the best fishing on the continent. These lakes are surrounded by very high mountains and glaciers of immense size, larger than any others near the line of railroad.

The extension of the park to include at least these regions, would mean very much for this part of the mountains. It would reduce to a minimum the ever-present danger of forest fires and the consequent irreparable destruction of the green timber, and it would prevent the speedy exhaustion of fish from the lakes and streams which must necessarily occur, unless the wasteful methods at present used are not soon prevented. It would, moreover, facilitate the opening of new regions which have unusual attractions to travellers, who now, as is evidenced by the wonderful increase of numbers in the last two years, are beginning to realize that Canada has a Switzerland within her own boundaries.

Very truly yours,

WALTER D. WILCOX.

VISITORS.

Notwithstanding the visible falling off in the number of visitors from Europe during the past season, caused, no doubt by the war and also the Paris Exposition, the travel for the ten months is only about 800 short of the twelve months in 1899. I am sure that if the months of September and October were added there would be a satisfactory increase.

The great prospective development of the mineral wealth of British Columbia, just on the outskirts of the park on our side and the consequent development of Alberta as an agricultural and ranching country on the other side will bring the advantages and attractions of the park into such marked prominence as few can anticipate, and we may reasonably expect a very much greater influx of visitors here in the future.

I submit herewith the meteorological record as kept by Mr. Sanson at the Museum.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD DOUGLAS,
Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL, BANFF.

NUMBER of Visitors from May 14, 1900, to August 31, 1900.

From Where.	No.	From Where.	No.
United States.....	1,152	Belgium.....	5
Canada.....	628	Spain.....	5
England.....	206	Germany.....	6
Australia.....	45	Ceylon.....	4
China.....	40	New South Wales.....	3
Scotland.....	25	Mexico.....	2
Japan.....	21	Tasmania.....	2
New Zealand.....	16	Sweden.....	2
Hawaiian Island.....	16	Italy.....	2
India.....	10	Channel Islands.....	1
France.....	9	Egypt.....	1
Ireland.....	9		
Philippine Islands.....	7	Total.....	2,217

SANITARIUM.

NUMBER of Visitors from October 31, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

From Where.	No.	From Where.	No.
Canada.....	1,395	France.....	2
United States.....	135	Russia.....	1
England.....	31	Norway.....	1
Australia.....	15	Sweden.....	1
Scotland.....	7		
China.....	6	Total.....	1,596
New Zealand.....	2		

BEATTIE HOUSE.

NUMBER of Visitors from October 31, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

From Where.	No.
Canada.....	420
United States.....	9
Scotland.....	2
Hawaiian Islands.....	2
England.....	1
Total.....	434

GRAND VIEW HOTEL, HOT SPRINGS.

NUMBER of Visitors from October 31, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

From Where.	No.
Canada....	343
United States.....	24
Australia	7
Scotland.....	4
China.....	3
New Zealand.....	3
New South Wales.....	1
England.....	1
Total.....	386

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MUSEUM.

NUMBER of Visitors from October 31, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

From Where.	No.	From Where.	No.
Canada.....	1,122	France.....	3
United States.....	424	South Africa.....	3
England.....	88	Mexico.....	2
Australia.....	32	Ceylon.....	2
Scotland.....	16	Germany.....	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	14	Channel Islands.....	1
Ireland.....	7	Sweden.....	1
Belgium.....	4	Phillipine Islands.....	1
Japan.....	5		
China.....	6	Total.....	1,735
New Zealand.....	3		

NUMBER of visitors to the Rocky Mountains Park from October 31, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

	No.
Canadian Pacific Hotel.....	2,217
Sanitarium.....	1,596
Grand View Hotel.....	386
Beattie's Hotel.....	434
Cottages and Boarding Houses.....	400
Excursion from Calgary, &c.....	1,500
Total.....	6,533

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HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS SWIMMING BATHS, BANFF, ALBERTA.

CARETAKER of the Cave and Basin's Report for ten months, showing Number and Nationality of visitors, from November 1, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

From Where.	No.	From Where.	No.
Canada.....	1,515	China.....	19
England.....	160	Japan.....	10
Scotland.....	42	France.....	4
Ireland.....	27	Germany.....	4
Australia.....	22	Austria.....	2
New South Wales.....	17	Italy.....	2
New Zealand.....	5	Switzerland.....	8
Queensland.....	11	Sweden.....	6
South Africa.....	5	Belgium.....	4
India.....	10	Mexico.....	4
Ceylon.....	2		
United States.....	805	Total.....	2,702
Honolulu.....	18		

D. D. GALLETLY,
Caretaker Cave and Basin.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between November 10, 1899, and June 30, 1900.

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1899.	°	°	°	°	
Nov. 10.....	30.8	35.5	25.2	24.7	Fair.
" 11.....	32.5	41.2	30.9	32.5	Fair, light rain.
" 12.....	38.2	36.8	25.5	25.1	Fair.
" 13.....	33.6	43.2	31.2	30.2	Fair, rain.
" 14.....	41.5	45.6	38.4	39.2	Fair, squally wind.
" 15.....	43.0	51.9	38.6	42.8	" "
" 16.....	46.0	37.2	38.0	32.6	Cloudy, light rain and snow.
" 17.....	33.0	36.2	29.0	28.0	Fair, squally wind.
" 18.....	36.0	39.8	33.5	33.0	Fair, light snow, squally wind.
" 19.....	39.0	40.1	33.0	31.8	Cloudy, light rain and snow, squally wind.
" 20.....	32.0	36.2	22.6	22.1	Cloudy.
" 21.....	37.0	43.1	30.0	28.6	Fair, light rain.
" 22.....	41.0	40.8	35.2	34.0	Fair, snow flurries.
" 23.....	37.8	41.4	35.8	35.0	Fair.
" 24.....	39.0	42.5	31.5	30.5	Fair, squally wind.
" 25.....	40.8	36.3	26.1	25.4	Fair, hoar frost, squally wind.
" 26.....	38.8	40.8	33.8	33.2	Cloudy, light rain.
" 27.....	36.8	41.3	31.5	29.5	Fair, rain.
" 28.....	41.0	38.8	35.5	32.8	Cloudy, rain and snow flurries.
" 29.....	33.2	30.8	28.0	27.0	Cloudy, light snow.
" 30.....	28.2	30.0	19.7	26.8	Cloudy, snow.
Dec. 1.....	29.5	31.3	27.8	26.5	Cloudy, snow, Bow River frozen over.
" 2.....	27.5	27.2	13.0	14.7	Fair.
" 3.....	23.5	25.6	9.3	10.8	"
" 4.....	20.0	20.1	5.2	9.2	Fair, squally wind, skating on river.
" 5.....	22.0	27.6	16.5	18.8	Fair. ☉
" 6.....	23.8	30.6	18.8	23.5	Fair, squally wind.
" 7.....	30.8	32.5	24.5	22.8	Fair.
" 8.....	31.8	43.0	29.5	28.8	Fair, snow flurries.
" 9.....	29.5	30.8	27.0	24.7	" "
" 10.....	26.6	28.9	19.0	21.2	Fair.
" 11.....	26.5	22.3	16.7	15.1	Cloudy, snow.
" 12.....	16.0	17.2	11.8	9.3	Cloudy, light snow; first sleighing, but bad.
" 13.....	12.2	12.1	5.5	6.7	Cloudy, light snow.
" 14.....	8.8	6.3	-1.5	-6.0	Cloudy, light snow, very squally wind.
" 15.....	-5.4	0.8	-12.2	-12.5	Cloudy, light snow, squally wind.
" 16.....	-9.0	0.3	-13.4	-9.0	Fair, light snow, solar parhelia, partial eclipse of moon visible from 6 p.m. to 8.20 p.m.
" 17.....	4.0	12.2	-1.8	-0.8	Fair.
" 18.....	11.5	24.6	0.1	10.4	Fair, squally wind.
" 19.....	27.8	36.8	18.6	27.6	Fair, very squally wind.
" 20.....	32.8	36.2	28.8	30.6	Fair, squally wind.
" 21.....	34.0	36.2	29.0	32.0	Cloudy, snow.
" 22.....	34.5	38.6	32.4	33.6	Cloudy, rain and snow flurries.
" 23.....	42.0	34.8	34.2	24.8	Cloudy, snow.
" 24.....	43.8	41.9	23.8	37.9	Cloudy, rain.
" 25.....	40.2	40.3	36.1	33.2	Cloudy, roads very icy, snow in patches.
" 26.....	33.5	32.8	25.0	18.7	Fair, snow.
" 27.....	20.0	16.3	9.5	4.8	Fair, snow flurries.
" 28.....	5.2	15.1	0.2	2.0	Cloudy.
" 29.....	18.0	25.3	14.8	16.0	Fair.
" 30.....	20.2	25.8	14.1	15.0	Cloudy, light snow.
" 31.....	16.8	12.3	7.7	7.0	Cloudy, snow, ice on Bow River about nine inches thick.

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—Continued.

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1900.					
Jan.	1....	8.0	13.8	-9.4	-11.3 Fair, light snow.
"	2....	17.2	20.0	8.5	7.0 Fair, snow.
"	3....	19.8	26.1	8.8	7.1 Fair, perfect day.
"	4....	19.5	23.2	4.0	1.8 Fair, sleighing good.
"	5....	19.8	28.1	7.2	12.7 Cloudy, snow.
"	6....	35.8	33.2	25.8	29.8 Fair, snow, 7 inches snow on ground.
"	7....	30.0	37.3	25.9	27.0 Cloudy, light rain.
"	8....	35.8	37.8	30.1	32.5 Fair, snow flurries.
"	9....	36.2	34.2	22.1	30.6 Cloudy, snow flurries, squally wind.
"	10....	30.8	32.1	23.8	27.0 Cloudy, snow flurries.
"	11....	30.0	32.7	26.1	26.4 Fair, snow flurries.
"	12....	31.4	33.1	29.5	27.2 Cloudy, snow.
"	13....	37.2	30.2	22.6	23.3 Fair, snow flurries.
"	14....	26.6	28.2	13.5	11.1 Fair, perfect day.
"	15....	26.8	27.1	13.5	9.5 Fair, squally wind.
"	16....	27.5	32.9	25.2	27.0 Cloudy, squally wind.
"	17....	35.5	43.9	28.1	30.5 Cloudy, chinook wind.
"	18....	49.7	48.5	41.8	45.2 Cloudy, light rain, very squally wind, sleighing bad.
"	19....	42.0	32.8	35.2	28.5 Fair, snow.
"	20....	29.0	36.0	20.5	28.8 Cloudy, very squally wind.
"	21....	36.5	40.8	31.8	34.4 Cloudy, light snow, very squally wind.
"	22....	35.0	32.2	32.5	26.7 Cloudy, light snow.
"	23....	27.2	35.2	25.8	28.2 Cloudy, snow.
"	24....	32.0	28.9	13.5	11.0 Fair.
"	25....	25.5	19.4	2.8	0.1 Fair, perfect day.
"	26....	17.8	17.2	2.5	-0.5 Fair, perfect day.
"	27....	13.0	5.5	-9.7	-12.2 Fair, perfect day.
"	28....	6.0	29.4	-1.4	5.2 Fair, wheels in use.
"	29....	26.5	27.7	13.0	8.8 Fair, perfect day, finches about.
"	30....	27.0	28.6	10.0	7.6 Fair, perfect day.
"	31....	24.2	31.2	8.0	5.1 Fair, perfect day, ice on Bow River about 13 inches.
Feb.	1....	29.4	29.2	9.3	13.0 Cloudy.
"	2....	28.4	23.6	10.5	9.5 Cloudy, snow flurries.
"	3....	23.1	32.7	15.8	13.8 Cloudy, snow flurries.
"	4....	31.0	15.1	12.0	10.8 Cloudy, snow.
"	5....	14.8	31.7	1.8	14.0 Cloudy, light snow, squally wind.
"	6....	28.6	9.6	13.2	5.2 Fair, snow, sleighing good.
"	7....	5.5	-3.2	-10.4	-14.6 Fair.
"	8....	-13.0	6.1	-30.0	-28.8 Fair.
"	9....	6.8	26.7	2.9	6.5 Cloudy.
"	10....	25.8	32.0	21.8	23.0 Cloudy, light snow.
"	11....	29.6	26.6	14.7	17.5 Cloudy.
"	12....	22.8	8.0	8.0	2.1 Fair, squally wind.
"	13....	2.2	-8.8	-12.0	-13.7 Cloudy.
"	14....	-8.8	-8.3	-34.0	-33.1 Fair.
"	15....	-9.5	1.2	-20.2	-15.3 Fair, pine crossbeaks about.
"	16....	-4.2	14.7	-20.6	-18.8 Fair, squally wind.
"	17....	11.6	18.2	5.4	6.5 Fair, snow flurries, very squally wind.
"	18....	22.5	32.8	17.5	17.1 Fair, squally wind.
"	19....	29.7	21.1	0.9	1.8 Fair.
"	20....	20.0	36.2	6.1	19.5 Fair, squally wind.
"	21....	32.0	37.1	28.8	29.8 Cloudy, light snow, squally wind.
"	22....	35.5	37.8	27.8	28.5 Fair, squally wind.
"	23....	32.5	35.7	8.8	8.1 Fair.
"	24....	33.0	41.6	29.5	30.5 Fair, snow flurries, squally wind.
"	25....	37.0	35.0	23.7	24.5 Fair, sleighing bad, 3 inches snow on ground, perfect day.
"	26....	30.6	32.5	11.8	10.6 Fair.
"	27....	27.3	32.9	7.9	9.1 Fair, squally wind.
"	28....	31.7	36.6	28.5	27.5 Cloudy, ice on Bow River 16 inches, squally wind, very light snow.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperature, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1900.	°	°	°	°	
Mar. 1....	34.2	34.6	25.2	23.5	Fair.
" 2....	30.9	16.7	15.0	7.4	Fair, light snow, very squally wind.
" 3....	7.6	9.9	3.2	2.1	Cloudy, light snow, squally wind.
" 4....	5.0	10.7	-3.2	-4.9	Cloudy, snow flurries, squally wind.
" 5....		9.6	-11.7	-14.0	Fair, snow flurries.
" 6....	12.0	30.8	-1.6	11.8	Fair, light snow, squally wind.
" 7....	27.8	7.6	2.5	0.7	Cloudy, snow, squally wind, ice on Lake Minnewanka 2 ft.
" 8....	7.5	9.2	-6.1	-7.1	Cloudy, snow.
" 9....	24.8	36.5	2.0	24.5	Cloudy, rain and light snow.
" 10....	36.3	39.9	33.6	33.6	Cloudy, rain, Bow River opening in places.
" 11....	37.0	41.8	34.3	34.5	Cloudy, raining, sleighing bad, Bow River breaking up.
" 12....	38.2	41.3	33.7	31.8	Fair, squally wind.
" 13....	38.0	42.5	20.5	17.0	Fair, perfect day.
" 14....	37.5	49.2	18.5	17.1	Fair, perfect day, snow in patches.
" 15....	47.2	54.9	19.2	18.0	Fair, perfect day, chipping sparrows about.
" 16....	46.8	50.6	18.5	17.2	Fair, perfect day, ruby finches about.
" 17....	37.8	50.2	18.0	17.4	Fair, perfect day.
" 18....	40.6	45.2	20.2	20.0	" "
" 19....	42.2	42.3	27.5	27.4	Fair, blue birds and orioles around.
" 20....	39.5	47.8	21.8	22.1	Fair, perfect day, sleighing over.
" 21....	46.2	48.0	28.8	28.8	Fair, western robins around, Bow River open.
" 22....	45.0	47.2	34.2	34.5	Cloudy.
" 23....	45.0	39.2	31.8	31.6	Fair.
" 24....	37.5	38.3	26.8	27.8	Fair, snow flurries.
" 25....	35.2	42.2	21.1	21.4	Fair, snow.
" 26....	34.8	39.7	27.2	27.8	" "
" 27....	30.2	35.4	19.9	21.1	Fair.
" 28....	29.8	39.7	21.7	21.2	Fair, perfect day.
" 29....	36.8	42.0	12.9	14.5	Fair, juncos around.
" 30....	39.7	46.4	27.9	28.3	Fair.
" 31....	43.8	48.8	27.0	27.1	Fair, perfect day.
April 1....	46.6	58.3	27.4	30.8	" "
" 2....	55.6	58.9	25.6	26.2	Fair.
" 3....	52.5	52.3	34.0	34.8	Cloudy, rain, thunder.
" 4....	44.8	53.2	32.2	33.2	Fair, Bow River rising.
" 5....	49.8	52.4	45.7	43.9	Fair, light rain, anemones in bloom.
" 6....	48.8	59.7	41.8	42.2	Fair, light rain.
" 7....	54.1	42.8	35.8	35.2	Fair, rain and snow flurries, Devil's Lake commencing to break up.
" 8....	38.0	37.9	21.8	24.8	Cloudy, light snow.
" 9....	33.4	38.3	27.8	28.1	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 10....	35.7	42.2	29.3	30.3	Cloudy.
" 11....	38.7	52.9	28.2	29.2	Fair, squally wind, butterflies, petasites in flower.
" 12....	50.9	54.9	24.5	25.2	Fair, perfect day, mosquitoes, frogs piping.
" 13....	50.9	57.0	23.3	24.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 14....	53.4	53.9	26.2	27.1	Fair, rain.
" 15....	48.0	49.7	32.9	33.8	Fair, light rain.
" 16....	48.2	54.3	23.8	25.8	Fair, perfect day, honey bees around.
" 17....	53.6	58.3	28.2	30.8	Fair, squally wind.
" 18....	54.9	48.2	45.2	42.2	Cloudy, light rain and snow.
" 19....	42.3	34.8	31.2	30.7	Cloudy, snow.
" 20....	31.9	46.2	29.2	30.2	Fair, ice out of Devil's Lake.
" 21....	44.8	15.3	23.5	25.5	Fair, perfect day.
" 22....	51.8	48.3	23.8	36.5	Cloudy, snow flurries and rain.
" 23....	45.4	51.4	25.8	27.7	Fair, perfect day.
" 24....	49.9	56.9	24.1	26.8	Fair.
" 25....	55.3	45.2	26.2	32.6	Cloudy, light rain, calypso borealis in bloom.
" 26....	44.0	53.3	35.2	36.5	Cloudy.
" 27....	51.9	46.8	36.5	37.2	Cloudy, rain and soft hail.
" 28....	40.0	59.6	23.1	24.5	Fair, perfect day.

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.					
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1900.	°	°	°		
April 29....	58·8	67·0	26·2	25·8	Fair, perfect day, grass green, wild strawberry plants in bloom.
" 30....	66·7	71·2	27·4	28·5	Fair, perfect day, violets and bearberry in bloom.
May 1....	69·0	62·8	29·8	30·5	Fair, perfect day.
" 2....	60·9	67·0	28·0	29·5	" "
" 3....	64·5	69·3	28·8	30·5	Fair, anemone, parviflora, corydalis and androsace in bloom.
" 4....	66·6	69·0	30·2	33·5	Fair, light rain.
" 5....	64·2	63·0	39·4	40·7	Fair, very light rain, poplars well on in leaf.
" 6....	56·4	60·0	38·5	39·8	Fair, very light rain.
" 7....	53·9	63·4	36·0	37·0	" "
" 8....	59·1	64·7	33·5	34·5	" "
" 9....	60·3	68·4	32·1	33·8	Fair, light rain, grasshoppers around, fine day.
" 10....	65·8	66·4	34·7	34·8	Cloudy, rain, thunder, squally wind.
" 11....	50·9	63·4	35·7	36·6	Cloudy, rain.
" 12....	61·4	60·2	37·0	38·0	Cloudy.
" 13....	58·3	52·3	43·2	43·2	Cloudy, light rain
" 14....	52·0	60·4	38·5	40·4	Fair, swallows around.
" 15....	58·1	63·6	39·2	41·8	Fair.
" 16....	60·4	52·5	34·8	35·2	Cloudy, rain.
" 17....	47·7	57·8	36·4	37·0	Fair.
" 18....	55·9	55·9	39·1	39·5	" "
" 19....	55·9	63·0	27·2	29·8	" "
" 20....	58·5	62·3	33·1	34·0	" "
" 21....	58·7	59·3	40·0	39·5	" "
" 22....	54·1	48·8	40·7	41·2	Cloudy, rain.
" 23....	47·0	59·1	27·2	29·5	Fair.
" 24....	55·8	57·9	33·5	44·5	Cloudy, rain.
" 25....	49·0	59·8	29·7	32·5	Fair.
" 26....	58·7	52·9	45·9	42·6	Cloudy, rain.
" 27....	47·4	52·3	28·6	29·2	Fair.
" 28....	49·5	55·3	35·8	35·8	" "
" 29....	52·9	52·9	32·8	33·5	Cloudy, rain.
" 30....	50·9	56·7	29·2	29·8	Fair, light rain.
" 31....	51·9	65·4	29·2	30·2	Fair, perfect day.
June 1....	61·5	70·3	30·0	31·6	" "
" 2....	64·7	65·0	34·0	36·5	Fair.
" 3....	61·4	70·9	34·8	35·5	" "
" 4....	66·4	63·4	45·3	46·8	Fair, squally wind.
" 5....	57·6	60·2	44·0	44·8	Fair, light rain, squally wind.
" 6....	54·4	55·8	35·7	37·8	Fair.
" 7....	52·5	56·9	29·2	31·5	Cloudy, rain.
" 8....	52·4	49·2	34·0	34·5	Cloudy, light rain and soft hail.
" 9....	48·2	60·9	34·0	35·5	Fair, swallows building.
" 10....	56·2	63·9	34·5	37·8	Cloudy, light rain with squally wind.
" 11....	53·3	63·0	31·0	32·2	Fair, very light rain.
" 12....	58·3	70·4	27·7	30·8	Fair, perfect day.
" 13....	66·7	74·4	35·2	37·8	" "
" 14....	68·8	81·4	35·1	37·8	" "
" 15....	78·5	76·3	43·7	47·5	Fair, rain.
" 16....	57·1	66·0	50·2	51·8	Cloudy, rain.
" 17....	64·0	50·3	48·3	43·7	" "
" 18....	44·7	66·4	40·8	43·0	Fair, light rain.
" 19....	59·6	65·4	50·2	52·5	Cloudy, light rain, squally wind.
" 20....	63·9	77·1	57·8	61·5	Fair, squally wind.
" 21....	73·7	85·0	56·8	56·9	Fair.
" 22....	79·8	71·0	58·2	55·4	Fair, rain, thunder, Bow River very high.

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1900.	°	°	°	°	
June 23....	67·6	76·4	44·8	45·0	Fair, rain, thunder and lightn'g, Bow River highest for 7 years.
" 24... .	72·4	80·4	53·8	55·3	Fair, rain, thunder and lightning.
" 25....	78·6	70·3	51·2	51·8	" "
" 26....	65·0	64·8	50·2	51·2	Fair, rain.
" 27....	62·7	70·4	41·8	43·2	Fair.
" 28....	62·8	67·4	44·6	45·7	Cloudy, rain, gusty wind.
" 29....	52·9	68·4	43·5	44·5	Fair, rain.
" 30... .	63·7	54·4	36·0	41·8	Cloudy, rain.

N. B. SANSON,

Observer.

PART V.
FORESTRY

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND FORESTRY

FOR CANADA

1900

FORESTRY

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND
FORESTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

FORESTRY BRANCH,

OTTAWA, September 26, 1900.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Timber and Forestry for 1900, being the second report from this branch.

In the last report recommendations were made for the appointment of forest fire rangers to guard certain of the timber areas which were most exposed to danger from forest fires, and during the past three months, with this object in view, my time has been wholly occupied in travelling through and inspecting a portion of the wooded districts of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the railway belt in British Columbia, and also in gathering information with respect to tree planting on the plains.

Steps are now being taken by which fire rangers will be employed; generally, under the supervision of the Crown timber agents for the district at such times and places as they consider their services necessary.

The North-west Mounted Police have always regarded fire protection as a part of their work, and no better men could be employed, but their duties are so varied and extend over such a vast extent of country that it was found impossible for the number comprising the force adequately to guard the timber districts as well as the prairie during the dry months of the year.

I desire to say, however, that during my recent visit through the country, I found the officers in charge most anxious to do all in their power to prevent both forest and prairie fires. Through the kindness of the Comptroller, Mr. Fred. White, who gave me a letter of introduction to all the officers, I had the pleasure of meeting those in charge at Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary and Macleod, and of discussing with them the conditions existing in their several localities. In each case an understanding was arrived at as to what parts it would be necessary to employ other assistance on, and what parts would be sufficiently looked after by their men. Copies of the fire ordinance and posters warning the public that the provisions of the ordinance would be rigorously enforced have been sent them for their use.

The matter of encouraging forest tree planting by the settlers is being undertaken, but owing to the small amount appropriated for that purpose, and as this amount included also forest protection, it will be impossible to do more than begin the work this year.

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Recognizing the importance of having the strength of public opinion behind the efforts that were being made to inaugurate and carry out a forestry policy suited to the varied conditions of the country, and believing that the idea would meet with favour by those who had given the greatest attention to the subject, in January last I took the liberty of inviting a number of gentlemen to meet at my office for the purpose of considering the matter of forming a Forestry Association. This meeting was well attended by those qualified to express an intelligent opinion on the subject, and the result of their deliberations was the unanimous adoption of a resolution that steps be taken to form a Canadian Forestry Association, and that a meeting be called during the month of February following for the purpose. A committee was appointed to carry out the proposition, and on the 8th of March a meeting was held in the railway committee room of the House of Commons, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, officers appointed and several interesting papers on the subject of forestry read.

The report of this, the first annual meeting of the association, has been printed in a very attractive form and a great number of copies distributed throughout the Dominion. The association has also made arrangements with *Rod and Gun in Canada*, a monthly periodical devoted to the fishing and game interests of Canada, as its official organ, certain pages being set apart and edited and controlled by the association, and it is only right to say that the association is principally indebted to Mr. R. H. Campbell, of the Department of the Interior, the assistant editor, for conducting this work during the past summer.

In order to obtain as large a membership as possible, the annual fee has been placed at \$1, and that of a life member at \$10. This entitles the member to a copy of the annual report and also to the official organ.

It is exceedingly gratifying to observe the interest that this movement seems to have awakened in all parts of the country. In British Columbia, no doubt through the efforts of our esteemed president, who is now the lieutenant-governor of that province, a branch of our association has recently been formed with Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., as president; and on the other side of the continent, at the opening of the provincial exhibition at Halifax a few weeks ago, the Hon. Mr. Jones, the new lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, devoted a considerable part of his address to the subject of forestry, and made special reference to the aims of this association.

Of course the association has no official connection with any branch of the government service, but it is believed that the deliberations and advice of such a body of men will be of great assistance to this branch in its efforts to inaugurate and carry out a judicious system of forestry in Canada, and with this in view the Department has rendered very valuable assistance to the association.

PROTECTION AND PROPAGATION.

In connection with the efforts now being made by the government with respect to the forestry problem, it may be well to consider the subject under several heads. There are two great divisions of this work and it would be hard to say which of them deserves the greater attention. These are, first, the protection and management of the present forest areas, and secondly, the encouragement of tree planting on the plains of Manitoba, and the North-west Territories.

With reference to the former it is unnecessary to repeat what was stated in last year's report as to the immense extent of the unsettled territory of the Dominion that is properly classed as wooded land, but it may be said that few countries in the world

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afford so good a field for the adoption of proper forestry methods as Canada. We are starting before vested rights have assumed very large proportions. The government is largely dealing with its own property.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS A LEGITIMATE FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The greatest advocate for individual rights will admit the propriety of the interference of the state so far as such interference is necessary for the promotion of the public welfare. Now, it is generally admitted that from fifteen to twenty (some say twenty-five) per cent of the total territory of a country should be kept in wood, this proportion being necessary to afford desirable economic conditions, such as the conservation of moisture, protection from storms, &c., but especially as a means of regulating the even flow of rivers and streams. The disastrous effects that follow the inundation of timber at the head waters of streams are experienced every spring in the raging floods that rush down the valleys with terrific force, frequently causing destruction to life and property. And this is only one feature of the injury thus created. In the course of a month or two after, the result of this profligate waste of so requisite an element is seen in the drying up of the springs and streams and even the wells, causing hardship and distress to both man and beast.

In this connection and with the view of arresting the destruction of the timber on certain of such districts and retaining the forest thereon, several timber reserves have already been set apart by the Dominion Government. The practice of setting aside forest reserves has long been adopted in several of the European countries, and within the last ten years the federal government of the United States has by proclamation established forty-seven permanent forest reserves, containing a total area of 47,418,689 acres.

In our case the work is only begun and it will require the care and attention of those who may have the direction of the work to endeavour to have these reservations made well in advance of settlement, and before claims to the territory have been acquired through homesteading, or by squatters settling on the land.

It may be as well to state here that one of the objects of setting apart these reserves is to retain them for the growth of timber for the benefit of the surrounding country. This will not, as has sometimes been inferred, prevent the cutting of this timber either by settlers for their use or the larger sized trees into saw logs by lumbermen. It would be as unwise to refuse to cut a forest as it would be to allow the ripened grain to go to waste by neglecting to harvest it. But the cutting should be done under directions from the Department and so as to increase the rate of growth of the smaller timber. This regulation should also apply to the settlers who obtain permits to cut green timber for their use. It is a great waste to cut down very small trees along with the large ones and thus entirely denude the land, instead of allowing the small trees the benefit that would result to them from removing those that prevented their receiving the light and nourishment necessary for their more rapid growth.

This brings up another subject which belongs primarily to a different branch of the service, but which is of vital importance to the efficient working of the forestry branch. This is the necessity for exploration work in the unsurveyed portions of the country.

In the early history of Canada the deeds of the explorer are everywhere in evidence, but when fixed settlements were formed and the people settled down to sedentary occupations this spirit seems to have died out, and the result is that to find any records of travel in our wilderness regions, outside of what has been done by the Geological Survey Department, our only recourse is frequently to the narratives of the early French and English explorers of perhaps a century or two ago. This state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible. The Dominion has an immense tract of un-

occupied and practically unexplored territory, and, in order to direct immigration and lay the foundations of settlement, it is absolutely necessary that those who are to administer the affairs of this region should know its physical character.

This matter is emphasized here as it relates particularly to forestry management. It is impossible at present to point out on a map with any degree of accuracy the location, much less the quality or approximate quantity of timber that may exist in any portion of that vast region stretching across the continent from Labrador to Alaska. Very little is known also regarding its agricultural or mineral wealth. Exploration should precede but not supersede the regular work of the surveyor. With our newer districts explored, we would be able to direct in advance of settlement what districts should be kept as forest reserves, what portions allowed for settlement by the agriculturist, and what reserved for their mineral value. By this means the government could direct the pioneer settlers into districts fitted for their various vocations.

There are two reasons why forestry belongs peculiarly to the state. First, on account of the communal interest in the forestry of a country being so large as compared with the individual interest. The popular idea of the value of the forests, as only for the actual commercial value of the wood to the individual who owns the land, is as far from the truth as it would be to assert that the only value of water in the great economy of nature is restricted to the use made of it for drinking purposes, entirely ignoring the fertilizing effects of rain, the power derived from the waterfall, or the great benefits it affords as a means of transportation.

It is recognized as a principle in law that no individual has a right to divert water from its natural course, and when we consider that by destroying the forest, natural conditions are interfered with at the very source of supply many times more injurious to the community than changing the course of a stream, it is evident that an enlightened forest policy, by which the conditions at these sources of supply are not prejudicially interfered with, is a legitimate matter for the state, as representing the community, to deal with, but, as before stated, in our case at the present day, with the land at most of the great water-sheds still in the hands of the government, it requires only a proper land and forest policy rightly administered to ensure for this country what older and more thickly settled countries can attain only by purchase of the land from the individual owners.

The second reason why forestry belongs specially to the state is owing to the length of time required for trees to attain maturity. In order that an ordinary forest may attain its greatest commercial value, a long period of from fifty to one hundred years is required, so that there is little incentive to the average individual looking only to his own immediate interest to engage in an enterprise such as tree-planting, as a commercial venture, when he knows that his career in this world will have closed long before the return for his labour can be realized. With the nation the case is very different. It is impossible for the individual to realize his return owing to the brevity of human life, but this standard of measurement does not apply to the nation whose existence is calculated not by years but by centuries.

Another point that might be referred to in this connection is that the action of the state in assisting in the preservation and propagation of timber is not open to the objection sometimes justly made when it undertakes certain works, the products of which enter into competition with those produced by individuals. On the other hand, neither can it be stated that grants for such purposes by the government are in any sense bonuses to individuals, not even to the extent that such grants to agricultural, horticultural, and kindred societies might be regarded (expedient as these undoubtedly are), for the reason that the benefits resulting accrue to the whole community. Therefore, if it can be shown that public money can be profitably employed in forestry matters, whether in arresting the present destructive agencies, such as forest fires, &c., or in assisting nature in the way of reproduction, we are working on lines well within the limits of state authority; and not only this, but in a field where the state alone

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can best undertake the work. Such being the case, and regarding the necessity of forests to the welfare of a country as previously pointed out not only for the present but for future generations, it may safely be asserted that it is the duty of the government to expend such of the public funds as may be necessary for such service.

I shall devote some little space to the great extent and value of the forests on Dominion lands, and it is pleasing in this connection to know that at the recent exhibition of forest products at Paris, Canada took such a high place.

OUR SPRUCE FORESTS.

The white pine has for many years constituted the most abundant and most valuable timber, both for domestic use and for export, that Canada has produced, and if the cutting of this timber had been done by proper methods by taking out only the larger timber and allowing the smaller to grow, and if fire had been kept out of the woods, there could have been a continuous supply maintained from the new growth. Unfortunately, until recently the lumberman seemed to regard his timber in the same sense as he would a mine in which was stored a certain amount of treasure to be taken out, after which the area included in the operations was of no value. He took no thought of the element of growth and no precautions to ensure a future crop. The result is that in most cases the fire, following close on the work of the axe, has denuded great areas, where once fine forests of this timber existed. It is possible, if rational methods are adopted in the districts best adapted for the growth of this valuable timber, that future generations may see the original conditions restored and these areas again yielding that for which they are best adapted; but the public must realize very soon that pine as the king of our forests has been deposed, and even under the most favourable conditions a generation or two must pass away before the old forests can be replaced.

Fortunately this country, so fruitful in natural resources, seems destined to supply the world with another product of her forest in the spruce timber, which will probably be as important and valuable in the future as the white pine has been in the past. George Johnson, F.S.S., in a recent publication on the 'Pulp Wood of Canada,' says:

'In Canada there is practically an unlimited supply of wood suitable for pulp of the highest character. The area of Canada upon which the spruce grows is almost continuous with the geographical boundaries. Far east the spruce grows along the shores of Hamilton Inlet and the northern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Far north, around Ungava Bay, and far north-west in Coronation Gulf, and to the mouth of Mackenzie River, the spruce matures and arrives at good size. Far west, along the fiords of British Columbia, spruce abounds, increasing in quantity as one goes north.'

* * * * *

'In the course of a lecture recently delivered, Mr. A. P. Lowe, of the Geological Survey, described Labrador as a section of Canada, a thousand miles long and about the same in width—thus comprising an area larger than Great Britain, France and Germany combined. Of this region enormous tracts of pine and spruce covered the country.

'Dr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey, says: "Spruce timber begins to be met with, according to all accounts, about 30 miles to the westward of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Nachvak. To the westward of Nachvak, the northern limit of spruce, according to Capt. William Kennedy, reaches the shore of Ungava Bay, north of the George River. On the western side of this bay, the Eskimo informed me, it begins to be found in the Bay of Hope's Advance, or five days' journey south-

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eastward of Cape Prince of Wales on the south side of Hudson Strait, and that in this neighbourhood it was found further north in the interior than on the coast."

'Dr. Bell further says: "On the east main coast of the Hudson Bay the northern limit of the spruce was found to be a few miles north of Richmond Gulf, but it was reported to extend much further north at a distance inland from this coast. On the west side of the bay it was seen in considerable quantities all along the coast from Cape Churchill to Buttons Bay; and Mr. George McTavish, who has made several coasting voyages to the north and who, at my request, has kindly made observations and collected information from the natives in regard to the distribution of timber, informs me that it (spruce) leaves the shore about 20 miles beyond Seal Island. He was told by the Eskimo of these parts, who travel a great deal in the interior, that spruce timber begins to be met with at two days, say 55 miles west of the mouth of Big River, and that it is considerable further inland, opposite to Eskimo Point, which is about in latitude $61^{\circ} 40'$ north. From this neighbourhood it runs west north-westward, and crosses the Coppermine River about 20 miles from its mouth and thence reaches nearly to the Mackenzie River." This testimony corroborates the statements of Messrs. Simpson and Dease and Richardson and other early explorers of the northern littoral of Canada who report the presence of good sized spruce trees.'

Mr. Johnson quotes from the *Manufacturer of Canada*, which says: 'It is a generally expressed opinion now among the paper-makers that Canadian pulp is distinctly superior to that made in Norway, and still more so compared with Swedish pulp. Much of that superiority is to be attributed to the nature of the wood itself; the fibre seems to mill better and is certainly of a tougher and finer texture.'

The same writer quotes one of the principal London publishers who had recently visited Canada, as making the following statement: 'During the past ten years I have paid several visits to Canada. I have always held, as the outcome of my observations, that Canada must, through her enormous natural resources in regard to the paper trade, become in time one of the most important factors in paper manufacturing for the whole world. Our (English) paper-makers have already begun to realize something in regard to what Canada can do for them; and the leading manufacturers in this particular line have demonstrated to their entire satisfaction that Canadian spruce makes a stronger sheet of newspaper than the Scandinavian varieties. It is certainly longer and stronger in fibre, which makes it a far better sheet for newspaper offices to print on with the fast rotary machinery. * * * * Canada is destined to become, through its illimitable tracts of spruce and other woods, not only the foremost wood pulp making nation, but the paper manufacturer of the world, more particularly of the lower grades, such as newspaper.'

But it is worthy of notice that pulp material is being utilized for very many other articles than paper, such as pails and vessels, furniture, boxes of various kinds, ornaments, steam and water pipes, &c. In fact, it is daily replacing both lumber and iron in numberless articles of general use. Such being the case, and as Canada possesses an almost unlimited supply of the raw material situated in a country where water-power is as unlimited as the material in question, it can scarcely be doubted that we are on the eve of the development of a new industry of enormous proportions, and that no more important matter can now engage the attention of those who have charge of public affairs than that of providing for the protection of our great spruce forests, and enacting and enforcing judicious laws and regulations regarding the cutting and manufacture of the timber.

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TIMBER RESERVES.

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

This reserve embraces an area of over 1,000,000 acres in the province of Manitoba, a considerable elevation above the surrounding country. It includes a large part of the territory lying between townships 17 and 26 and ranges 15 and 28, west of the first meridian, and where the fire has not destroyed it, there is a good growth of timber, the principal varieties being aspen and balsam poplar, elm, birch, box elder, spruce and oak. There is an enormous quantity of poplar, both of the *tremuloides* and the *balsamea* varieties, of fair size, from 8 to 14 inches in diameter. The spruce is large enough for lumber and some of it is being cut for that purpose. But it is not for the commercial value of the timber that this district should be retained as a forest so much as for its value as a forest covering at the head waters of so many important streams that find their source in these mountains. If the map of Manitoba be examined it will be found that the greater part of the water in the streams west of the Red River is derived from this area. The Assiniboine, the second river in importance in the province, receives the greater part of its supply here through its tributaries, the Shell, Bird Tail Creek, and the Little Saskatchewan, while on the north side of these mountains we find the Turtle, Ochre, Vermilion, Wilson and Valley Rivers all rising in this same elevation.

The province of Manitoba should be greatly interested in this matter. These mountains are as truly a reservoir for regulating the supply of water of a large part of the province as an artificial one is for any city where water-works are established, and it would be just as disastrous to destroy the one as the other.

Fire rangers have been appointed to assist the forest rangers in guarding the timber in this district, and in the Duck and Porcupine Mountains to the north. In the neighbourhood of the latter two ranges, valuable spruce timber is met with, fit for lumber.

It should also be mentioned that the government is assisting certain municipalities in the construction of a road which will serve the purpose of a fire-guard to the south-west of this reserve.

SPRUCE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve is situated south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and embraces certain townships and parts of townships between townships 7 and 11, and ranges 10 and 17, west of the first principal meridian and near the Assiniboine River. It contains about 190,000 acres. The soil is considered too light for agricultural purposes. In some places the land consists of sand hills with only an occasional spruce tree to be seen here and there dotting the landscape. Where the soil is not so light, black and white poplar is the prevailing timber. In many places fire has destroyed the original growth, but a second growth of young trees will soon replace those that have been destroyed, if they too are not killed by fire.

It was noticeable that no jack pine was seen on the light sandy land. Usually this tree is found on just such soil, and it is probable that if it were seeded it would yield a good crop of this variety.

This reserve is under the care of a forest ranger.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

This reserve consists of township 1, in ranges 19, 20 and 21, west of the first meridian. Range 19 and the east half of 20 are well timbered with white poplar, the next

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in quantity being balsam poplar and lastly, scrub oak. The west half of 20 and the whole of 21 is brule, with more or less young timber growing up. There are several lakes among the hills, the largest being Max Lake, in range 20, a fine sheet of water, probably two or three miles long, by half a mile wide. Several camping parties were taking their summer outing on the shores of the lake when I was there, and a little steam launch was seen plying on its waters.

A fire-guard was begun last year and is being completed this year. It will be west of the reserve and runs southerly across the southerly part of township 2, range 22, and across township 1 of the same range, to the international boundary. The actual work of constructing it is lessened somewhat by two lakes that are met with on the way.

As this reserve lies along the American boundary, certain communications have passed between the two governments with reference to joint action to preserve the timber in this district. It is said that the worst fires have come from the south.

This reserve is under the control of Forest Ranger C. A. Walkinshaw, who has recently been allowed to engage one man to assist him if he finds it necessary

MOOSE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

This reserve lies within the territory included in townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5, west of the second principal meridian, in the district of Assiniboia, and has an area of about 103,000 acres. The soil is for the most part of excellent quality and there are a great number of lakes within its limits. Unfortunately the water in some of them is impregnated with alkali. Fish Lake, the largest, is about six miles in length by about half a mile in average width. It is a fine sheet of clear water, surrounded, except on a portion of the north side where the fire has been, by a thick growth of good sized timber, principally poplar, with some birch. On the road leading from the east side of the lake towards Moosomin for a distance of probably three or four miles, we pass through a splendid forest of two varieties of poplar, the white or *tremuloides* variety largely predominating, with an occasional white birch here and there. This lake is becoming the resort for campers and pleasure seekers from the surrounding country in the summer season. Several cottages have been built for that purpose, and it was pleasing to find that those living on the surrounding treeless prairies were able to find a sylvan resort of such beauty so near their own homes.

A large extent of the western part of the reserve has been burnt over, but a splendid growth of young poplar, resembling a nursery in its thickness of growth and uniformity of height, can be seen extending without a break over hundreds of acres. No more profitable crop could be desired than this, as it will take only a very few years for it to reach a size sufficiently large to be used for building and other purposes.

An arrangement was made a year or two ago between the governments of the Dominion and the Territories, by which the latter undertook to construct a fire guard around the outside of the reserve, and the former to build a road which would also act as another fire guard from north to south through it.

This reserve is under the supervision of a forest ranger, who is allowed two fire rangers to assist him in patrolling the territory when there is greatest danger from fire.

THE FOOT HILLS RESERVE.

This reserve includes a very large tract, the exact area of which it would be difficult to state. It embraces all the territory from the summit of the Rocky mountains easterly to the prairie and extending from the international boundary north to the Bow river.

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The prairie country east of this reserve enjoys a climate much milder than is found in any other of our possessions in the North-west. It is well known as the best grazing district of the west. This is owing to the Chinook winds which prevail here and render the winters so mild that the stock do not as a rule require other feeding and shelter than what nature provides. Owing, however, to the average rainfall being very light, this district has generally been considered as not adapted for the growth of cereals, but since the introduction of irrigation within the past few years, a new future is opening up for a large part of Southern Alberta. There are nearly six hundred miles of irrigation ditches and canals constructed, all of which receive their supply from streams rising on the eastern slope of this great mountain chain, and this is only the beginning of an enterprise which will assuredly make this part the garden of the west. But in order that the supply of water feeding these canals and ditches may be maintained for use whenever required, it is absolutely necessary that the natural reservoir be kept intact, so as to retain throughout the summer an adequate supply. It is unnecessary to say that this can be done in only one way, and that is by retaining the forest covering as far as possible at the sources and along the valleys of these streams.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, the Deputy Minister of Public Works for the North-west Territories, who has had the government superintendence of these irrigation works, in a recent communication says :

‘In all the sections of western America where irrigation is practised the water for the crops is required during that portion of the year extending from June to October, and in many seasons the water is more needed during the middle and towards the end of the irrigation season than in the earlier months. If, then, the irrigator is prevented from getting the water when his crops need it most, it is poor satisfaction to be compelled to look back to the surplus flow which was running to waste in the earlier months of the year, possibly in the shape of a flood which damaged his irrigation ditch or canal as well as bridges, &c., along its course, and caused serious inconvenience to everybody living along, or having to cross, the stream.

‘The foregoing facts will serve to indicate the particular interest which present and future residents have in the protection of the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Foothills country forming the watershed from which the water is brought down by the Bow River, Old Man River, Belly River, St. Mary River, and a large number of smaller streams for the irrigation of the fertile lands lying along the lower portions of these rivers.’

Two forest fire rangers have been employed during the latter part of this season within the limits of this reserve.

There are a few other districts which within the past few years have been set apart as timber reserves, such as Cooking Lake reserve in Northern Alberta, south-east of Edmonton, containing over 109,000 acres; the Forest Park reserve near the international boundary in south-western Alberta, which contains something over 34,000 acres; the Louise Lake Park reserve, south-east of Laggan station, in the Rocky Mountains, and Sand Lake Park reserve in township 24, range 9, west of the 5th meridian.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

A fine young growth of trees is springing up over a large part of the park, replacing the old forest that has been destroyed by fire and adding very much to the beauty of the landscape, and at the same time affording an agreeable shade along the roads and paths through the grounds.

It is unnecessary to say that if this locality should again be visited by one of those fires such as formerly swept over it, it would simply ruin the park, till another growth could take its place.

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These trees are mostly coniferous, and for that reason are more inflammable than the broad leaved varieties. The trees growing, too, along the mountain sides where the rainfall is quickly carried off, it requires only a few days of dry, hot weather at any time to render the conditions such that a spark from the railway engine, or a cigar stub carelessly thrown aside, is liable to start a fire that might be most disastrous in its effects.

To provide as far as possible against such a contingency, a fire ranger will probably be employed in the future, under the direction of the park superintendent, to patrol the frequented parts whenever the superintendent considers such service necessary.

I might be permitted to refer again to the desirability of enlarging the area of this park. The present boundaries do not in any sense conform to the topography of the district. The consequence is that in dealing with the streams, or in constructing bridle paths, especially up the Bow River and its tributaries, we go only a short distance from the station at Banff, before the north limit of the park is reached, and as the appropriation for park purposes cannot be legally used outside its limits, it is obvious that the extension of the limits in this direction at least is desirable. A convenient limit in this direction would apparently be the watershed of the Bow River.

THE RAILWAY BELT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The government of Canada, in the ownership of a forty mile belt along the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the possessor of a large amount of merchantable timber in the province of British Columbia. The varieties of greatest commercial value are the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*), western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), western white cedar (*Thuja gigantea*), white spruce (*Picea alba*), Menzies spruce (*Picea Sitchensis*), white fir (*Abies amabilis*), western hemlock (*Tsuga Mertensiana*), and the yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

This district was referred to at some length in last year's report, and recommendation made for the appointment of a number of men as forest fire rangers to patrol and guard the timber, and the crown timber agent at New Westminster has now been given instructions to employ seven men for that purpose at such times as he considers it necessary.

TREE PLANTING ON THE PLAINS.

Various reasons have been given for the absence of trees on the great North American plains. It is well known that there are four requisites for tree growth, viz., soil, heat, light and moisture, also that different varieties require different degrees of these essentials, and that an over-abundance of heat or moisture is fatal to any of them.

It is incorrect to say that the low temperature that prevails on our north-western plains is the cause of the absence of trees there, for we know that certain varieties thrive far north of the plains region where the cold of winter is much more severe. Neither is it correct to attribute the lack of rainfall as the sole cause. We find artificial plantations thriving without irrigation in many parts of that region which was, in its natural state, devoid of tree growth. Again, as has been pointed out by an American writer, in the States of Iowa and Illinois, where the average rainfall varies from 32 to 44 inches, large areas were naturally treeless.

The fact is that a variety of conditions have to be considered in dealing with the question, and one of these is the condition of the land on which the rain falls. The amount of water absorbed, and not the amount that falls on a certain area is what must be taken into account.

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In this connection the following extracts are taken from Mr. Chas. A. Keefer's excellent treatise on *Experimental Tree Planting on the Plains*:

'A heavy rain might fall on compact, sun-baked soil, such as is common over extensive areas of the west, and by far the greater part of the water would run off and be lost to vegetation because the character of the soil would not permit its absorption. Herein will be found one of the most helpful uses of groves in western agriculture. The tree tops will protect the surface of the soil, which, after the few years' cultivation given the trees immediately following planting, will become much more absorptive than when protected only by the slight covering of grasses which nature has placed there. The annual crop of leaves falling in the grove becomes an additional absorbent, so that the grove becomes in time a reservoir of moisture, increasing in utility with age. The moisture becomes available to the surrounding fields.

'In the sand hills of Nebraska and Kansas, where the soil has but a slight percentage of clay as compared with its large proportion of sand, even after long periods of drought only the few inches of surface soil become dry. Scratch away but a few inches and the sand is found moist to the touch, and this despite an even scantier cover than is found in the clay loams that form the typical soil of the plains. This would seem to establish the fact that soil moisture in any given locality is quite as dependent, if not more so, upon the physical structure of the soil itself as upon the amount of rain falling thereon.

'Again, the character of the subsoil plays a very important part in determining soil moisture. There is always somewhere below the surface a moisture-bearing layer. It may be deep in the earth, as are the strata which yield the water of artesian wells, or it may be on a level with the streams, as is the case in the great bottom lands of the Arkansas river. But even where the water-bearing stratum is but a few feet below the surface, if between it and the surface soil a compact clay intervene, the results are almost as deleterious to vegetable growth as though the ground were dry to an unknown depth. These stiff clays are of frequent occurrence throughout the west, and they form a practically impenetrable cover to the water-bearing stratum below, preventing the upward rise of water by capillarity, as would happen in a porous soil. As the dry air is constantly taking moisture from the surface soil by evaporation, unless the loss thus suffered can be replaced, the supply becomes reduced to a point where only the lower forms of vegetation can be sustained. The loss of moisture can be supplied in only one of two ways: (1) by the application of water to the surface, as by rain or irrigation, or (2) by a rise of water from the lower strata of the soil. These lower strata may secure their water supply from far distant sources, the porous character of the subsoil permitting the transfer of water for hundreds of miles from the place where it first came to earth as rain or snow.

'From what has been said it will be readily understood that, while a stiff clay subsoil is unsuitable for trees and should be avoided if possible, it yet remains true that the trees themselves by their growth gradually improve the soil conditions. By shading the surface soil they render it much more absorbent, and their roots gradually penetrate the stiff subsoils, thus permitting moisture to penetrate to a greater depth than would otherwise be possible.'

* * * * *

'It may be safely assumed that the line of successful tree culture will be moved westward in even pace with the agricultural development of the country, and but little, if any, in advance of it. The clay soil of the plains, protected with but a scant growth of herbage, undisturbed through centuries beneath the burning sun and almost constant wind, compacted by the hoof beats of countless buffalo, can not be as absorbent as it will be when the plough has turned it, and the frost has disintegrated it, and the deep growing roots of alfalfa have made it permeable to moisture. Wherever large

areas have been brought into cultivation, tree culture has been more successful than before the advent of the plough. The prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and the eastern parts of Kansas and Nebraska with their planted groves fully sustain this view.'

* * * * *

'Throughout the plains the soil in the bottom lands along the streams is moist for a much longer period than the uplands, and success with trees in the low valleys is comparatively certain. But the great need of groves is on the high lands, where they will act much more effectively as windbreaks, and where the water from the snowdrifts which they catch will be absorbed by the fields. Hence, wherever possible high lands should be selected as sites for groves, even though a slower growth of the trees be secured there.'

* * * * *

'The constant winds are a principal factor in the aridity of the plains. With no obstruction for hundreds of miles, they blow over an area devoid of forests and of large bodies of water. Even in a region of abundant rainfall, such continuous air movement would cause greatly increased evaporation and have a bad effect on plant growth, but with a limited precipitation every means of protection should be employed. It is not to be supposed that trees will grow to the size in the wind-swept plains that the same species will attain within the forest area.

'The heavy winds of the plains suggest the planting of forest trees in masses or large groves rather than in long narrow strips, as was the general practice under the timber-culture law. If ten acres be set aside for a grove, the trees will not only form a better windbreak if planted in a square or a rectangle of but little greater length than breadth, but in their more compact form they will hold the snows better and will themselves suffer much less from the action of the winds. The outer rows of trees will afford protection for the greater part of the plantation. This form of grove is especially useful if it be protected by planting, on all sides and a few rods from its borders, a hedge row of trees that shall serve as a wind mantle. In the north such a hedge will cause the formation of drifts between the hedge and the grove instead of within the grove itself, and the damage by breaking when the snow melts will thus be obviated. Moreover, the water from such melting drifts is largely absorbed by the soil, and thus saved to the farm.'

Reference has previously been made to the length of time required before trees can become of commercial value for the wood they will produce, and to the fact that owing to the brevity of human life few individuals could afford to undertake the planting of trees for the commercial value that the wood might offer. It will be observed that this applies only to those who would engage in such work for the actual money value of the wood when cut. But, as previously intimated, the value of trees is by no means confined to the value of the timber when cut, but in the economy of nature they have functions which can not be performed by any other product of the vegetable kingdom. Several of these functions have already been alluded to, but there is one other matter that must be referred to before concluding, and that is, the great advantage their cultivation affords to the prairie farmer. It is now reasonably certain that the greater part of what is now the treeless region of our North-west is capable of growing trees as well as grain, and it is equally well known that no enterprise more profitable can be undertaken by the settlers there than that of growing shelter belts on their homesteads. They render the home more attractive and add very much to the beauty of the landscape, but they do much more than this in arresting the otherwise almost incessant wind of the naked prairie. These winds in the winter season blow the snow off the uplands, leaving whole fields bare. In the spring this land soon dries out and is in poor condition to withstand even a few weeks of dry weather. Again, in a short

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time those dry, hot winds of summer begin to blow over the plains, often completing the destruction of the young grain that under previous difficulties had barely survived. Shelter belts will to a very large extent counteract these destructive influences. The winds of the winter season being arrested, the snow will not be drifted off the land, and the moisture resulting from its melting in the spring will assist the grain to germinate, and in many cases carry it through those trying stages before it has grown sufficiently to shade the ground ; and with the same means of protection against those equally destructive hot winds later in the season, the grain stands a much better chance than otherwise of yielding a profitable crop.

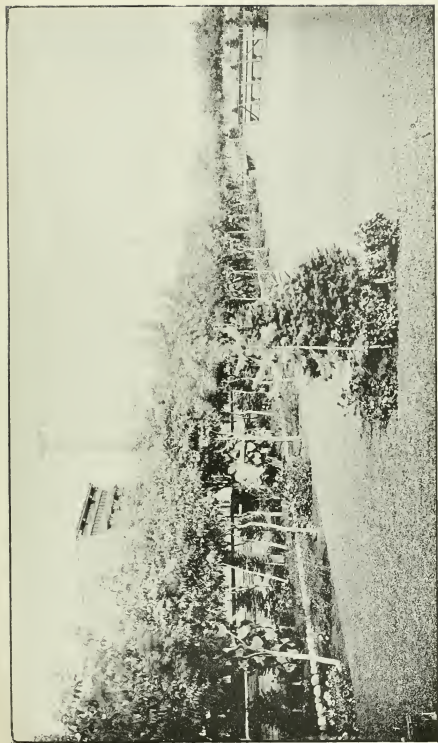
It is gratifying to know that our prairie settlers are becoming alive to the importance of tree culture, and with such assistance and encouragement as would be proper for the government to render, it is believed that in comparatively few years we may anticipate very important results both in the increased productiveness of the farms and in the comfort and appearance of their homesteads.

I have the honour to be, sir,

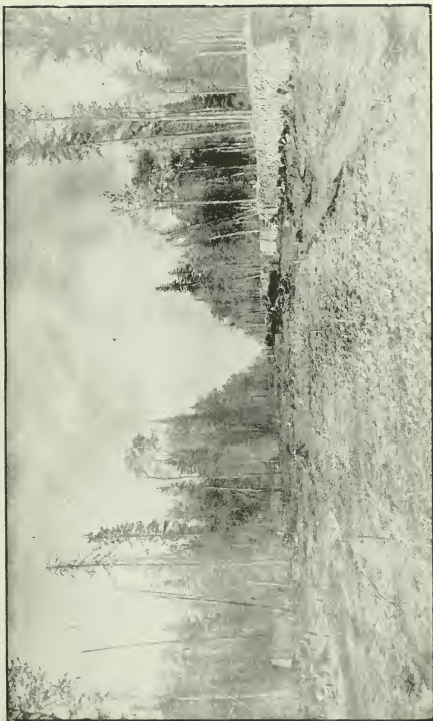
Your obedient servant,

E. STEWART,

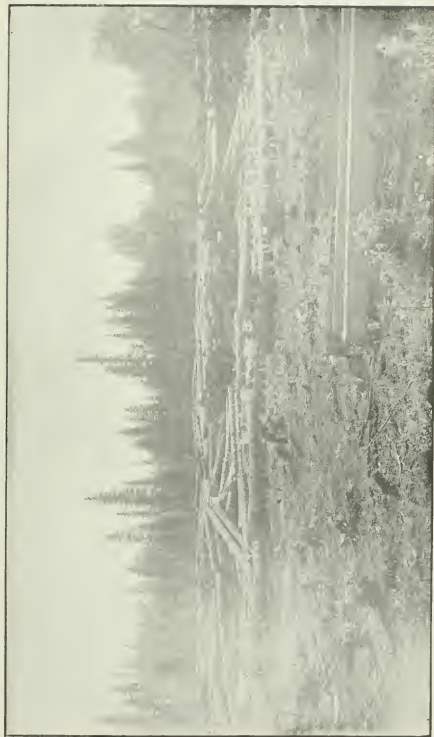
Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry.



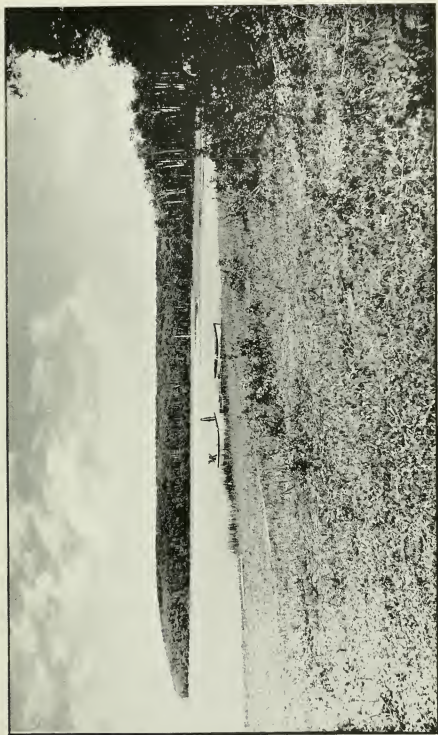
BOX ELDER GROVE AT STATION GROUNDS, CALGARY.



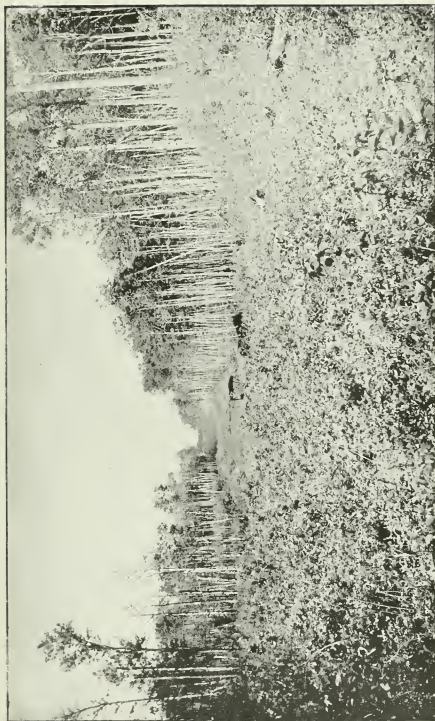
ALONG CANADIAN NORTHERN RY., NEAR STREEP ROCK RIVER, MANITOBA



NORTH-WESTERN MANITOBA, SHOWING FOREST ALONG CANADIAN NORTHERN RAIL AND A FIELD OF SPRUCE TREES



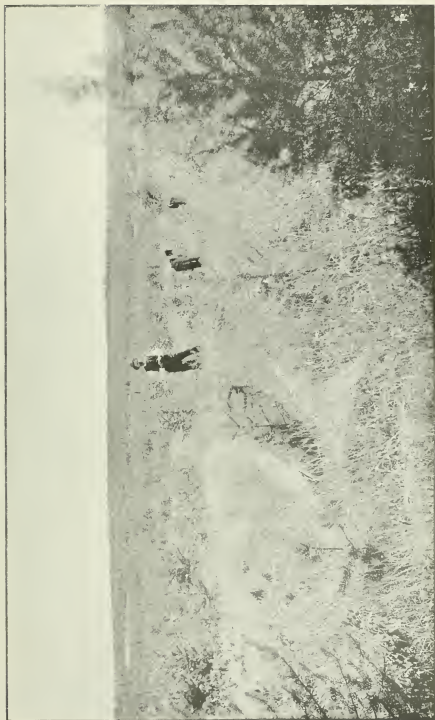
MOOSE MOUNTAIN TIMBER RESERVE.



MOOSE MT. TIMBER RESERVE: THICK GROWTH OF F. C. LAR, WITH ROAD THROUGH IT.



THICK GROWTH OF YOUNG POPLAR ON BRULÉ IN MOOSE MT., EASTERN ALASKA.



THICK GROWTH OF YOUNG BALSAM POPLAR ON HILL NORTH OF PENCE ALLEY, N.W.T.

PART VI
NORTH-WEST REGISTRARS

NORTH-WEST REGISTRARS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LAND TITLES OFFICES.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA,

REGINA, N.W.T.,

September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the work done in the Land Titles Offices for the North-west Territories for the year ending June 30, 1900. In order that you may compare the work done last year with the preceding year, the following statement is given :—

Total amount of fees received in Land Titles Offices	
for 1898-99	\$17,622 06
For 1899-1900	22,231 44
An increase of	\$4,609 38

These fees were divided amongst the different offices as follows :—

Offices.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Increase.
Assiniboia L.T.O.	89,275 55	\$11,222 65	\$1,947 10
North Alberta L.T.O.	3,553 91	5,394 20	1,840 29
South Alberta L.T.O.	3,908 90	4,078 34	469 44
East Saskatchewan L.T.O.	1,151 95	1,354 10	202 15
West Saskatchewan L.T.O.	31 75	189 15	157 40

To show the amount of work done the following is a statement of the number of instruments registered and certificates issued for the last two years :—

NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS.

Offices.	Number of Instruments.		
	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Increase.
Assiniboia L.T.O.	3,768	4,843	1,075
North Alberta L.T.O.	1,537	2,216	679
South Alberta L.T.O.	1,104	1,280	176
East Saskatchewan L.T.O.	569	643	74
West Saskatchewan L.T.O.	24	62	38

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NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Offices.	Number of Certificates Issued.			
	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Assiniboia L.T.O.	2,212	2,415	203	.....
North Alberta L.T.O.	846	1,174	328	.....
South Alberta L.T.O.	1,014	881	.....	133
East Saskatchewan L.T.O.	294	369	75	.....
West Saskatchewan L.T.O.	9	43	34	.....

This increase in the work done in these offices has not been confined to the last year, but has been continuous for the last three years, as the following statement will show :—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED IN LAND TITLES OFFICES.

1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.
\$10,206.74	\$14,284.25	\$17,622.06	\$22,231.44

showing an increase in the last three years of \$12,024.70.

I have visited all the Land Titles Offices at various times for the purpose of inspecting the work done by the Registrars, and also to take charge of their offices during the time they had their vacations. I found that their books were properly kept and the work of the various offices promptly attended to and completed up to date.

Annexed hereto are the reports of the different registrars for the last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. NEWLANDS,
Inspector Land Titles Offices N.W.T.

EAST SASKATCHEWAN LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

Total fees per month from July 1, 1898, to
June 30, 1899.

1898.	
July	\$ 33 60
August	233 45
September	53 00
October	55 45
November	124 50
December	70 85

1899.	
January	83 35
February	41 90
March	79 95
April	100 65
May	91 15
June	129 10

Grand total \$1,151 95

Total fees per month from July 1, 1899, to
June 30, 1900.

1899.	
July	\$ 94 05
August	125 00
September	124 15
October	111 55
November	111 60
December	114 95

1900.	
January	110 70
February	73 94
March	165 45
April	72 90
May	89 15
June	160 65

Grand total \$1,354 10

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EAST SASKATCHEWAN LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT—*Con.*Assurance Fund each month, from July 1,
1898, to June 30, 1899.

1898.	
July	\$ 11 65
August	120 20
September	8 60
October	5 45
November	10 55
December	1 75

1899.	
January	10 60
February	2 05
March	10 50
April	13 25
May	5 60
June	12 95

Grand total \$213 15

Number of Instruments registered between above periods	569
Total number of Certificates of Title issued during above period	294
Certificates of Title issued free of charge during above period	162

Assurance Fund each month, from July 1, 1899,
to June 30, 1900.

1899.	
July.....	\$ 9 60
August	9 60
September	6 75
October	10 35
November	7 65
December	8 35

1900.	
January	13 70
February	73 95
March	13 25
April	5 60
May	13 40
June	20 15

Grand total \$124 30

Number of instruments registered between above periods	643
Total number of Certificates of Title issued during above period	369
Certificates of Title issued free of charge during above period.....	183

S. BREWSTER,
Registrar.

WEST SASKATCHEWAN LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

RETURN showing the work performed by the Registrar of the West Saskatchewan Land Registration District, and the revenue derived therefrom during the year ending, June 30, 1900, with comparative figures for the year previous.

Month.	Instruments Registered and Filed.	Certificates Issued (Total).	Free Certificates Issued.	Assurance Fund.	Total Fees.	Month.	Instruments Registered and Filed.	Certificates Issued (Total).	Free Certificates Issued.	Assurance Fund.	Total Fees.
1899.				¢ cts.	¢ cts.	1898.				¢ cts.	¢ cts.
July	19	12		8 45	74 50	July.....	1	1		0 20	3 20
August	10	8	4	2 00	19 90	August.....	2	1		1 20	5 70
September	1	3		2 96	15 51	September.....					
October	7	4		2 95	28 70	October.....	16	4	3	0 20	7 70
November	2	2	2			November.....	5	3		3 15	15 15
December	1	1		0 50	4 85	December.....					
1900.						1898.					
January.....	2	1	1			January.....					
February.....	2	2			9 20	February.....					
March	8	6	2	0 11	13 31	March					
April	6	1	1		7 00	April					
May.....	3	2		0 63	11 43	May.....					
June	1	1		0 40	4 75	June.....					
Total ...	62	43	10	18 00	189 15	Total....	24	9	3	4 75	31 75

R. F. CHISHOLM,
Registrar.

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SOUTH ALBERTA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Registrations, &c., in the Lands Titles Office, South Alberta Land Registration District, Calgary, for the Years, July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Year and Month.	Number of Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates.	Aggregate Number of Certificates.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.	Year and Month.		Number of Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates.	Aggregate Number of Certificates.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.
						1899.	1898.					
1899.												
July	108	18	67	35 30	373 60	July.....	87	11	58	60 25	343 20	
August	69	14	45	30 70	236 85	August	56	15	40	18 35	205 50	
September	90	2	56	43 20	360 85	September	50	290	253	35 85	258 00	
October	142	51	104	30 75	366 30	October	50	11	44	53 40	276 30	
November	98	6	46	50 40	369 85	November	106	16	62	28 65	310 65	
December	61	5	35	33 00	214 55	December	146	57	114	26 15	446 30	
1900.												
January	140	60	106	86 50	348 25	January	103	46	89	43 30	296 50	
February	91	32	78	28 65	270 45	February	72	18	47	13 65	293 75	
March	116	36	84	41 81	320 31	March	69	15	51	57 70	284 35	
April	156	49	117	63 90	452 40	April	66	1	46	35 40	290 65	
May	130	18	85	79 65	470 00	May	127	26	79	36 70	362 70	
June	75	10	58	34 43	294 33	June	132	35	91	24 45	361 00	
Totals	1,280	301	881	561 29	4,078 34	Totals	1,104	511	1,014	433 85	3,608 90	

Irrigation Plans 6.

Irrigation Plans 3.

W. ROLAND WINTER,
Registrar.

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NORTH ALBERTA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

RECORD of Work done in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land
Registration District.

Month.	Number of Titles Issued.	Number of Free Titles.	Number of Instru- ments.	Assurance Fund.	Total Fees.
1898.				8 cts.	8 cts.
July.....	65	26	129	38 78	316 86
August.....	89	41	142	36 60	359 95
September.....	61	24	88	23 42	225 82
October.....	44	9	88	33 89	261 69
November.....	35	9	69	40 16	159 90
December.....	49	20	167	29 24	268 89
1899.					
January.....	66	25	108	27 80	273 80
February.....	74	48	122	16 95	210 70
March.....	91	53	154	65 31	314 80
April.....	93	34	160	62 05	430 80
May.....	81	35	149	35 80	363 05
June.....	98	50	161	48 50	367 65
July.....	112	40	196	74 85	516 65
August.....	101	45	163	44 55	402 75
September.....	67	24	127	41 40	327 80
October.....	77	35	118	39 40	284 55
November.....	80	31	151	39 10	349 65
December.....	93	27	181	50 90	456 95
1900.					
January.....	120	51	210	86 25	530 50
February.....	80	45	181	42 10	372 45
March.....	125	67	267	59 65	578 90
April.....	101	38	227	103 05	616 30
May.....	103	53	184	57 15	420 45
June.....	115	45	211	69 55	538 75

GEO. ROY,
Registrar.

PART VII

REPORT

OF THE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF KEEWATIN

REPORT OF HIS HONOUR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATTERSON* ON
THE DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN FOR THE YEAR 1900.GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, October 9, 1900.To the Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during my recent visit to the district of Keewatin, I found the condition of the Indians very much improved as compared with that in which I found them on the occasion of my former visit in 1897. Fishing stations of a permanent character have been established at various points in the northern parts of Lake Winnipeg, and in Playgreen Lake, and the Nelson River. On visiting these fishing stations, one was surprised to find extensive and commodious docks built, with stores, dwellings, large freezers, and everything which would indicate a prospect of permanency for the industry. These fishing companies do not fish themselves, but buy their fish from the Indians. The fishing tugs of the companies go around to the several fishing stations where the Indians are engaged, buying their fish from the Indians, and paying better prices than have ever before been paid in these waters. The principal fishing stations are owned by the Dominion Fish Company, and by Messrs. Ewing & Fryer, of Selkirk, Manitoba. At Selkirk Island, otherwise known as Horse Island, there is a large establishment, in fact quite a village. This is the most extensive fishing station in the district of Keewatin. The Indians trading there are doing exceedingly well, and many of them have purchased sailing boats for fishing purposes from the Dominion Fish Company.

Our visit to the Rossville Mission gave another highly encouraging instance of the new era of prosperity which seems to have set in in that portion of the district. Accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, I had the pleasure of visiting the new Indian boarding school, an imposing-looking structure, which would do credit to more important centres of civilization. This building is 100 feet long by 46 feet wide. It is a two-storey building, upon a stone foundation, and has been built entirely by native Indian labour. In the basement, there are three excellent cellars. On the first floor, there is a kitchen, 16 x 40 feet; a store-room, 18 x 16 feet; a cook's bedroom, 16 x 12 feet; a dining-room, 19 x 22 feet; the boys' play-room, 30 x 30 feet; a girls' playroom, 30 x 14 feet, and an assistant principal's room, 16 x 12 feet. On the second floor, there is a girls' dormitory, 30 x 30 feet; the sewing-room, 19 x 22 feet; the matron's bedroom, 18x10 feet; the seamstress' bedroom, 18x10 feet, and the boys' dormitory, 30 x 30. The principal of the school is Mr. E. F. Hardman, who appears to be enthusiastically devoted to his work. The matron is Miss Amy Yeomans, a trained nurse; the seamstress is Miss Riley, while Miss S. Yeomans, M.D., has charge of the culinary department. The Misses Yeomans are the daughters of Dr. Amelia Yeomans, of Winnipeg, the well-known philanthropist, and if devotion to their work is any guarantee of success, this institution ought to prosper exceedingly, and be a boon to the inhabitants of the District of Keewatin. There are fifty-five native children resident in this school at present, namely, twenty-six boys and twenty-nine girls. They were all comfortably clad, and seemed happy and contented. This Indian boarding school is under the control of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Missionary Society. I have gone the more elaborately into details respecting this institution because it seems to me that the interests of the Indians of the district, and of their

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children, can be better served there than by sending the latter many hundred miles away to the schools at Brandon or St. Paul's and separating them from their people. The success of the Indian schools hitherto has, to my mind, been more than problematical, and the results in proportion to the large sums of money expended quite unsatisfactory.

At Norway House, Chief Angus Sinclair, assisted by his councillor and several of the headmen, had a conference with me. Thomas Mustegan, the old chief, died last spring. The chief and his colleague and friends were unanimous in urging that licenses to fish should not be granted to white men between Little Black River and Mossy Point, and thence to Little Rapids—Little Manitou. The chief also asked for seed potatoes for his people, and for small seeds, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage and onions. This year, the Dominion Fish Company supplied the Indians of the district with two hundred bushels of seed potatoes, and though they came a little late, they were extensively planted, and the crop turned out well. It is requested that if you, sir, see fit to comply with this application, instructions be given to have the seeds sent out to the district as early as possible. This could be done more promptly and satisfactorily through the good offices of the Hudson Bay Company than through any other channel. The chief also asked that the people of the Norway House reserve be furnished with a yoke of oxen and some hoes and spades for gardening purposes. I may say that the gardens are on a more extensive scale and in a better condition than on the occasions of former visits.

The chief complained that the people of the Norway House reserve had, in addition to himself, only one councillor. At one time, there were three councillors, and he asks that there be at least one additional councillor. He also requests to be furnished with a map of the district, and they all want a flag to hoist on great occasions, such as the Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day and at such other times as may be of local interest to the inhabitants.

The necessity for a resident doctor was again pointed out, and Chief Sinclair eloquently impressed upon me the need which existed for such an appointment. He complained that within the last three years, they had only been visited once in the district by a doctor sent by the Department of Indian Affairs. He sarcastically observed that people could not get ill at the convenience of the doctor, and time their sickness to suit his visit. The chief stated that there is a large and increasing population, and that there is not a resident doctor in the district, nor one available nearer than Selkirk, a distance of between three hundred and fifty and four hundred miles. May I be permitted to add my earnest recommendation to the petition of the chief, and to say that if the right kind of man were appointed, he would be of great service in the district of Keewatin, not only as a physician, but as a moral and controlling influence for good among the native population of the district.

During my term as Governor, the district of Keewatin has been free from crime. In part, this is due to the naturally peaceful and inoffensive character of the natives, but one must also recognize the vigilant and paternal authority exercised by the Hudson Bay Company, who, without office or emolument, is really the great controlling power throughout the district. The company has been the friend of the Indians, has for many, many years furnished them with employment, made the necessary advances to them for the purposes of hunting and fishing, looked after them in sickness and fed them when starving.

Communication with the district is not easy, and can only be obtained through the courtesy of the Hudson Bay Company or one of the fishing companies, whose tugs now frequent these waters. Travel is entirely by water throughout the district during the season of navigation, and in winter by dog trains.

There has been a large migration of the inhabitants from the district about York Factory, the Factory itself being now almost a deserted village. They have moved to Cross Portage and to Cross Lake, and some to the Norway House district. At these places they secure better fishing, and the soil is more adapted to garden purposes.

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The district about Fort Nelson is one of the best hunting grounds in Keewatin, and the company's supplies of furs come largely from that district. Some of the inhabitants have gardeus of a sort, in which they grow potatoes, the seed hitherto having been supplied by the company.

Complaints have reached me from time to time about the condition of the Indians in the Oxford House district, and the missionary stationed there has urged the removal of the Indians from that neighbourhood to some place on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. The trouble is that if an extensive scheme of this kind were adopted by the government, it would mean, especially in the case of the older Indians, that during the rest of their lives they would be dependent upon the Dominion government for their maintenance. There is good arable land about Oxford House, and also at Island Lake and God's Lake, these being large centres of population, and if the land were cultivated intelligently there would be an ample supply of vegetables for the inhabitants all the year round. At the above-named centres, all the Indians are hunters, but the country, especially in the neighbourhood of Oxford House, is becoming denuded of fur-bearing animals. During the season of navigation, the adult male inhabitants receive employment from the Hudson Bay Company as boatmen and freighters. They are well adapted for work of this nature, working late and early with cheerfulness and alacrity.

It has been suggested to me that the temporary employment of a farm instructor in the district of Keewatin would be of great benefit to the inhabitants. Having for generations been boatmen, voyageurs, hunters and fishermen, and knowing nothing about the cultivation of the soil, even in the most primitive condition, the Indians find much difficulty in turning to this new pursuit. Yet to it they must look in great part for their maintenance in the future. There is plenty of good, arable soil, well suited for the cultivation of vegetables and root crops, and after some instruction by a competent person, there is no good reason why every Indian householder south of the Nelson River should not be able to raise sufficient vegetables and roots to supply his family abundantly all the year round, and in many cases have vegetables for sale. Small fruits also, such as currants, raspberries and strawberries, can be successfully cultivated.

As a result of my personal observations, I would respectfully renew a suggestion made in a former report respecting the method of paying the treaty annuity to the Indians of the Norway House reserve. The present method of paying the treaty annuity is objectionable. The Indians assemble to await the coming of the Indian agent, who pays them their annuities, and idleness prevails for days before his coming, and frequently for days afterwards. It is a carnival of idleness, wastefulness and extravagance, in which the non-treaty Indians of the neighbourhood join. They have been known to refuse employment which would have paid them well, better far than the paltry annuity payment which they were awaiting, in order to hang around the fort pending the arrival of the Indian agent. It means to the Indians a break in their summer's work at a season of the year when employment is steady. The worst of it is that they get worked up with excitement owing to the crowded gatherings from day to day, and squander their annuity money like improvident children, most of it going to the casual vendors of cheap jewellery and shoddy merchandise, who follow the Indian agent round from place to place where the treaty money is being paid. The wiser method at the Norway House reserve would be to entrust the annuity money to the resident Hudson Bay Company factor there, Mr. J. K. MacDonald, J.P., of Norway House. He is a magistrate for the district of Keewatin, in which he has resided for many years, and is well known to and highly respected by all the Indians throughout the district. If they were made aware that the money was in his hands for distribution, they could come in and get their annuities without loss of time, and would escape the temptations which now exist to squander their money on useless and unnecessary articles.

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Permit me to point out that there is no proper marine map of Lake Winnipeg. It has never been surveyed or sounded, and there is no chart for the guidance of mariners. It is also insufficiently lighted. It is a shallow and tempestuous lake, and storms are frequent. The increasing steamboat traffic would warrant the government in having the lake surveyed; and I would respectfully urge that the Department of Indian Affairs would bring the matter to the attention of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The entrance to the Nelson River from Lake Winnipeg is also a narrow and dangerous channel, which should be surveyed, sounded and buoyed.

For years it has been reported time and again that the boundaries of Keewatin were about to be readjusted. Should this intention be carried out, I would suggest that the western boundary of Keewatin be the present western boundary of Manitoba produced. If this were done, the illicit liquor traffic by way of Grand Rapids could be controlled, and the portion of country involved could be more easily governed from Winnipeg than from Regina.

My thanks are due to the officials of the Hudson Bay Company, and especially to Mr. Commissioner Chipman, for the great assistance they have rendered me in the government of Keewatin, and for the trouble which the commissioner has taken at all times to facilitate my movements and inquiries, and to keep me informed as to everything going on in the territory; and also for the courtesies extended to me on behalf of the company by the commissioner during my several trips throughout the district of Keewatin.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. C. PATTERSON.

Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Keewatin.

PART VIII

YUKON

YUKON.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., October 25, 1900.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my official report for the year ending June 30, 1900.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Work was begun on the foundation of the new post office in Dawson, and it is expected that the building will be finished in time for occupation before the incoming winter. The other public buildings have, up to the time of this report, not been begun. The post office, in addition to serving as a post office, will accommodate the timber and land agent, the registrar of the territory and the customs officers.

Alterations and extensions were made in the gold commissioner's office which made it more commodious and serviceable, and it may be that it will be found unnecessary to erect another building for that officer's staff.

Accommodation was provided for the sheriff by putting an addition to the courthouse.

ROADS.

The roads which were constructed last autumn were found, in the spring, to require much attention and improvement. At some points the soil is of such a character that a good waggon road is made easy of construction. At others a deposit of glacial mud during wet weather renders the road almost impassable. Means will be devised to improve these roads and also to construct others over a similar character of soil.

I may say generally that the construction of roads in this territory is a very serious problem, owing to the characteristics of the soil and surface. It is proposed to make a full report on this question in the next annual report.

The roads so far as constructed have proved of great service to the mines and have very much reduced the cost of transport, saving many times the cost of their construction in this way.

THE RIVER.

Improvements were made at Five Fingers, which will probably facilitate the passage of boats there. This was done by blasting away a portion of the rock on the

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bank and widening the steamboat channel. It would appear that a possible and better way would be to open a channel in the middle of the river by blasting away some submerged rocks, which would leave a wide channel much less subject to risk in passing than the present one.

There are one or two other points in the river that need attention to make the channel passable in low water. One of these is situated a few miles above Selkirk, and is known as Hell Gate. At this point the river spreads out very wide over bars and islands, and the steamboat channel is close to the left bank, and is not more than 60 or 70 feet wide. It appears that a ledge of rock runs across it, and during low water heavily loaded steamboats touch the bottom of the river in passing. Many ways have been suggested to improve this. One is to stop the other channel by putting dams across them or barriers of rocks and increasing the flow of water in this one, the impression seeming to be that this increased flow of water will scour out a channel. If, however, a ledge of rock is found it cannot be removed by scouring, and blasting will have to be resorted to. Another method proposed would be to close this channel and open another one. This might easily be done, and would prove successful, as it is thought that a scouring action would set in if the concentration of the water was sufficient.

There are one or two points below Selkirk which require attention, but they have not up to the present proved so serious as Hell Gate. This requires early attention, as the amount of transportation on the upper river is increasing, and will likely increase for years to come.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

No new discovery of any importance has been made in the territory during the year, up to the date of this report, although many have been reported. No definite information has reached me regarding them, but there is sufficient information to justify the prediction that good diggings will be found on the head of Big Salmon river, and that something has been found on Clear creek, a tributary of McQuestion, which is a branch of Stewart river.

There is quite a rush to the upper reaches of the Stewart, and rumours to the effect that the claims have shown satisfactory results have reached Dawson; but nothing further can be said than this.

MINING BY DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC PROCESS.

So far the question of dredging remains as set forth in my last report, and nothing more can be said than this. The same remark may be applied generally to hydraulic concessions. Many of these, I believe, will be worked in the near future, but the cost of transportation of the requisite machinery is expensive. In addition to this, the difficulties of transport over the upper river route have retarded operations. It is hoped, however, that this will soon be improved.

QUARTZ.

The location of quartz claims has progressed steadily, but I regret to be unable to report that anything of importance has yet been found.

Different qualities of the gold dust found on the different creeks would appear to point to certain characteristics in the territory. It would be premature now on the data at our disposal to hazard a conjecture from the evidence at hand, but information is gradually accumulating which will enable me to pronounce definitely as to what may be expected and the exact location.

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NAVIGATION.

The number of steamers plying on the upper river from Dawson to White Horse is about twenty, of which a large proportion are of respectable size. The number plying on the lower river to St. Michael's, is about the same. These, of course, average much larger than the upper river steamers. The average run from Dawson to White Horse of the best steamers is about four days, the others taking five, six or seven, as the case may be, on the up trip. The down trip takes from two to three days. Thus from Dawson to Skagway takes about four and a half to five days on the best steamers, and six or seven by the others. From Skagway to Vancouver and Victoria takes about four days, making a total of eight to ten days between Dawson and Vancouver. Counting five days more to Montreal we have thirteen to fifteen days from Dawson to the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

TIMBER.

As has been previously intimated in other reports, the timber of the country is fast disappearing, and it is quite probable that within the next year or two a considerable import trade in lumber will be done.

COAL.

Coal is being extensively developed at several points in the territory, and will take the place of wood for fuel. One of the companies in Dawson has made preparations to store several thousand tons for use here during the coming winter.

The seams discovered and reported by myself in 1887, above Five Fingers, are now being exploited. The quality of the coal is lignite of a superior class, but not enough development has been done here to warrant any further remarks on it.

COPPER.

Up to date no extensive work has been done in the development of the copper lode near White Horse, but it is expected that operations there on rather a large scale will be undertaken during the summer months, and it is quite probable that during the next year considerable work will be done at this point, making it one of the most important in the country. And from this we may safely estimate that White Horse will rival Dawson in the course of a few years.

It is in the nature of things that a railroad will be built from White Horse, running parallel with the copper lode to where it is again known to exist on the White river, a distance, as the crow flies, of about 90 miles. And from this point to Stewart is a distance of 45 to 60 miles, making a total from White Horse by railroad of probably 260 to 270 miles, and bringing us within 70 miles of Dawson.

TOWNS.

Dawson has considerably increased in size within the last year, and is now a town of respectable proportions with fairly well graded streets, the natural conditions being considered, and some very substantial buildings. We may safely assume that Dawson will ultimately be a town of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

So far there is very little more to report in this direction than there was twelve months ago. A garden established near Selkirk has proved fairly satisfactory. One of the gardens established last year near Dawson, this year was hardly worked at all.

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OFFICIAL WORK.

As was to be expected, with a staff under entirely new conditions, during the first months of the service, work was not done so quickly as now. Practice has made proficiency, and I think it can be fairly claimed that the official staff here is, generally, as efficient as in any other part of the country.

The official work of the chief executive officers of the district is extensive and requires a great deal of time and care for its proper discharge. In addition to this, as the principal officials of the Territory are also members of the local government, this adds considerably to the burden of their work, as council meetings are held regularly once a week, and as many as two or more special meetings, sometimes.

I beg to testify to the cordial support of the members of Council in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the country, and to their readiness at all times to assist me in the discharge of my duties.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

I feel that I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the high efficiency of the North-west Mounted Police in the Territory, under the command of its officers Major Perry and his successor Major Wood. The force has during the preceding twelve months fully sustained its aforetime reputation, and when I say this, I feel that I cannot say any more in testimony to its efficiency and general usefulness.

POSTAL SERVICE.

I wish also to mention the postal service. With the exception of two periods in the year—shortly before the opening of navigation in the spring when the ice is unsafe and travel overland very difficult, if not practically impossible, and a period during the fall months before the ice has formed and has become safe—the postal service has been made as efficient as under the special circumstances could be expected.

During the summer months, more than the stipulated number of mails have been brought in to Dawson, and the same remark applies to the outgoing mails. You will note that the attention of the government is being called by the Postmaster to the necessity of a bi-weekly service with a limit of 1,000 pounds each trip. I cannot too strongly recommend this suggestion to the government, and hope that before long it may be found possible to inaugurate such a service.

I inclose herewith copies of reports and statements from the Gold Commissioner, the Registrar, the Comptroller and the Crown Land and Timber Agent. These will show the net results of the work transacted in each office, but will by no means convey fully the service rendered to the public by these officers.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM OGILVIE,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE YUKON.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., September 28, 1900.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq.,
 Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
 Dawson.

SIR,—In response to your request, I have the honour to inclose statement of the local revenues of the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1900.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

J. T. LITHGOW,
 Comptroller.

REVENUE and Expenditure, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Local Revenue.		Yukon Territory.	
<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>8 cts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>8 cts.</i>
Balance on hand.	1,977 28	Contingencies'	2,299 70
Fines acct.	70,650 10	Burial of indigents	2,684 00
Liquor permit acct.	105,588 00	Printing and stationery	4,592 45
Barristers' fees.	650 00	Salaries acct.	5,903 37
Peddlers' licenses	1,050 00	Law library.	99 07
Franchise acct.	400 00	Passage of indigents.	6,018 55
Marriage licenses.	220 00	Medical Board of Health.	2,457 02
Billiard table licenses	350 00	Bridge acct.	2,298 00
Transient traders' licenses	450 00	Streets acct.	27,267 91
Incorporation fees.	1,000 00	Drains and ditches	6,094 69
Auctioneers' licenses.	400 00	Engineers' expenses	2,980 00
Slaughter house.	150 00	Travelling	402 50
Dog pound	3 00	Living allowance	890 00
Liquor licenses.	109,729 48	Roads and trails, Y. T.	105,609 72
Balance overdrawn, Canadian Bank of Commerce.	27,014 55	Aid to hospitals, &c.	53,226 46
	319,632 41	Dawson fire dept.	86,434 37
		Lighting streets	5,161 70
		School appropriation	3,830 10
		Census.	1,382 80
			319,632 41

J. T. LITHGOW,
 Comptroller.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

CROWN TIMBER AND LAND OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., September 28, 1900.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson.

SIR,—In pursuance with your request, I send you herewith a statement showing the amount of business transacted in the Territory, by this office during the fiscal year, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

The receipts, as you are aware, are divided into two branches, the Crown Timber and the Dominion Lands Branch.

The total receipts from the Crown Timber branch for the said period amount to \$43,803.35, and the receipts from the Dominion Lands branch, \$68,645.24.

Besides the receipts shown as above from the Dominion Lands Branch, the British Yukon Railway Company have purchased during the said fiscal year, direct from the Department of the Interior, a section of 640 acres at Caribou Crossing, for which they paid \$10 per acre to the department.

A certain number of applications for townsite locations of forty acres each, or less, at the foot of White Horse rapids, made August 1, 1899, and granted by you were also paid for to the department, during the said fiscal year; the total amount of acres sold for such townsite purposes being 63,825 acres at \$10 an acre.

Out of the said total amount of receipts from Dominion lands, it may be stated further that during the said period we have disposed of 2,080 acres of coal land at the rate of \$20 an acre, half of which has been paid in cash, the balance being payable in twelve months with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

You will notice, also, that the receipts from hay have increased considerably over what they were in the period preceding July 1, 1899, owing to the increase in the rate of Crown dues, which were changed from \$1 a ton to \$3.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. X. GOSSELIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.

TOTAL Receipts for Hay and Wood during the following months of 1899-1900—
Dawson Agency.

Month.	Bonus.	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Sundries.	Hay Permits.	Grand Totals.
1899.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July		1,414 78	1,295 25	1,000 00		934 50	4,644 53
August	750 00	1,618 05	875 50	49 75	432 00	718 00	4,443 30
September		2,364 22	1,679 00	437 00	240 75	94 50	4,815 47
October	375 00	1,911 20	1,111 50	53 26	871 22	11 50	4,333 68
November	250 00	1,088 15	1,340 00	563 50			3,241 65
December		161 55	572 50	50 00			784 05
1900.							
January		124 90	412 00	28 80	634 25		1,199 95
February	500 00	129 20	287 50	55 00			971 70
March	1,250 00	518 70	475 20	119 50	1,047 67		3,411 07
April		608 57	1,199 50	549 71	5 00	2,641 50	5,004 28
May	500 00	714 57	1,471 50	985 55	145 25	2,014 25	5,831 12
June	1,000 00	355 95	2,288 00	131 10	137 00	1,210 50	3,122 55
	4,625 00	11,069 84	13,007 45	4,023 17	3,513 14	7,624 75	43,803 35

TOTAL Receipts from sale of Dominion Lands, during months named in 1899-1900.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
1899.	\$ cts.	1900.	\$ cts.
July	8,632 83	Brought forward	33,651 30
August	7,537 91	January	7,858 13
September	3,122 30	February	13,525 83
October	1,738 13	March	4,910 00
November	7,458 11	April	2,157 23
December	5,762 02	May	1,955 85
Carried forward	33,651 30	June	4,586 90
		Total	68,645 24

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER,

DAWSON, Y.T., August 29, 1900.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of August 24, I beg to inclose a résumé of the work done between June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900.

Your obedient servant,

J. LANGLOIS BELL,

Assistant Gold Commissioner.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Gold Commissioner's Office for fiscal Year ended
June 30, 1900.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 79,526 00
Placer mining grants.. . . .	14,250 00
Renewals.. . . .	59,610 00
Assignments—Placer.. . . .	11,624 00
Registered documents—Placer.. . . .	7,462 00
“ “ Quartz.. . . .	472 50
Abstracts.. . . .	5,528 00
Water grants.. . . .	710 00
Quartz mining grants.. . . .	2,975 00
Assignments—Quartz.. . . .	172 50
Certificates of work—Quartz.. . . .	147 00
Certificates of partnerships—Quartz.. . . .	47 50
Rental of hydraulic concessions.. . . .	3,225 00
Relocations.. . . .	10,275 00
Infringements on government fractions.. . . .	2,553 75
Changing name of quartz claim.. . . .	25 00
Sale of claims as per public competition at Ottawa.. . . .	2,701 50
Payments in lieu of assessment work—Quartz.. . . .	200 00
“ “ Placer.. . . .	7,400 00
Certificates of work—Placer.. . . .	3,196 00
Certificates of partnership—Placer.. . . .	234 00
Payments in lieu of assessment work with penalty—Placer.. . . .	3,000 00
Protest forfeitures.. . . .	620 00
Refunds on account of royalty.. . . .	197 61
Amount reported lost from office.. . . .	135 00
Gain by assay.. . . .	3,080 45
Placer assignments, November, 1899.. . . .	4 00
	<hr/> \$ 219,372 81

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Gold Commissioner's Office—*Con.**Grand Forks.*

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 18,298 00	
Royalty.. . . .	324,462 49	
	<hr/>	\$ 342,760 49

Hunker Creek.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 3,850 00	
Royalty.... .	39,903 29	
	<hr/>	\$ 43,753 29

Dominion Creek.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 8,444 00	
Royalty.. . . .	94,749 06	
	<hr/>	\$ 103,193 06

Sulphur Creek.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 610 00	
Royalty.. . . .	20,308 85	
	<hr/>	\$ 20,918 85

Gold Run Creek.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 170 00	
Royalty.. . . .	49,036 95	
	<hr/>	\$ 49,206 95

Selkirk.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 1,952 00	
Placer mining grants.. . . .	1,515 00	
Quartz mining grants.. . . .	45 00	
Assignments.. . . .	84 00	
Registered documents.. . . .	5 00	
Water grants.. . . .	52 50	
	<hr/>	\$ 3,653 50

Stewart River.

Free miner's certificates.. . . .	\$ 1,512 00	
Placer mining grants.. . . .	2,505 00	
Quartz mining grants.. . . .	200 00	
Assignments.. . . .	466 00	
Renewals.. . . .	2,520 00	
Relocations.. . . .	795 00	
Registered documents.. . . .	57 50	
Certificates of work—Placer.. . . .	48 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 8,103 50

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Gold Commissioner's Office—*Con.*

Deposit to credit of Receiver General, Ottawa, in Canadian Bank of Commerce.... .	\$ 988,317 12
Loss by assay.. . . .	10,363 57
Amount reported lost from office.. . . .	135 00
Amount reported lost from fire on Dominion Creek.	160 00
Crane Cheque—This cheque was sent from Stewart River, but later found to be of no value.....	280 00
	<hr/> \$ 999,255 69 <hr/>

J. LANGLOIS BELL,

Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Prepared by

W. H. MONTGOMERY,

Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE YUKON.

Dawson, August 25, 1900.

W. OGILVIE, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—In answer to your favour of the 24th instant, I beg to report as follows:—

From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, I received (by myself and by Mr. Richard during my absence last summer), for recording the numbers of deeds hereinafter mentioned and the sums of money hereinafter enumerated, namely:

Month.	Number of Deeds.	Fees of Recording.	Searches.	Certificate of Title.	Assurance Fund.	Total.
		\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1899.						
July.....	152	304 00	29 40			333 40
August.....	123	246 00	16 40			262 40
September.....	186	354 00	20 30			374 20
October.....	86	166 00	18 00			184 00
November.....	60	120 00	11 50			131 50
December.....	55	110 00	12 00			122 00
1900.						
January.....	38	76 00	12 00			88 00
February.....	34	68 00	20 25			88 25
March.....	48	96 00	10 50			106 50
April.....	47	94 00	13 40			107 40
May.....	137	252 00	6 50	28 00		286 50
June.....	168	326 00	8 00	36 00	6 40	376 40
	1,134	2,212 00	178 25	64 00	6 40	2,460 65

Since the dismissal of J. U. Richard, as clerk in this office, in November, 1899, I remained alone, except during May, 1900, when I was assisted by Mr. Jos. Kearns, and during June and July, 1900, by Mr. Aimé Dugas.

Patents began to arrive in May, 1900; thirty-one certificates of title were issued prior to June 30, 1900; sixty-eight others were issued since. All of the properties described in said ninety-nine certificates of title are now under the direct operation of the 'Land Titles Act.'

A number of other certificates of title are now in course of being issued, awaiting the correct chain of title.

Many of the people interested in these titles are now out of the territory or in unknown places, consequently delaying the issuing of several certificates of title.

I have no doubt that the income for the year now in course will be largely increased on account of the issue of patents and certificates of title, and the work will be increased in proportion.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. GIROUARD,
Registrar.

